



AgEcon SEARCH
RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

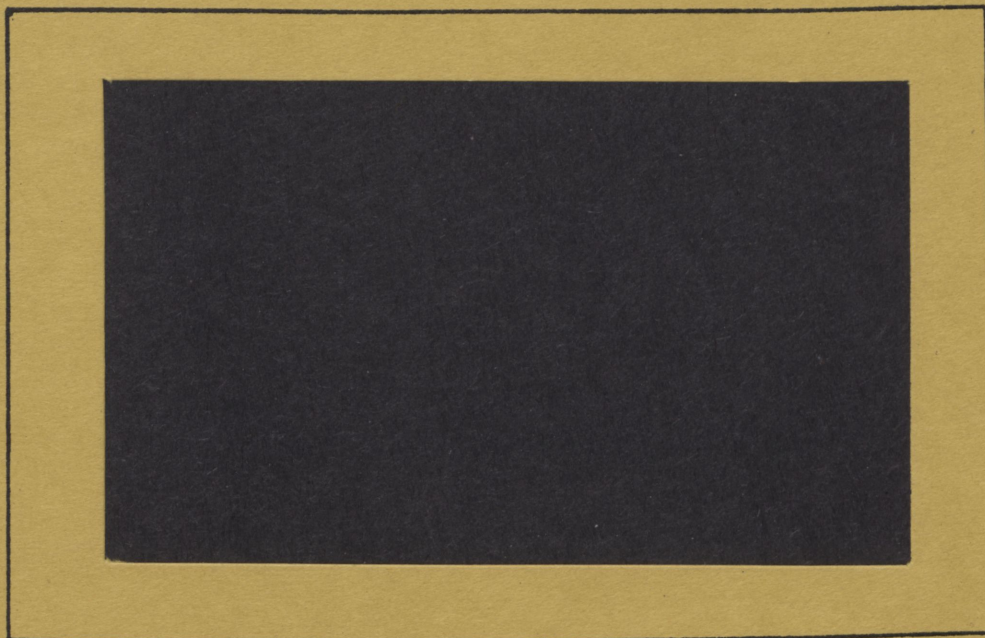
Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search
<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>
aesearch@umn.edu

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

Marketing of farm products

SL 502



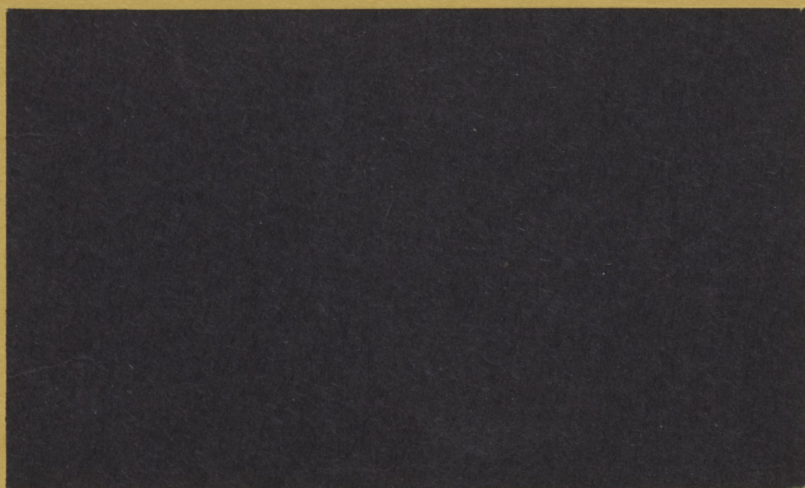
SCHOOL OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
AND
EXTENSION EDUCATION

GIANNINI FOUNDATION OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
LIBRARY

MAY 22 1979



ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH
Guelph, Ontario, Canada



AGRICULTURAL MARKETING
HANDBOOK

S. H. Lane

Extension Publication AEEE/77/8 December, 1977.

Reprinted August, 1978.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING HANDBOOK

There has been, and continues to be, widespread public interest in the activities of marketing boards and their effect on food prices. Unfortunately much of the public discussion on these issues reflects a lack of knowledge and understanding of what marketing boards are, what they do and how they do it. One of the misconceptions that seems to be widely held is that all marketing boards are alike in purpose, structure and activities. A perusal of this publication will reveal that this is not so.

This handbook was designed to provide the user with a brief outline of the major provisions of the current Federal and Ontario legislation pertaining to agricultural marketing as well as a synopsis of the structure, legislative authorities and activities of the Federal and Ontario marketing boards and commissions which exercise some measure of control over the marketing and pricing of farm products. Almost all of the material concerning the legislation was taken directly from publications of the Economics Branch, Agriculture Canada. Information concerning the various marketing agencies was obtained in part from the agencies themselves and in part from published material.

The information presented is intended to provide an accurate resume of the current administrative structure of each board and its major activities. In preparing the synopses of the marketing plans an attempt was made to present the information in a more or less uniform manner so that comparisons of the policies and programs of the different boards could be made more easily. No attempt was made to evaluate the effect or effectiveness of the boards' programs.

The preparation of this publication was financed in part by monies made available through the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture under the Employment Incentives Program of the Government of Ontario. We are also deeply indebted to the board staff members who provided much of the basic information found in this report and who verified the accuracy of our treatment of it. Miss Ellen Goddard and Miss Carolyn Scott, graduate students in Agricultural Economics at the University of Guelph assembled the information for the summaries.

We hope this handbook will prove to be a useful reference not only for students of agricultural marketing but also for anyone who is directly involved in some aspect of the food marketing system. In an undertaking such as this there is always scope for improvement. We accept full responsibility for any errors or omissions this first issue may contain and solicit your comments and suggestions.

Stewart H. Lane
Professor, School of Agricultural Economics
and Extension Education.
Ontario Agricultural College
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario.
NIG 2W1

Extension Publication
AEEE/77/8

DECEMBER, 1977.

REFERENCES

The material in Section 1 of this manual (Federal Agricultural Marketing Legislation) was taken directly from a publication prepared by the Economics Branch, Agriculture Canada, entitled "Federal Agricultural Legislation up to 1977", Publication No. 77/2. Also the information given in Section 2 (Ontario Agricultural Marketing Legislation), except for the material on the Farm Income Stabilization Act 1976, was taken from an Economics Branch publication entitled "Provincial Agricultural Legislation up to 1977 - Ontario", Publication No. 77/8.

Some of the information on the structure and activities of the various Federal and Ontario Marketing Agencies and the Producer Marketing Boards was derived from their Annual Reports and the Annual Reports of the Ontario Minister of Agriculture and Food. Other general sources of information were various publications of Statistics Canada, the Marketing Plans of the individual producer marketing boards and "Canada's Trade in Agricultural Products 1974 - 1975 and 1976", Publication No. 77/2, Agriculture Canada.

The publication entitled "Marketing Milestones in Ontario, 1935-1960, by G. F. Perkin published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture in 1962 was very helpful in providing background information on the development of marketing legislation and marketing board activities in Ontario prior to 1960.

The rest of the information concerning the structure and programs of the Federal and Ontario marketing boards was derived from documents and correspondence provided by the staff of these organizations and consultation with them.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING LEGISLATION *

- 1.1 Agricultural Products Board Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. A-5
- 1.2 Agricultural Products Co-Operative Marketing Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. A-6
- 1.3 Agricultural Products Marketing Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. A-7
- 1.4 Agricultural Stabilization Act, 1970, c. A-9
- 1.5 Canada Grain Act, S.C. 1970-1971-1972, c. 7
- 1.6 Canadian Dairy Commission Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. C-7
- 1.7 Canadian Wheat Board Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. C-12
- 1.8 Crop Insurance Act, c. C-36
- 1.9 Farm Products Marketing Agencies Act, S.C. 1970-71-72, c. 65
- 1.10 Livestock Feed Assistance Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. L-9
- 1.11 Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. P-18
- 1.12 Two Price Wheat Act, S.C. 1974-75, c. 54
- 1.13 Western Grain Stabilization Act, S.C. 1974-75-76, c. 87

* Source: Federal Agricultural Legislation up to 1977, Information Division
Agricultural Canada, Publication No. 77/2.

2. ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL MARKETING LEGISLATION *

General

- 2.1 Commodity Board Members Act, 1976, S.O. 1976, c. 77
- 2.2 Farm Products, Grades and Sales Act, R.S.O. 1970, c. 161
- 2.3 Farm Products Marketing Act, R.S.O. 1970, c. 162
- 2.4 Farm Products Payment Act, R.S.O. 1970, c. 163
- 2.5 Ontario Producers, Processors, Distributors and Consumers Food Council Act,
R.S.O. 1970, c. 328
- 2.6 Public Health Act, R.S.O. 1970, c. 377
- 2.7 The Farm Income Stabilization Act, 1976, R.S.O. c. 77

Dairy

- 2.8 Edible Oils Products Act, R.S.O. 1970, c. 138
- 2.9 Milk Act, R.S.O. 1970, c. 278
- 2.10 Oleomargarine Act, R.S.O. 1970, c. 304

Grains, Fruits and Vegetables

- 2.11 Fruits and Vegetables Produce-For-Processing Act, 1974, S.O. c. 55
- 2.12 Grain Elevator Storage Act, R.S.O. 1970, c. 195
- 2.13 Ontario Food Terminal Act, R.S.O. 1970, c. 313

Livestock and Livestock Products

- 2.14 Beef Cattle Marketing Act, R.S.O. 1970, c. 42
- 2.15 Livestock Community Sales Act, R.S.O. 1970, c. 253
- 2.16 Livestock and Livestock Products Act, R.S.O. c. 251
- 2.17 Meat Inspection Act, (Ontario), R.S.O. 1970, c. 266
- 2.18 Provincial Auctioneers Act, R.S.O. 1970, c. 368
- 2.19 Stockyard Act, R.S.O. 1970, c. 448
- 2.20 Wool Marketing Act, 1974, S.O. c.56

* Source: Provincial Agricultural Legislation up to 1977 - Ontario, Information Division, Agricultural Canada, Publication No. 77/8

3. NATIONAL MARKETING AGENCIES

- 3.1 Canadian Dairy Commission
- 3.2 Canadian Egg Marketing Agency
- 3.3 Canadian Livestock Feed Board
- 3.4 Canadian Turkey Marketing Board
- 3.5 Canadian Wheat Board
- 3.6 National Farm Products Marketing Council

4. ONTARIO MARKETING AGENCIES

- 4.1 Milk Commission of Ontario
- 4.2 Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board
- 4.3 Ontario Food Council

5. PRODUCER MARKETING BOARDS

- 5.1 The Ontario Apple Commission
- 5.2 The Ontario Asparagus Growers' Marketing Board
- 5.3 The Ontario Bean Producers' Marketing Board
- 5.4 The Ontario Berry Growers' Marketing Board
- 5.5 The Ontario Burley Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board
- 5.6 The Ontario Chicken Producers' Marketing Board
- 5.7 The Ontario Cream Producers' Marketing Board
- 5.8 The Ontario Egg Producers' Marketing Board
- 5.9 The Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Board
- 5.10 The Ontario Fresh Fruit Growers' Marketing Board
- 5.11 The Ontario Fresh Grape Growers' Marketing Board
- 5.12 The Ontario Grape Growers' Marketing Board
- 5.13 The Ontario Greenhouse Vegetable Producers' Marketing Board
- 5.14 The Ontario Milk Marketing Board

- 5.15 The Ontario Pork Producers' Marketing Board
- 5.16 The Ontario Potato Growers' Marketing Board
- 5.17 The Ontario Seed Corn Growers' Marketing Board
- 5.18 The Ontario Soya-Bean Growers' Marketing Board
- 5.19 The Ontario Tender Fruit Growers' Marketing Board
- 5.20 The Ontario Tomato Seedling Producers' Marketing Board
- 5.21 The Ontario Turkey Producers' Marketing Board
- 5.22 The Ontario Vegetable Growers' Marketing Board
- 5.23 The Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board

FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING LEGISLATION *

1.1 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS BOARD ACT, R.S.C. 1970, c. A-5

Minister of Agriculture

" An Act to provide for the establishment of an agricultural products board."

This act defines 'Agricultural products' as 'livestock and livestock products, poultry and poultry products, milk and milk products, vegetables and vegetable products, fruit and fruit products, honey, maple syrup, tobacco, fibre and fodder crops, and any product of agriculture designated by the Governor in Council as an agricultural product for the purposes of this Act.'

Under the regulations, the Agricultural Products Board may, with the authority of the Governor in Council and under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture:

- (a) sell or deliver agricultural products to the government of any country pursuant to any agreement made by the Federal Government with the government of such country, and for those purposes may purchase agricultural products and make such arrangements for the purchase, sale or delivery of agricultural products as it considers necessary or desirable;
- (b) purchase or negotiate contracts for the purchase of agricultural products on behalf of the government of any country;
- (c) buy, sell or import agricultural products;
- (d) by order require any person to give such information respecting agricultural products as may be necessary for the proper administration of this Act; and
- (e) store, transport, or process, or enter into contracts for the storing, transportation or processing of, agricultural products.

The Act further stipulates that the Board is not permitted to sell, without the approval of the Governor in Council an agricultural product pursuant to subsections (a) and (c) at a price lower than the purchase price plus handling, storage, and transportation costs.

The Board is also empowered to buy and distribute agricultural products under the powers given to it by the Agricultural Stabilization Act.

* Source: Federal Agricultural Legislation up to 1977, Information Division, Agricultural Canada, Publication No. 77/2.

1.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ACT, R.S.C. 1970, c. A-6

Amendments: c.1 (1st Supp.); 1974 - 75 - 76, c. 85.

Minister of Agriculture

"An Act to assist and encourage co-operative marketing of agricultural products."

In this Act, "agricultural product" means any kind of grain other than wheat that is grown in the area defined by the Canadian Wheat Board Act, milk and milk products, livestock and livestock products, fruit and fruit products, poultry and poultry products, honey, maple syrup, tobacco and any other products of agriculture that might be so designated by the Governor in Council.

The Minister may by agreement with a co-operative association of primary producers, processors or selling agency, undertake that if the average wholesale price of an agricultural product produced and delivered during the year under one only co-operative plan is less than the initial payment together with the actual processing, carrying and selling costs, there shall be paid the amount by which the initial payment together with such cost exceeds the average wholesale price aforesaid, computed on the amount of agricultural product delivered.

With respect to the initial payment, the Minister is granted discretionary power to determine the amount by which the average wholesale price will exceed the processing, carrying and selling costs of the product in that year.

The Minister may prescribe:

- (a) the manner in which the average price or average wholesale price of an agricultural product is ascertained;
- (b) the manner of ascertaining the proportion of primary producers to which the plan will apply, and the proportion of agricultural products to be marketed in the area.

No agreement may be made unless the co-operative plan applies to a sufficient proportion of producers' products so that the Minister judges that the marketing of the products under the plan will benefit the primary producers.

1.3 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT, R.S.C. 1970, c. A-7.

Minister of Agriculture

" An Act to provide for the marketing of agricultural products in interprovincial and export trade."

Under this act, the Governor in Council may authorize any board or agency of any province to exercise powers for regulating the marketing of any agricultural product in interprovincial and export trade like the powers authorized under the laws of that province for regulating the marketing of such agricultural product locally within that province.

The Governor in Council may grant to any board or agency (subject to this Act and any provincial marketing law) the following authority:

- (a) to fix, impose and collect levies or charges from persons engaged in production or marketing of the whole or any part of any agricultural product;
- (b) to use such levies or charges for the purpose of such board or agency including the creation of reserves and the payment of expenses and losses resulting from sale or disposal of such agricultural products;
- (c) the Governor in Council, may, by order, revoke any authority granted under this section.

Penalties are prescribed for those who violate the provisions of this Act.

1.4 AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION ACT, R.S.C. 1970, c A-9

Amendments: 1974 - 75 - 76 c. 63

Minister of Agriculture

"An Act to provide for the stabilization of agricultural products."

Major amendments were made to this Act in 1975.

The reasons for this legislation and its purpose are stated as follows:

"Whereas it is expedient to enact a measure for the purpose of stabilizing the prices of agricultural commodities in order to assist the industry of agriculture to realize fair returns for its labour and investment, and to maintain a fair relationship between prices received by farmers and the cost of goods and services that they buy, thus to provide farmers with a fair share of the national income;..."

An "agricultural commodity" for purposes of the Act means:

- (a) any of the following commodities produced in Canada, namely, cattle, hogs and sheep; industrial milk and industrial cream; corn and soybeans; and oats and barley not produced in the designated area as defined in the Canadian Wheat Board Act; and
- (b) any other natural or processed product of agricultural (including oats and barley produced in the designated area and not marketed through the Canadian Wheat Board) designated by the Governor in Council.

The Act provides for the establishment of an Agricultural Stabilization Board and for an advisory Committee to the Board composed of farmers representing farm organizations. It is the duty of the Board to (a) take such action in accordance with this Act as is necessary to stabilize the prices of agricultural commodities at their respective prescribed prices; and (b) make recommendations related to the indexing of prescribed prices so as to ensure that prescribed prices for agricultural commodities in a year bear a fair relationship to current production costs.

The base price of an agricultural commodity in a year is to be based on a five-year average price at representative markets as determined by the Board.

The prescribed price of a named commodity is determined by taking 90 per cent (or such higher percentage as the Governor in Council may prescribe) of the previous five-year average price and then adjusting further by an index reflecting the changes in production cost of the commodity. For a designated product the percentage is to be prescribed by the Governor in

1.4 continued.....

Council and adjusted by the approved index. Section 10.1 of this Act provides for provincial and producer participation if a higher level of price stability is sought. The Governor in Council may not authorize an agreement if (a) he is of the opinion that it would give the producers advantages not enjoyed by other producers of the commodity in Canada; or (b) it would be an incentive to over-produce the commodity.

The powers, duties and functions conferred by this Act may be exercised in relation to an agricultural commodity throughout Canada or in any region of Canada when, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, the market situation of the agricultural commodity in that region is substantially different from the market situation in the rest of Canada.

1.5 CANADA GRAIN ACT, SC. 1970 - 1971 - 1972 c.7

Amendments: Sch. A and Sch. I.

Minister of Agriculture

" An Act respecting grain."

This Act supersedes the former Grain Act (R.S.C. 1970, G-16). It replaces the Board of Grain Commissioners with the Canada Grain Commission. The Commission is to establish and maintain standards of quality for Canadian grain and to regulate grain handling in order to ensure a dependable product for domestic and export markets.

It establishes an eastern grain standards committee and a western grain standards committee. The duty of each is to select and make recommendations to the Commission concerning grain grades and standards for those grades. A schedule, establishing certain 'statutory' grades, is set out at the end of the Act.

The Canada Grain Commission has jurisdiction over the inspection of grain; the issuing of licenses to elevator operators and grain dealers; and the regulation of procedures and facilities for transporting and storing grain.

The Act also provides for a tribunal to handle complaints and appeals regarding the grading of grain and for grain elevators to be declared works for the general advantage of Canada.

1.6 CANADIAN DAIRY COMMISSION ACT, R.S.C. 1970, c. C-7

Amendments: 1974 - 1975 - 1976, C. 74, Sch. (Agr.) Vote 50a

Minister of Agriculture

" An Act to provide for the establishment of a Dairy Commission for Canada."

For the purpose of this Act 'dairy products' means milk, cream, butter, cheese, condensed milk, evaporated milk, milk powder, dry milk, ice cream, malted milk, sherbet or any other product manufactured wholly or mainly from milk; and "milk" means milk from cows and 'cream' means cream derived from such milk.

There shall be a corporation to be known as the Canadian Dairy Commission consisting of three members appointed by the Governor in Council.

The Minister shall appoint a Consultative Committee consisting of a chairman and eight other members.

The objects of the Commission are to foster efficient production of milk and cream to insure a fair return to labour and investment, and to provide consumers of dairy products with a continuous and adequate supply of dairy products of high quality.

Subject to and in accordance with any regulation made under this Act, the Commission may:

- (a) purchase any dairy product and package, process, store, ship, insure, import, export, or sell or otherwise dispose of any dairy product purchased by it;
- (b) make payment for the benefit of producers of milk and cream for the purpose of stabilizing the prices of these products, which payments may be made on the basis of volume, quality, or on such other basis as the Commission deems appropriate;
- (c) make investigation into any matter relating to the production, processing or marketing of any dairy product, including the cost of producing, processing or marketing that product;
- (d) undertake and assist the promotion of the use of dairy products, the improvement and variety thereof and the publication of information in relation thereto; and
- (e) do all such acts and things as are necessary or incidental to the exercise of any of its powers or the carrying out of any of its functions under the Act.

For the purpose of carrying out any investigation the Commission has all the powers of a Commissioner appointed under Part I of the Inquiries Act.

1.6 continued...../

The Governor in Council may make regulations concerning the marketing of any dairy product and may make regulations requiring the registration of producers of milk and cream as a condition of any payment made by the Commission.

The Governor in Council may include on the Import Control List established under the Export and Import Permits Act, any dairy product, the import of which he deems necessary to control for the purpose of implementing any action taken under this Act to support the price of that dairy product, or that has the effect of supporting the price of that dairy product.

The Act provides for appointment of inspectors, and penalties for those who violate the provisions of this Act.

1.7 CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD ACT, R.S.C. 1970, c. C-12.

Amendments: c.15 (2nd Supp.); 1972, c.16; 1974 - 1975 - 1976, cc.27, 109.

Minister Responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board (Hon. O.E. Lang)

" An Act to provide for the constitution and powers of the Canadian Wheat Board."

This Act provides for the establishment of a Canadian Wheat Board and an Advisory Committee, authorized to market Canadian-grown grain in interprovincial and export trade. The word 'grain' in the act includes wheat, oats, barley, rye, rapeseed and flaxseed in designated areas which comprise Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Peace River District and Creston-Wynndel Areas of British Columbia, and certain other parts of British Columbia and Ontario that the Board from time to time may designate as lying in the Western Division.

The Board is empowered to acquire, store, transfer, transport or dispose of grain, and to enter into a contract of agreements and employ whatever marketing agencies are required to implement the sale of grain in and outside of Canada.

Under Part II and Section 21, the Board may

- (a) prescribe the manner of application and issuing of permit books, and the recording of deliveries.
- (b) fix, from time to time, the quotas of each kind of grain, or any grade or quality thereof, that may be delivered by producers to elevators or railway cars, within any period it specifies, for any area it specifies, or for specified delivery points.
- (c) prohibit any elevator from delivering grain, or exclude any type of grain from delivery.
- (d) provide for the allocation of railway cars available for the shipment of grain at any delivery point to any elevator, loading platform or person at the delivery point.

A major function of the Board is to promote the sale of Canadian wheat in world markets. For this purpose it may sell grain at what it considers a reasonable price.

Under Part III the Board is authorized to undertake the marketing of wheat produced in the designated areas in interprovincial and export trade, and for such purposes shall:

- (a) buy all wheat produced in the designated areas, offered by a producer for sale and delivery to the Board at an elevator or in a railway car in accordance with conditions of the Act.

1.7 continued...../

- (b) pay to any producer selling and delivering wheat produced in the designated area to the Board, a sum certain per bushel, basis in store at Thunder Bay or Vancouver to be fixed from time to time by regulation of, or with the approval of, the Governor in Council.

The Board may pay the producer a sum per bushel for storage on the producer's farm, equal to the amount payable for storage in a country elevator. It may, upon application by a producer, issue him a deferred delivery permit for grain he was unable to deliver during the preceding crop year. Wheat delivered and sold in a crop year under a deferred permit is deemed to have been delivered and sold during the immediately preceding crop year.

Under Part III "Regulations of Interprovincial And Export Trade in Wheat" states that, except as permitted under the regulations, no persons other than the Board shall:

- (a) export from or import into Canada wheat or wheat products owned by persons other than the Board;
- (b) transport or cause to be transported from one province to another province, wheat or wheat products owned by a person other than the Board;
- (c) sell or agree to sell wheat or wheat products situated in one province for delivery in another province or outside of Canada; or
- (d) buy or agree to buy wheat or wheat products in one province for delivery in another province or for delivery outside of Canada.

Under Part V the Governor in Council may extend the application of Part III or Part IV, or both to oats barley, or both. This has been done by regulations.

1.8 CROP INSURANCE ACT, R.S.C. 1970, c. C-36

Amendments: C. 5 (2nd Supp.); 1973 - 1974, c. 33.

Minister of Agriculture

" An Act providing for contributions and loans to the provinces in respect of crop insurance."

This Act makes it possible for the federal government to assist the provinces in the provision of all-risk crop insurance to farmers. It enables the Minister of Agriculture to enter into agreement with any province to make contributions towards the cost of the insurance scheme. Risk-sharing agreements can also be made by way of loans or reinsurance of part of the province's liability whenever indemnities greatly exceed premiums and reserves. Under subsection 41, where a contribution to administration expenses is made, the contribution is to be an amount equal to the aggregate of

- (a) 50% of expenses incurred by the province in the administration of the scheme; and
- (b) if the province has undertaken to pay a share of the premiums, the lesser of (i) the amount required to reimburse the province for its share of the premiums and (ii) 25% of the premium paid.

When no contribution towards the scheme's administration expenses is made and the province pays a share of premiums, the federal contribution to the province is the lesser of

- (a) the amount required to reimburse the province for the share of the premiums paid by it; and
- (b) 50% of the premiums paid on the insurance policies.

Section 8 provides for extended insurance coverage against

- (a) loss arising from the destruction of stands for fruit trees or perennial plants other than trees;
- (b) loss arising when the seeding or planting of a crop is prevented by excess ground moisture, weather or agricultural hazards.

When there is an agreement with the province to extend coverage, the Minister may subject to any regulations, agree to the payment by Canada to that province of contributions on the same basis under subsection 4.1.

1.9 FARM PRODUCTS MARKETING AGENCIES ACT, SC 1970 - 1971 - 1972, c. 65.

Minister of Agriculture

" An Act to establish the National Farm Products Marketing Council and to authorize the establishment of national marketing agencies for farm products."

Part I of this Act provides for the establishment of a National Farm Products Marketing Council. Members are to be appointed by the Governor in Council in a manner that will ensure equal representation from Western, Central and Atlantic Provinces.

The duties of the Council are:

- (a) to advise the Minister of Agriculture on all matters relating to the establishment and operation of agencies under this Act, with a view to maintaining and promoting an efficient and competitive agriculture industry.
- (b) to ensure that agencies are maintaining efficient and competitive production and marketing practices and are sensitive to the interests of producers and consumers.
- (c) to work with agencies in promoting more effective marketing of farm products in interprovincial and export trade.

The Council is empowered, on request by a group of producers or if directed by the Minister of Agriculture or on its own initiative, to

- (a) inquire into the merits of establishing an agency for a particular farm product or group of products.
- (b) inquire into the merits of broadening the authority of an existing agency.
- (c) review an amendment to a marketing plan submitted to it by an agency and to review a proposed marketing plan submitted by an agency which does not have the power to implement it.
- (d) review operation of agencies on an annual basis.
- (e) review all orders and regulations proposed or made by agencies and where it is satisfied that they are necessary for the implementation of a marketing plan that the agency is authorized to implement, to approve the orders and regulations.
- (f) investigate complaints from any person who is directly affected by the operations of an agency.
- (g) conduct studies into any matter relating to the marketing of a farm product in the provincial and export trade, and report its recommendations to the Minister.

1.9 continued/

The Council shall not recommend the establishment or broadening of the powers of an agency unless it is satisfied that a majority of the producers of the particular farm product or products are in favour of such action.

Part II of this Act provides for the establishment of a national marketing agency by proclamation of the Governor in Council, for any farm product in which export and inter-provincial trade is not related to the Canadian Wheat Board Act or the Canadian Dairy Commission Act, and where a majority of the producers of the farm product or products concerned are in favour of such an agency.

The proclamation establishing the agency shall set out the powers of the agency over the designated farm product and the terms of its marketing plan, and shall fix the number of members (not less than three and not more than twelve, the majority of whom are to be primary producers) and the manner of their appointment. Furthermore, the Governor in Council can make any changes in existing agencies he deems necessary (subject to the limitations mentioned above).

A proclamation which designates a farm product (other than eggs and poultry) shall not set out as a term of marketing plan, that an agency is empowered to fix and determine the quantity in which any regulated product could be marketed in interprovincial or export trade.

Subject to the proclamation by which it is established, and to any subsequent proclamation altering its powers, an agency may

- (a) buy any regulated product or similar product to which it applies and dispose of it as it sees fit.
- (b) implement a marketing plan.
- (c) submit to Council a marketing plan
- (d) undertake and aid in advertising, quality improvement, research into new markets and publication of information related to the product.
- (e) designate bodies which it considers necessary to implement a marketing plan.
- (f) make orders and regulations which it considers necessary to implement a marketing plan and to submit it to the Council for approval.
- (g) charge fees, deal in property, establish branches, employ agents, invest money, and borrow on credit.

The Minister of Agriculture, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may enter into an agreement with any province enabling an agency to perform, on behalf of that province, functions relating to interprovincial trade of the relevant product or to any other matter agreed upon.

1.10 LIVESTOCK FEED ASSISTANCE ACT, R.S.C. 1970, c. L-9

Minister of Agriculture

" An Act to provide assistance to livestock feeders in Eastern Canada and British Columbia."

The Act establishes the Canadian Livestock Feed Board and provides for the setting up of an advisory committee to report to the Board and the Minister of Agriculture.

The objectives of the Board are to ensure:

- (1) the availability of feed grain to meet the needs of livestock feeders,
- (2) the availability of adequate storage space in Eastern Canada for feed grain to meet the needs of livestock feeders,
- (3) reasonable stability in the price of feed grain in Eastern Canada and in British Columbia, and
- (4) fair equalization of feed grain prices in Eastern Canada and British Columbia.

To carry out its objectives, the Board may make payments related to the cost of feed grain in Eastern Canada and payments related to the cost of feed grain transportation to, or for the benefit of, livestock feeders in accordance with the regulations. It may, by order, require any person engaged in the business of storing, handling and shipping feed grain in Eastern Canada and British Columbia, or any livestock feeder, to furnish in writing information relating to feed grain consumption, storage, handling, shipping or pricing in Eastern Canada and British Columbia.

The Board may, subject to regulations, buy or enter into contracts or agreements for the purchase of feed grain in Eastern Canada, British Columbia and the designated areas (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and certain areas of British Columbia). It may obtain a licence to import feed grain and buy or enter into a contract or agreement for the purchase of feed grain from outside Canada.

The Governor in Council may make regulations concerning payments for feed grain storage and transportation and give authorization for the Board to exercise its powers.

By agreement with the Governor in Council, the Minister of Finance may make advances to the Board, but the total amount of such advances outstanding at any one time must not exceed \$50 million.

1.11 PRAIRIE GRAIN ADVANCE PAYMENTS ACT, R.S.C. 1970, c. P-18

Amendments: c 24 (2nd Supp.); 1974 - 1975 - 1976, c. 64.

Minister Responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board.

" An Act to provide for advance payments for Prairie grain prior to delivery thereof."

This Act provides interest-free cash advances of up to \$15,000 per grain producer on the security of farm-stored wheat, oats and barley. It also makes provision for advance payments for drying damp or tough grain (to 25 cents per bushel with an upper limit of \$1,500 per producer) where weather conditions are sufficiently unusual to warrant this. No person who has received an advance payment under this Act in any crop year and who is in default of it, is entitled to receive another advance payment in the same or subsequent crop year until this has been fully discharged.

Before an advance payment is made to a producer he must agree to repay it along with the prescribed interest if he doesn't deliver the grain. The recipient may make repayment in lieu of delivery. When a person discharges his obligation to deliver grain he pays no interest on the first \$500.

If a person defaults he is not entitled to receive another advance payment in the same or subsequent crop year until this has been fully discharged.

Emergency advance payments are permitted under this Act. The maximum amount for emergency advance payments for drying tough or damp grain is set at \$1,500 and for the unthreshed grain \$7,500.

Where two or more producers are entitled to deliver grain under one permit book, no advance payment shall be made unless all producers named in the permit book jointly make the application and execute the undertaking, and the advance payment shall be made to all such producers jointly or as they direct in the application. An application by two or more producers may specify the shares of the advance payment to be paid to each.

The Governor in Council is empowered to set advance payment rates for any grain, rates which would amount, in his estimation to 2/3 of what the initial payment for that grain will be.

Where the Board has made an advance payment, it has a lien on the grain. The Act sets down the terms and conditions under which deductions on deliveries can be made and also outlines the procedures for handling defaults.

1.12 TWO-PRICE WHEAT ACT S.C. 1974 - 1975 c. 54.

Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board and Agriculture
Canada for Administration.

*" An Act to provide for payments in respect of wheat produced and sold
in Canada for human consumption in Canada."*

This legislation stabilizes wheat prices, guarantees producers a floor price for a specified period, and protect consumers from high world wheat prices.

Payments represent the differences payable by government between domestic and export price.

The Act applies to the period(a) between July 1, 1974 and June 30, 1980, in relation to wheat produced outside the designated area as defined in the Canadian Wheat Board Act; and (b) between August 1, 1974 and July 31, 1980, in relation to wheat produced in the area designated in that Act.

The payment for wheat other than durum is to be lesser of \$1.75 and the amount, if any, by which the average export price of wheat of the base grade, other than durum wheat, for the month exceeds \$3.25.

The payment for durum wheat is to be the lesser of \$1.75 and the amount, if any, by which the average export price of durum wheat of the base grade for that month exceeds \$5.75.

Payments to boards are to be made monthly and to producers not less frequently than every four months. A board must allocate money paid to it under this Act as if the money had been received as part of the sale price of wheat to which the payment has been related.

Every miller, processor, manufacturer, dealer or other person in Canada who purchases wheat for human consumption is required to maintain records and books needed to ascertain the number of bushels of such wheat purchased by him.

The Governor in Council is authorized to make regulations prescribing the manner of determining the amount of wheat sold and the average export price of the base grade.

1.13 WESTERN GRAIN STABILIZATION ACT, S.C. 1974 - 1975 - 1976 c. 87

Minister of Agriculture

" An Act respecting stabilization of net proceeds from the production and sale of Western grain and to make certain incidental amendments in other statutes."

This legislation concerns primarily grain producers (wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed) in the designated area named in the Canada Grain Act. It sets up machinery for producers to make contributions to a fund to which the Federal Government will also contribute at twice the amount paid by the producer. The Act sets out the conditions for eligibility to participate and provides for a withdrawal by participants in the early stages. At the end of each year the Minister determines if stabilization payments are to be made. The provisions for calculation are set out in Section 8. In turn the calculations under Section 8 form the basis for the Minister to decide if stabilization payments are to be made, pursuant to Section 9, Sections 10 and 11 also relate to calculations.

The levies to be paid by producers are collected generally by the licensees of grain elevators. The initial levy is two percent but Section 16 provides for changes in the rate of levy. In the case of joint operations or corporate activities, Section 17 sets out the rules for determining the grain-sale proceeds on which levy is payable. In a difficult case, where a producer has lost a crop in respect of which he has later received insurance money, the Minister is given power in Section 18 to deem these proceeds to be the grain-sale proceeds. Where sales are made direct to the operators of feed lots or certain other purchasers, the Minister may under Section 19 deem the proceeds of sale to be the grain-sale proceeds of the participant producer. Where deductions are made by the Canadian Wheat Board, Section 20 provides machinery for deciding which year is identified as the one in respect of which the levy has been paid.

Each year the Minister must report regarding the levy payment and arrange for the refund of any excess levies. There are a number of incidental provisions relating to recovery of improperly-made payments or refunds, and subject to Section 26 of the Act and Section 95 of the Financial Administration Act. Stabilization payments and refunds are exempt from garnishment or attachment and are not assignable except as authorized under the Act.

Provision is made for dealing with complaints and appeals in certain circumstances stated in Section 29. There are penalty provisions for non-compliance with duties imposed by the Act and failure to remit deductions or to keep to proper records. An inspector of the Canadian Grain Commission may exercise entry and search powers. The time limit for prosecution is two years.

The Minister may establish an advisory committee and the Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing form, information to be supplied, and conditions under which persons buying seed for resale or processing may be designated as purchasers for the purpose of the Act.

1.13 continued/

The Western Grain Stabilization Account is established in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Section 45 provides that the Minister must on or before the 31st day of August or within five days of Parliament's sitting, submit a report to Parliament on the administration of the Act, including a report on the state of the stabilization account as of the end of the year.

The incidental changes relate to the Canadian Wheat Board Act where provisions are made relating to the social insurance number, and a change in the Income Tax Act.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL MARKETING LEGISLATION*

General

2.1 COMMODITY BOARD MEMBERS ACT, 1976 S.O. 1976, c.7

Minister of Agriculture and Food

No person may become or continue to be a member of a commodity board while he, or a person with whom he is in partnership, or a corporation of which he is a senior officer or in which he has a controlling interest, is in contravention of the Farm Products Marketing Act or the Milk Act or where he does not conform with or continue to conform with any qualifications for membership prescribed by the plan.

A producer or a commodity board may apply to the proper tribunal for a determination of the question of whether a member has contravened the Act. Unless the contravention was inadvertent, the tribunal may disqualify a member and declare his seat vacant.

* Source: Provincial Agricultural Legislation up to 1977 - Ontario, Information, Agriculture Canada, Publication No. 77/8.

2.2 FARM PRODUCTS, GRADES, AND SALES ACT, R.S.O. 1970, c. 161

Amendments: S.O. 1972, c. 37; 1974, c. 6.

Minister of Agriculture and Food.

Provides for the inspection, grading, packing and marketing of farm products.

Licences may be issued to dealers, who are defined as persons who purchase or accept for sale farm products from the producer thereof, other than persons who purchase farm products for their own consumption. Licences may not be renewed, suspended or revoked, except after a hearing and on grounds stipulated in the statute.

Operators of controlled-atmosphere storage plants must be licenced, as must those engaged in the packing or repacking of controlled-atmosphere fruit for sale. The grounds for refusal of licences and for non-renewal, suspension or revocation thereof are established.

A Produce Licence Review Board and a Produce Arbitration Board are established. Every contract between two contracting parties shall be deemed to provide that an unresolved matter shall be submitted for arbitration to the Arbitration Board. The Arbitration Act, R.S.O. 1970, c. 25, applies except for where it is inconsistent with this Act. "Contracting Parties" are defined. The types of regulations which may be made are detailed.

2.3 FARM PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT, R.S.O. 1970, c. 162.

Amendments: S.O. 1971, cc. 1 and 42; 1972, c. 156; 1975, c. 6.

Minister of Agriculture and Food

Provides for the control and regulation of marketing within Ontario of various designated farm products, including the prohibition of marketing and fixing quotas. It also provides for production controls which are applied on crops specifically named in the Act. The 1975 amendment provides production controls, by a quota system, for egg production.

This Act is designed to facilitate interprovincial and export trade and provides a mechanism for control and regulation of marketing of farm products through the agency of the Farm Products Marketing Board, which is given extensive powers to further the implementation of the Act, Regulations or any Plan. Plans which are examined by the Board may apply to a variety of farm products or to persons engaged in agricultural production and marketing, and may be limited to one or more areas in Ontario.

Local Boards are established, and through licensing and supervision may enforce the comprehensive Regulations necessary for Marketing Plans. An appeal machinery against decisions of the local Board is provided.

The Act provides for the recognition of a group of producers as the representative association of a designated farm product. Such a group, when approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, will be charged with responsibility for a marketing program and the management of the licence-fee structure.

The Act interlocks with the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. A-7, and certain offences may be dealt with under either Act. Tobacco marketing is seen as a separate problem, and the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board is selected in section 21 as the licensing authority.

The Act provides for the approval of agreements providing for the performance by a marketing Agency of Canada, on behalf of Ontario, of functions necessary to implement the general philosophy of the Act. Provision has been made for necessary delegation of powers, so the chain of authority extends from the federal side down to the local Boards, if they have been authorized by Ontario to accept such responsibility.

2.4 FARM PRODUCTS PAYMENTS ACT, R.S.O. 1970, c. 163

Minister of Agriculture and Food

Provides for a fund to be set up for payment of compensation to unpaid producers.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may establish a fund for any class of producers under this Act. The Milk Commission of Ontario may be designated a Board and administer the fund. Application for payment from this fund can be made when a dealer has not paid the producer the price of a farm product within 15 days of the time the payment becomes due; or the dealer's assets have been placed in the hands of a trustee for distribution under the Bankruptcy Act (Canada) or the Bulk Sales Act.

It is the function of a Board, and it has the power, to administer this fund, to investigate all claims made to it under this Act and to determine the extent of their validity; to grant or refuse the payment of claims or any part and determine the amounts and manner of payment; to recover any monies to which it is entitled under this Act by suit in a court of competent jurisdiction.

2.5 ONTARIO PRODUCERS, PROCESSORS, DISTRIBUTORS, AND CONSUMERS FOOD COUNCIL ACT, R.S.O. 1970, c. 328.

Minister of Agriculture and Food

Provides for the continuation of the Food Council and defines its powers.

The objects of the Food Council are to promote methods of insuring the orderly marketing of agricultural products and agricultural food products; to conduct studies and report on crop conditions, markets, tariffs and distribution and sale methods; to promote research into market development; to stimulate the advertising and promotion of agricultural products; to inquire into and report to the Minister on measures and projects referred to it by him, and to advise the Minister on matters relating to the development of markets for agriculture products and agricultural food products.

Subject to the approval of the Minister, the Food Council may promote and co-ordinate campaigns to market surpluses and enter into assistance arrangements whereby a person, partnership, or corporation can carry out programs for the development of markets.

The Food Council may receive complaints and collect data respecting trade practices of the food industry and take steps to effect the discontinuance of undesirable trade practices. The Minister, upon the recommendation of the Food Council, may make grants for the purposes of carrying out the objectives of the Food Council. Administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

2.6 PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, R.S.O. 1970, c. 377

Amendments: S.O. 1971, c. 95; 1972, c.80; 1973, c. 130; 1974, c.61 and c. 87; 1975, c.61.

Minister of Health

Provides the authority to make regulations and prescribe conditions under which food products meet public health requirements.

The Minister may make regulations relating to the pasteurization of milk, designation of communicable diseases and the testing of food, drink, utensils, and employees and operators of food premises.

The Department of Public Health has the power and duty to ensure the carrying out of this Act and the regulations pertaining to public health.

A food and dairy inspector may inspect any premises on which any product for human consumption is handled, and may order any improvements so as to comply with the regulations. Where products are sold outside the municipality in which the premises are situated the Medical Health Officer may regulate or prohibit the distribution or sale of such products. Inspection may be made of any food exposed for sale. Meat packing establishments, slaughterhouses, cow stables, dairies, cheese factories and creameries are subject to inspection.

No person may sell food which by reason of disease, adulteration, impurity or other cause, is unfit for human use.

2.7 THE FARM INCOME STABILIZATION ACT, 1976, R.S.O. 1976, c. 77

Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Provides for the establishment of stabilization programs on a commodity basis which are jointly financed by participating Ontario farmers and the Ontario Government.

The program which is based on the same prices and costs used in the Federal Agricultural Stabilization Program is designed to complement the Federal Program by giving a higher level of support. The Ontario stabilization price is 95 percent of the previous five-year average price as adjusted for changes in cash costs.

The program is administered by the Farm Income Stabilization Commission which has five or more members, appointed by the Minister, the majority of whom will be producers. The Ontario Federation of Agriculture, The National Farmers Union, and the Christian Farmers Federation of Ontario may each nominate one member who shall be appointed to the Commission.

The main features of the Ontario Stabilization plans are:

1. Participation by individual producers is voluntary. Producers wishing to participate must enroll and pay premiums into the stabilization fund.
2. Each commodity plan will be designed to be self sustaining, other than for administrative costs which will be borne by the Ontario Government. Over a period of years, payments from the fund will be covered by producers contributing one third and the Ontario Government two thirds of the cost.
3. Only agricultural production which is marketed is eligible for inclusion under a plan.
4. In years of low prices payments will be made to producers and in periods of high prices the fund will be allowed to build up. If the accumulated fund is not sufficient to cover the necessary payments in any year the deficit can be financed by a repayable loan from the Government of Ontario.

For commodities which are "named" in the Federal program, and for which Federal support is mandatory each year that the market price is below the prescribed level of support, the Ontario program raises the support level from 90 to 95 percent of the five year average price plus adjustments for changes in cash costs. If the market price in any year is above the level of support established under the Federal program but below the 95 % level , the Ontario program will provide a payment equivalent to the difference between the market price and the 95% level of support.

The Federal stabilization price for "designated" commodities in any year may be established at a level that is higher or lower than the 90% level. If it is set at the 90% level or higher the payments under the

2.7 continued...../

Ontario program would be based on the difference between the 95% level of support and either the Federal support level or the market price, whichever is higher.

If the Federal stabilization price is set below the 90% level the Ontario payment would be equivalent to the difference between the 90 and 95 % levels. The Ontario program also makes provision for support of commodities which are not designated under the Federal program. In these cases the effective level of support is based on the difference between the 95 % level of support and either the 90 % level or the market price, whichever is the higher.

Dairy

2.8 EDIBLE OILS PRODUCTS ACT, R.S.O. 1970, c. 138;

Amendments: S.O. 1971, c. 50; 1972, c. 9.

Minister of Agriculture and Food

Provides for the regulation and licensing of sales and manufacture of non-butterfat dairy substitutes.

The manufacture and sale of certain oil products, other than oleomargarine, manufactured in such a manner that the resultant product is an imitation of or resembles a dairy product, are prohibited. The use of chocolate or cocoa or any flavoring preparation is allowed if it does not exceed one half of one percent by weight of the dairy product. The Act also prevents the sale of an edible oil product to which this Act applies that does not comply with this Act and the regulations.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations respecting any matter necessary or advisable to carry out effectively the purpose of this Act.

2.9 MILK ACT, R.S.O. 1970, c. 273

Amendments: S.O. 1972, c. 155 and 162; 1974, c. 18 and 62.

Minister of Agriculture and Food.

Provides for the regulation of marketing of milk and milk products and regulates the conditions under which milk is produced and distributed, except the grading of milk and its products.

The Milk Commission of Ontario is continued as a body corporate responsible to the Minister of Agriculture and Food.

It is responsible for (1) the administration of the Act, and (2) the supervision of the Ontario Milk Marketing Plan, which controls the marketing of all Grade A and industrial milk in Ontario, and the Ontario Cream Producers Marketing Plan.

The powers, duties and responsibilities of the Commission are set out. The Commission may delegate to a Marketing Board such of its powers as it considers necessary and may at any time terminate any such delegation. To facilitate the development of an orderly quota system, the Commission may authorize a Marketing Board to market on a quota basis and to fix quotas. The Marketing Board can prohibit sale by a person with no quota or sale in excess of quota.

Persons engaged in the producing, processing or marketing of milk or milk products are required to produce their books, records and documents and to permit inspection thereof, and also to permit inspection of premises, equipment and products when requested to do so by an authorized person. No person may obstruct officers or fieldmen of the Commission or Board authorized to inspect, or refuse to furnish them with information, or give them false information.

The construction, alteration and operation of plants requires a permit from the director of the Milk Industry Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Any person who operates a plant or distributes fluid milk products must obtain a licence from the director of the Milk Industry Branch. The director and marketing boards are given authority under s. 21 to seek injunctions.

Under the Act municipalities may pass by-laws for licensing, regulating, and governing vendors and for revoking such licences. The council of any municipality may by by-law appoint inspectors for the enforcement of the Act.

Any person who considers himself wronged by any order, direction, or decision of the Director of the Marketing Board may appeal to the Commission by serving upon the Commission a written notice of the appeal.

2.10 OLEOMARGARINE ACT, R.S.O. 1970, c. 304.

Amendment: S.O. 1971, c. 50

Regulates the marketing of oleomargarine and provides for licensing of manufacturers and wholesalers, etc.

This Act outlines conditions whereby oleomargarine can be served in public eating places and prohibits the mixing of oleomargarine and butter for the purpose of sale or for use in any public eating place. Colour standards for margarine are specified.

Every package containing oleomargarine must be legibly marked with the word 'oleomargarine' or the trade name and list of ingredients, and the percentage of each.

The Act prohibits the use of misleading advertising either by word or design in an advertisement or on a package in which oleomargarine is contained. A dairy scene must not be depicted either on a package or in an advertisement for oleomargarine, nor may it be stated or implied that oleomargarine has a relation to any dairy product.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint inspectors and analysts and may make regulations respecting any matter necessary or advisable to carry out effectively the intent of this Act.

Grains Fruits and Vegetables

- 2.11 FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PRODUCE-FOR-PROCESSING ACT 1974, S.O. 1974, c. 55.
(Not proclaimed in force).

Minister of Agriculture

Provides for licensing of producers and the use of these fees to improve production and marketing techniques.

No produce may be sold for processing unless the producer is licenced. The money collected is to be used to advance the practice of horticulture and improve marketing technique. Provision is made for producers to apply for refund of application fees.

2.12 GRAIN ELEVATOR STORAGE ACT 1974, R.S.O. 1970, c. 195

Amendment: S.O. 1973, c. 88

Minister of Agriculture and Food

Provides for the licensing and regulation of grain storage facilities. Establishes a Grain Elevator Storage Licence Review Board.

Included in the statutory requirements are grain storage receipts, weight tickets, records, insurance covering all farm produce stored, and inspections. Penalties for contravening any provision of this Act or the regulations are included.

The 1973 Amendment provides for a hearing on licensing of grain elevator operators, and the factors upon which the chief inspector may refuse to issue such a licence are established; refusals to renew, suspensions and revocations of licences require a hearing, and the factors upon which the chief inspector may base such decisions are established; provisions for notice and evidence are appended.

The Grain Elevator Storage Licence Review Board is established. Appeals may be made to the Board. Appeals therefrom may be taken to the Supreme Court only on questions of law or on mixed questions of law and fact.

2.13 ONTARIO FOOD TERMINAL ACT, R.S.O. 1970, c. 313

Amendments: S.O. 1971, c. 50; 1972, c. 1.

Minister of Agriculture and Food.

Establishes the Ontario Food Terminal and provides for its direction and management.

The objects of the Board are to acquire and operate a wholesale fruit and produce market in the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto or Regional Municipality of York, to be known as the Ontario Food Terminal, and to acquire and operate such facilities for the transportation and handling of fruit and produce and to do such other acts as may be necessary or expedient for the carrying out of its operations and undertakings.

The Board has the power to borrow money and issue securities and to rent space in the Terminal. No person may establish or operate within the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, Regional Municipality of York or Country of Peel any market for the sale by wholesale of fruit and vegetables except with the approval of the Board. If the Board refuses the approval, the applicant may appeal to the Minister.

Livestock and Livestock Products

2.14 BEEF CATTLE MARKETING ACT, R.S.O. 1970, c. 42

Amendment: 1974, c. 43

Minister of Agriculture and Food.

Provides for the licensing and regulation of persons selling cattle and for the regulation of the industry as a whole.

This Act covers: the establishment and standardization of procedures affecting the sale of cattle or carcasses; and the designation and financing of an association with power to make recommendations in respect of such procedures, and to expend monies collected from licence fees to improve beef cattle marketing.

An association may use licence fees to (a) stimulate, increase and improve the sale of cattle or carcasses; (b) disseminate information concerning the cattle industry; and (c) co-operate with any person or any department of the Government of Canada, or the government of any province, in achieving its purposes.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations designating an association for the purposes of this Act; fixing the amount of licence fees; requiring persons selling cattle to pay licence fees owing by them to the Association; providing for the recovery by the association of licence fees owing; providing for the inspecting, buying, selling, handling, weighing, measuring, shipping and transferring of cattle and carcasses; and respecting other related matters.

The appointment of inspectors and price reporters is authorized, and their duties are specified. The law regarding detention of cattle and carcasses is set down.

In the 1974 amendment, licence fees are increased to a maximum of \$0.45 per head of cattle weighing 500 pounds or more, and \$0.10 less for cattle weighing less than 500 pounds. The maximum annual increase in licence fees is limited to 10 cents for each head of cattle.

2.15 LIVESTOCK COMMUNITY SALES ACT, R.S.O. 1970, c. 253

Amendments: 1971, c. 50; 1976, c. 46 (Proc.)

Minister of Agriculture and Food

Provides the authority for regulation of livestock community sales and licensing of operators thereof.

Under the 1976 amendments (which must be proclaimed), the authority to make regulations includes the power to make regulations governing the seizure and disposal of livestock, prescribing standards for help and care of livestock and prescribing conditions upon which diseased livestock may be offered for sale. The sale of livestock held at an operator's place of business in the circumstances specified is exempt from the operation of this Act.

The conditions that must be met to get a licence to engage in the business of operating community sales, the standards that must be met as to premises and the inspection conditions that must be met prior to the sale are stipulated.

This Act does not apply to a sale at a stockyard operated by the Ontario Stockyards Board; a sale of livestock by a local Board under the Farm Products Marketing Act; or a sale of purebred livestock that is, or is of a class, designated by the regulations. Neither does the Act apply to a sale of cattle by a co-operative corporation to which the Corporation Act applies, where one of the objects of the corporation is to sell cattle on a consignment basis, at least three quarters of the shareholders or members of the corporation are producers of cattle, and the corporation has operated not more than four sales in any calendar year.

2.16 LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ACT, R.S.O. c. 251;

Amendment: S.O. 1971, c. 50

Minister of Agriculture and Food

Provides for grading of livestock, poultry and products thereof, and for regulation of stockyards, livestock exchanges, livestock shippers, etc.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize one or more persons engaged in the production or marketing of livestock or livestock products to act as an advisory committee with the Minister or his representatives in connection with the production or marketing of any livestock or livestock products.

Inspectors are given broad powers to enforce this Act and its regulations.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations respecting any matter necessary or advisable to carry out effectively the purpose of the Act.

2.17 MEAT INSPECTION ACT (ONTARIO) R.S.O. 1970, c. 266

Amendments: S.O. 1971, c. 50; 1972, c. 81

Provides for the inspection of animals and carcasses in slaughtering plants and regulates plant conditions and methods of operation therein.

Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Minister may enter into agreements with the Government of Canada, providing for the more efficient carrying out within Ontario of the intent of this Act; the performance by the Government of Canada, on behalf of the Government of Ontario, of functions and services under this Act that are the responsibility of the Government of Ontario; and the payment of money required for functions and services performed by the Government of Canada.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations respecting any matter necessary or advisable to carry out effectively the intent of this Act.

2.18 PROVINCIAL AUCTIONEERS ACT, R.S.O. 1970, c. 368.

Amendment: 1971, c. 50.

Minister of Agriculture and Food.

Provides for provincial licences to auctioneers of purebred livestock, which eliminates the necessity for municipal licensing.

The Minister may grant a licence to a qualified person to sell purebred livestock only, by public auction in Ontario. A person holding such a licence is not required to take out an auctioneer's licence in any municipality for the sale of purebred livestock. The Minister has the power to revoke any licence. Fees and terms of licences are specified.

2.19 STOCKYARDS ACT R.S.O. 1970, c. 448

Amendment: S.O. 1971, c. 50; 1975, c. 57.

Minister of Agriculture and Food

Establishes the Ontario Stockyards Board and defines its powers and duties.

The Ontario Stockyards Board can acquire, construct, equip and operate facilities for the transportation of livestock necessary for the purposes of such markets. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Board may acquire, with or without the consent of the owner, the land, property, and assets of any stockyards, and any other land or property which it may require for its undertakings.

Provision is made for the guarantee by the Province of any securities issued by the Board. Surpluses of the Board are to be paid into a fund known as the Livestock Improvement Fund and used for the purposes of the improvement of livestock. Board approval is required to construct, maintain or operate any stockyard or any premises where livestock is assembled for the purpose of sale. Any stockyard or premises operated prior to May 12, 1944, can continue to operate without Board approval, providing these yards or premises are not enlarged.

The amendment will permit the Ontario Stock Yards Board to use future surplus money to establish a reserve fund in the Consolidated Revenue Fund to reduce the fees charged by the Board for services provided at any stock yard that it operates.

2.20 WOOL MARKETING ACT 1974, S.O. 1974, c. 56.

Minister of Agriculture and Food.

No person may sell wool to a buyer without being licenced. The licence fees, which may be refunded on application, are to be used to advance the production of sheep and wool.

3.1

THE CANADIAN DAIRY COMMISSION

Address: 2197 Riverside Drive
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0Z2

Telephone: (613) 998-9490

Chief Executive Officer: Gilles Choquette
Chairman

Date Established: 1966 (on recommendation of the Canadian Dairy Advisory Committee composed of representatives of all sectors of the dairy industry and provincial governments).

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
1967	C.D.C. assumed administration of dairy price support. - established Subsidy Eligibility quotas.(S.E.Q.)	Previously administered by the Agricultural Stabilization Board, now under the Canadian Dairy Commission established under the Canadian Dairy Commission Act. To limit subsidy payments to the amount of industrial milk required for the domestic market.
1970	Introduction of Interim Comprehensive Milk Marketing Plan	To provide a framework for operating a national supply management program for industrial milk.
1971	Market-sharing quota (M.S.Q.) established, based on domestic and normal export requirements for butterfat.	Provided the basis for allocating provincial and individual producer shares of industrial milk market.
1972	Federal Subsidy Eligibility Quota (S.E.Q.) discontinued and eligibility for federal producer subsidy based on M.S.Q. and procedures established for interprovincial transfer of M.S.Q.	To simplify quota system and to provide basis for interprovincial movement of M.S.Q. based on provincial utilization of quota.
1975	Federal long term dairy policy including establishment of (a) Returns Adjustment Formula (b) Export Equalization Fund	Provided a procedure for establishing a national target producer price for industrial milk. moderating changes from year to year in levies held back from producer returns on industrial milk

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
1976	National allocation of M.S.Q. reduced by about 18 percent and monthly allotments imposed. Subsequently increased by 4 percent.	To bring M.S.Q. into line with estimated market requirements for industrial milk.
1977	Deficit of \$152 million in Export Equalization Fund written off by Federal Government and a proposed levy of 25 cents/cwt. assessed against fluid milk shipments.	To reduce the levies that would have been required on industrial milk to finance the export of surplus skim milk powder.

Administration:

Commissioners: 3 - appointed by the Minister of Agriculture

Staff: 50

Divisions: 6 - Market Intelligence
 - Market Operations
 - Subsidy Administration
 - Information
 - Finance
 - Economics

Advisory Committees:

Consultative Committee:

- 9 members representing the production and processing sectors of the dairy industry appointed by the Minister of Agriculture to advise the Commission on developments in respect of marketing and dairy stabilization programs.

Canadian Milk Supply Management Committee:

- composed of representatives of the signatories to the Interim Comprehensive Milk Marketing Plan (i.e. Provincial Governments and Marketing boards) and chaired by the Commission. Its main purpose is to establish operating policies for the Milk Marketing Plan with respect to the allocation and adjustment of M.S.Q. between provinces and producers and the collection of levies to defray the export assistance costs.

Ad. Hoc Committees:

- such committees are established from time to time, (e.g. research committee, cheese export committee).

Policy Objective:

- to provide efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of obtaining a fair return for their labour and investment and,
- to provide consumers of dairy products with a continuous and adequate supply of dairy products of high quality.

Delegated Powers under the Canadian Dairy Commission Act:

- to purchase any dairy product and package, process, store, ship, import, export or sell, or otherwise dispose of any dairy product purchased by it.
- make payments to producers of milk and cream for the purpose of stabilizing these products.

Financing:

The Commission receives funds to conduct its operations from four sources:

- administrative expenses are provided by a vote of Parliament.
- funds required to purchase products under price support are borrowed from the Minister of Finance and are repayable with interest. The maximum borrowing authority is \$300 million.
- funds collected from producer holdbacks and levies are credited to the Export Equalization Fund and used to recover the difference between the cost of products purchased by the Commission and the revenue received from the sale of products for export.
- funds required for payment of producer subsidies and the expense of marketing operations and the interest on funds borrowed from the Minister of Finance, to the extent that they exceed any profit on sale of product, are provided by an allocation from the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

Estimated expenditures of the C.D.C. for the 1977 - 78 dairy year were:

Producer subsidies	\$266 million
Marketing costs	20 million
Export promotion	15 million
Food aid	20 million
Market promotion and research	4 million
Levy from producers	\$125 million

A debt of \$152 million in the Export Equalization Fund was written off in 1977.

Pricing:

The target price for industrial milk is established in reference to a Returns Adjustment Formula which gives a weight of 45% to cash costs and 35% to imputed returns to dairy farm operators and their family labour using the Consumer Price Index as the indicator. Adjustments in the target price can occur whenever the formula shows a change of 4% or more in the target price, and at least three months have passed since a previous adjustment has taken place. At the annual price review the Government takes into account a number of discretionary factors which have a weight of 20%: i.e.

- significant changes in the level of stocks of dairy products
- changes in returns to dairy producers in other milk producing countries,
- major changes in competitive processing costs.

The target price for 1977 - 78 was set at \$11.86 per cwt.

The returns to producers from the market are determined by support prices paid by the Commission for butter and skim milk powder. The split between butter and powder is made with due regard to the impact on markets. The support prices as of April 1, 1977 were for cheese, 60 cents, for butter \$1.18, and for skim milk powder 70 cents per pound.

The gross returns which producers receive per cwt. of industrial milk is comprised of returns from the market and the net subsidy received. As of April 1, 1977 the gross subsidy was \$2.66 per cwt. for milk covered by M.S.Q. from which an export levy of \$1.20 was deducted to finance export costs. An over-quota levy of \$7.00 per cwt. was deducted from industrial milk sales in excess of M.S.Q.

The structure of the pricing system is illustrated overleaf:

The provincial distribution of producer subsidies paid and levies collected by the Commission on shipments within M.S.Q. during the 1976 - 77 dairy year were:

	Industrial Milk	Cream	Industrial from fluid	Total	Gross* Subsidies	Levies** Collected
	- million cwt -				- million dollars -	
P.E.I.	1.11	0.30	0.07	1.48	3.9	1.6
N.S.	0.03	0.13	0.96	1.12	2.8	1.3
N.B.	0.09	0.34	0.38	0.18	2.1	0.8
Que.	42.08	0.21	5.56	47.85	126.2	64.3
Ont.	12.86	2.10	15.82	30.78	82.3	38.7
Man.	0.20	1.10	2.62	3.92	9.9	3.8
Sask.	0.92	1.11	0.22	2.25	5.8	1.5
Alta.	3.04	2.23	1.26	6.53	17.3	5.8
B.C.	0.03	0.02	3.09	3.14	7.9	4.2
Canada	60.36	7.54	29.98	97.88	258.2	122.0

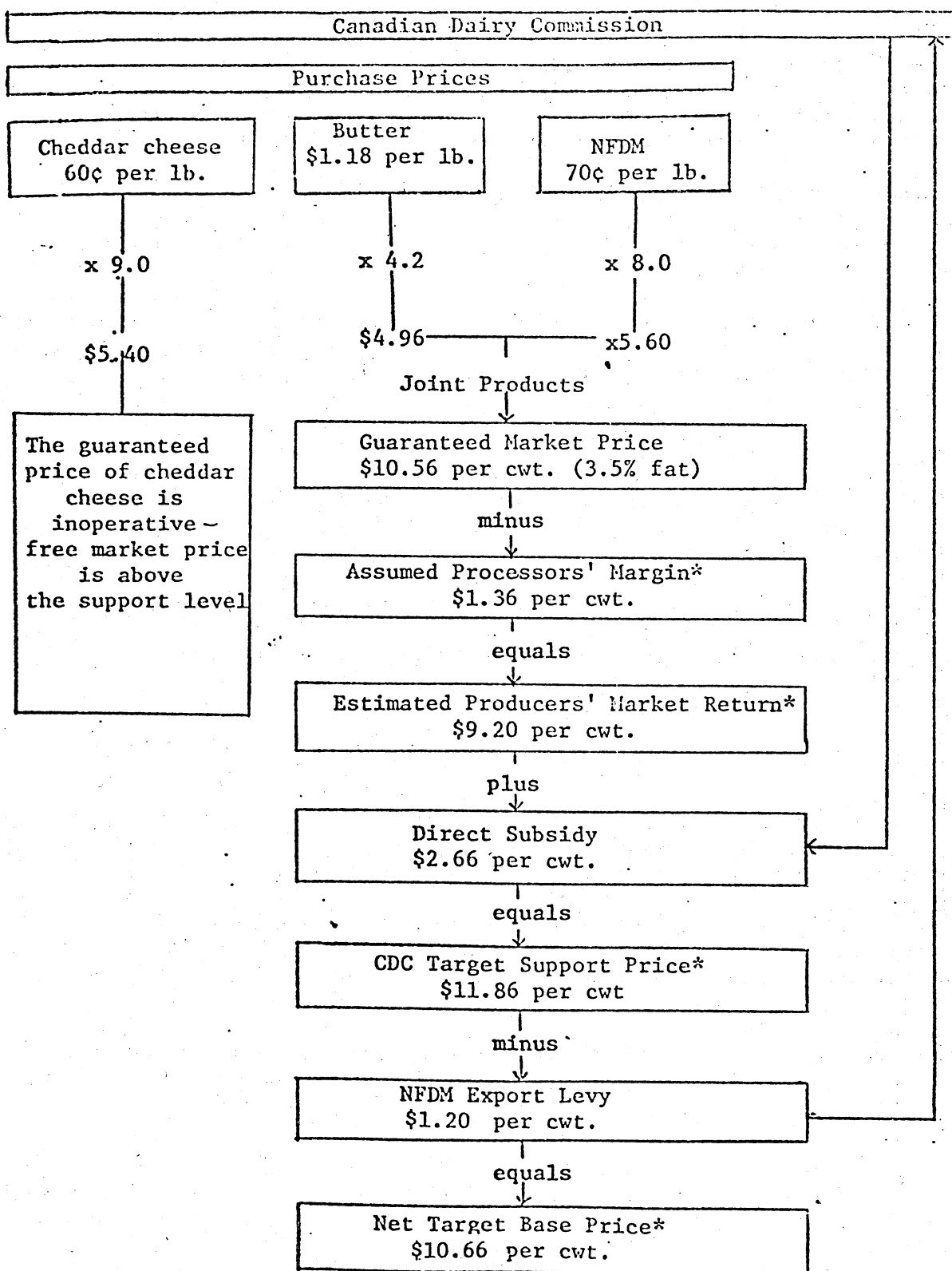
* The subsidy at \$2.66 per cwt. is slightly less than the amount of shipments multiplied by \$2.66 because of exclusions from subsidy eligibility for minimum and maximum shipments per farm.

** Within quota levy is not applied to farm-separated cream shipments.

Quotas:

The market share quotas (MSQ) are allocated and transferred under policies proposed by Provincial Agencies in the Canadian Milk Supply Management Committee and approved by the Commission. The approval is necessary because the Commission has since 1970 allocated entitlement to direct subsidy payments in relation to market quotas held by individual producers.

Canadian Industrial Milk Price Support System, April 1, 1977



* The processors' margin can vary, thus the producers return is not directly guaranteed and can also vary.

Source: Adapted from Canadian Dairy Policy by Carol E. Bray E.R.S., U.S.D.A. Foreign Agricultural Economic Report No. 127, 1976.

Quotas cont'd

If new allocations of market quotas occur or transfers are made between producers, the Commission is advised of this by the Provincial Milk Marketing Agency concerned and changes in Commission records are made in order to update the subsidy eligibility of individual dairy producers and their MSQ.

The conditions which govern the maintenance of eligibility to subsidy are generally those applying to market quotas. Presently a producer who supplies 90% or more of his market quota in a given year will retain the same entitlement before adjustments in the following year.

The Plan provides for adjustment of quota interprovincially and in total, and in this sequence. The total of market quotas is set to bring forward the domestic market requirements calculated on the basis of butterfat.

Pooling:

The Commission's policies have provided for incentives to bring about greater access to all milk markets to all producers by encouraging graduated entry to the fluid market to producers who meet farm standards and milk quality requirements. Under this policy producers who sell Class 1 milk have become eligible to subsidy on that portion of their milk which is used for manufacturing purposes in return for sharing the Class 1 market with qualifying producers of manufacturing milk and cream. Returns from the domestic and international market are equalized through a levy under the Interim Comprehensive Milk Marketing Plan.

Promotion:

Export sales are promoted through price differentiation which is financed mainly by producer levies.

The services of the Trade Commissioners of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce are available in most parts of the world to supply information on prices, product specifications and activities of competitors, etc.

On the domestic market the Commission has been actively promoting the consumption of cheese through a cost shared advertising campaign which was mounted by the Canadian Dairy Food Service Bureau in 1976-77. An expanded range of activities in product research and market research and promotion is in development in 1977-78.

The product research and market research and promotional activities undertaken by and on behalf of the Commission, are financed by an allocation to the Commission by the Government.

Trade Restrictions:

Imports of dairy products are controlled under the authority of the Export and Import permits Act of the Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and the Canadian Dairy Commission Act. The control has the purpose of preventing subsidized foreign imports from interfering with the operation of the Federal Government's dairy program. Imports of cheese are restricted by an annual quota of 50 million pounds. The import regime of the Canadian Government is continually reviewed to take account of the changing conditions.

Established under the provisions of the Farm Product Marketing Agencies Act.

Address: 116 Albert Street
Suite 507
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5G3

Telephone: (613) 238-2514

Chief Executive Officer: M. E. Pringle - Chairman
M. M. Roytenberg - General Manager

Date Established: December 1972.

Established by proclamation of the Governor-in-Council upon being satisfied that a majority of egg producers in Canada were in favour of its establishment.

Major Changes in Plan since 1972:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
Aug. 1975	The minimum quotas that could be allocated to the Provinces of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland were specified in an amendment to the plan	to exempt these provinces from any reduction in quota below their initial allocation.
July, 1976	Plan amended to permit fixing of provincial quotas in terms of number of hens rather than dozens of eggs.	to ensure more effective operation of the supply management system

Administration:

Board of Directors: 12 members

Term: 2 years

Election Procedure:

- One director from each province is elected by the egg producers from each province through their egg commodity board. The Governor-in-Council appoints two additional members to the Board of Directors, one of which is designated as chairman and one designated as a member of a five member executive committee.

Staff: number 23

Divisions: 4

- Administration and Personnel
- Control Systems
- Management Information Systems
- Marketing Systems

Standing Committees:

- Executive - 5 members
- Cost of Production - variable
- Insurance - variable
- Metric - variable
- Egg Quality - variable

Advisory Committee:

- The Agency invites representation on a consultative committee which advises the Agency on matters of concern to those with interests in the system. The committee consists of members who represent the interest of producers, consumers, and the trade, processors, wholesalers, retailers and the food service industry.

Liaison with National Agencies:

The National Farm Products Marketing Council monitors the activities of the agency.

Policy Objectives:

- The development of orderly marketing so as to provide returns to producers based on cost of production plus a reasonable return and to provide fair and stable prices to consumers.

Delegated Powers:

- to establish a quota system and to monitor and enforce the observance of the provincial quota allocations which are in effect at any time.
- to require that egg producers, to whom quota is assigned, make available all eggs to be marketed in accordance with the quota to the Agency.
- to market eggs made available to the Agency and to pool receipts from marketing, deducting any expenses of the Agency before payment is made to producers.
- to license persons involved in the marketing of eggs in interprovincial or export trade and to collect fees for such licences.
- to impose levies on persons engaged in producing or marketing levels that will be sufficient to defray the administrative and marketing expenses.
- to prevent dumping (i.e. to prevent persons from marketing eggs in a province other than the province in which they are produced at a price less than the sum of the price at which the eggs are sold in the province of origin plus transportation costs).
- to establish the prices producers will receive for Grade A eggs in the various regions having regard to variations in cost of production.

Note: all orders of the Agency with respect to quotas, levies and pricing are subject to the approval of the National Farm Products Marketing Council before they become effective.

Financing:

The administrative levies which were collected through the provincial boards have been:

Effective May 25, 1973	1¢ per dozen
Effective Feb. 7, 1974	2¢ per dozen
Effective April 1, 1974	1¢ per dozen
Effective Oct. 22, 1975	1.25¢ per dozen
Effective Aug. 9, 1976	1¢ per dozen.

In addition, the following levies have been imposed for defraying the costs of surplus removal:

Effective April 1, 1974	3¢ per dozen
Effective May 24, 1974	3.5¢ per dozen
Effective June 28, 1974	3.5¢ per dozen
Effective Sept. 7, 1974	2¢ per dozen
Effective Nov. 21, 1974	.5¢ per dozen
Effective Nov. 5, 1975	.5¢ per dozen
Effective July 10, 1975	2.5¢ per dozen
Effective Oct. 23, 1975	3.25¢ per dozen
Effective Dec. 5, 1975	5¢ per dozen
Effective Jan. 28, 1976	3¢ per dozen
Effective June 1, 1976	3¢ per dozen
Effective Oct. 2, 1976	2.5¢ per dozen
Effective Dec. 15, 1976	2.5¢ per dozen
Effective Mar. 31, 1977	2.5¢ per dozen
Effective May 31, 1977	2.5¢ per dozen

In calculating the amount of levies the Agency takes into consideration the costs incurred in the creation of reserves, the payment of expenses and losses resulting from the sale or disposal of eggs, equalization or adjustment payments among egg producers and any other expenses and costs deemed essential by the Agency.

Pricing:

The agency established a system of central pricing of Grade A eggs in 1975. Grade A eggs are priced according to a cost of production formula which is kept up to date weekly at the Agency office. Information on producer costs is obtained from all parts of Canada. The prices for other grades of eggs are set in consultation with the provincial boards in relation to the prevailing price for Grade A Large.

Five major cost categories are identified in the formula in order to estimate the producer's farm-gate cost of production. The actual costs used in the formula are based on the average costs of a medium size flock of about 20,000 birds. The 5 major cost categories included in the formula are, depreciation, pullet, feed, labour and overhead. To estimate the net producer price the farm-gate cost is increased by a factor which reflects a return for risk and a return on capital employed.

Adjustments in the formula price are made monthly for changes in feed prices, quarterly for changes in pullet costs, hourly labour rates and interest rates and annually for changes in capital investment, depreciation rate, administrative costs and return for risk. All other factors are subject to review on a biennial basis.

The formula establishes producer prices for Grade A eggs for each of the provinces. Differences in the prices in the various provinces are developed as a result of transportation and marketing costs from a base national average price in Ontario so that eggs will move freely from areas of surplus to areas of deficient supply.

The Agency monitors the input costs and requires approval from the national Farm Products Marketing Council prior to implementing any price changes.

11

DEPRECIATION COST PER DOZEN	Average Investment per Bird in Buildings and Equipment	X	Average Depreciation Rate	÷	Average Annual Production per Bird	÷	Flock Production Annualisation Factor	÷	Average Flock Size	X	Average Annual Production per Bird
+ PULLET COST PER DOZEN	Average Flock Size	X	Average Provincial Purchase Cost per Bird	-	Average Flock Size	X	1-Mortality and Condemnation Rate	X	Provincial Salvage Value per Bird	X	
+ FEED COST PER DOZEN	Feed Conversion Ratio	X	Average Provincial Feed Cost per Pound								
+ LABOUR COST PER DOZEN	Standard Labour Hours per Week per 1000 Birds	X	52/1000	X	Average Provincial Labour Rates per Hour	÷	Average Annual Production per Bird				
+ OVERHEAD COST PER DOZEN • Plant	Average Investment per Bird in Buildings and Equipment	X	Ratio of Plant Expenses to Plant Investment	÷	Average Annual Production per Bird						
* Administration	Standard Administrative Cost per Dozen										
* Interest	1/2	X	Average Total Investment per Bird	X	Bank Prime Rate	÷	Average Annual Production per Bird				

FARM GATE COST PER DOZEN

+ PRODUCER

RETURN PER DOZEN

• Risk

• Capital Employed

Average Cost per Bird of Flock Destruction

Probability of Flock Destruction

Average Annual Production per Bird

Rate of Return

Average Annual Production per Bird

1/2

Average Total Investment per Bird

X

X

÷

÷

X

X

NETT PRODUCER PRICE PER DOZEN

Source: Provincial Models of The Farm-Gate Cost of Egg Production for Medium Size Producers, P.S. Ross & Partners
July, 1975.

Quotas:

The Agency establishes the quota allocated to each province. The initial provincial market shares which were based on production during the five-year period 1967-1971 and those in effect as of July 29, 1976 were:

	<u>Initial</u>	<u>July 29, 1976</u>
	(dozens of eggs)	
British Columbia	57,250,000	54,387,500
Alberta	41,344,000	39,276,800
Saskatchewan	22,611,000	21,480,450
Manitoba	54,189,000	51,479,550
Ontario	181,267,000	172,203,650
Quebec	78,647,000	74,714,650
New Brunswick	8,683,000	8,683,000
Nova Scotia	19,504,000	18,528,800
Prince Edward Island	3,028,000	3,028,000
Newfoundland	8,477,000	8,477,000
	475,000,000	452,259,400

The Agency may change this allocation by taking into consideration:

- the principle of comparative advantage of production
- any variation in the size of market for eggs
- any failures by egg producers in any province or provinces to market the number of dozens of eggs authorized to be marketed
- the feasibility of increased production in each province to be marketed
- comparative transportation costs to market areas from alternative sources of production

The commodity board in each province issues individual producer quotas within the province to the extent that the total quota issued does not exceed the total quota allocated to the province.

The Agency monitors the provincial quota allocations by obtaining counts of the number of layers and converting to eggs on the basis of 19 dozen eggs per hen per year.

Pooling:

Eggs which are in excess of table egg demands are offered to the Agency by the provincial boards at the producer price plus 8 cents grading and handling charge. Most of these eggs are resold by the Agency to egg processors (breakers) at a lower price. To recoup this shortfall a surplus disposal levy is imposed and deducted from the producers' payments. Thus the cost of surplus disposal is pooled among the producers.

Agents:

The Agency appoints the provincial egg marketing boards as agents. These boards are empowered by Federal legislation to collect levies to be turned over to the Agency. They also assist in the administration of the central selling of eggs in excess of table egg requirements.

Promotion:

Type: - national advertising as well as promotion work with the media, education agencies, medical profession, and participation in the distribution system.

Amount: 1976 \$1,197,763

Percent of promotional funds spent on research - 1-2%

Commodity Information:

	<u>1975</u> (000 dozen)	<u>1976</u> (000 dozen)
Production	448,069	437,098
Imports:	12,092	12,238
Exports:	10,681	2,682

Source: Production of Poultry and Eggs, Statistics Canada, Cat. 23-202

Trade Restrictions:

The provisions of the Export-Import Permit Act permit the establishment of import or export quotas for a commodity that is administered by an agency as provided in the Farm Products Marketing Agencies Act. The guidelines for the establishment of such quotas and their administration are under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Import quotas related to eggs and egg products have been and are being applied as part of the supply management system.

Address: Suite 504,
5250 Ferrier St.,
Montreal, P.Q., H4P 1L4

Telephone: (514) 283-7505

Chief Executive Officer: Dr. Roger Perreault -- Chairman
H. Garth Coffin -- Secretary

Date Established: 1967 - under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act

Major Changes in Plan since 1967:

The Board's monitoring and supervising responsibilities in the domestic feed grain market were increased with the feed grain policy changes in 1974 and 1976. Also in 1976, the Feed Freight Assistance Program was reduced and/or eliminated in most of Ontario and much of Quebec. The Board provides the Chairman of the Reserve Stocks Management Committee which also has representation from the Canadian Wheat Board and the Canadian Grain Commission.

Administration:

Board of Directors: 3 - 5

The members of this Board are appointed by the Governor-in-Council. No member shall hold office past the age of seventy years. The Governor-in-Council also designates which of the members shall be chairman and vice-chairman.

Staff: 24

Divisions: 4 - Economic Research
- Program Co-ordinator
- Traffic
- Finance

Advisory Committee:

The Canadian Livestock Feed Board Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor-in-Council and consisting of not less than five or more than seven members is empowered to:

- study and review all matters relating to feed grain transportation, storage, prices and consumption that it may deem necessary together with those that are referred to it either by the Minister or by the Board.
- report to the Minister and the Board the results of each study and review conducted by it, together with any recommendations.

Policy Objectives:

- to ensure the availability of feed grain to meet the needs of livestock feeders.
- to ensure the availability of adequate storage space in Eastern Canada for feed grain to meet the needs of livestock feeders.
- to ensure reasonable stability in the price of feed grain in Eastern Canada and British Columbia; and
- to ensure fair equalization of feed grain prices in Eastern Canada and British Columbia.

Delegated Powers:

The Board is empowered under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act:

- to make payments related to the cost of feed grain storage in Eastern Canada.
 - to make payments related to the cost of feed grain transportation to or for the benefit of livestock feeders.
 - to conduct negotiations with any agency or person involved in feed grain storage or handling for the purpose of reducing or stabilizing the cost of storage and handling and for the purpose of obtaining adequate storage space for feed grain in Eastern Canada.
 - to allocate space reserved for its use in any storage facility to people requiring feed grain storage in Eastern Canada.
 - to conduct negotiations for the obtaining of licences for the importation of feed grain into Canada for use outside the designated areas.
 - to appoint agents or authorize people to act on behalf of the Board.
 - to monitor feed grain requirements in Eastern Canada and British Columbia.
 - to advise the government on all matters pertaining to the stabilization and fair equalization of feed grain prices to livestock feeders.
 - * - buy or enter into contracts or agreements for the purchase of feed grain in Eastern Canada and British Columbia from the Canadian Wheat Board.
 - * - within the provisions of a licence in its' name to buy or enter into contracts or agreements for the purchase of feed grain outside Canada.
 - * - sell the feed grains at a price high enough to offset the costs of buying, handling, storage and transportation.
- * These powers require Order-in-Council approval before being implemented and have not been used by the Board to date.

Financing:

All expenditures under the livestock Feed Assistance Act (payments related to cost of feed grain, transportation or storage, payments of salaries and administration expenses) are paid for out of monies appropriated by Parliament. In the event that the Board became involved in marketing, any money received by it for the sale of feed grains would be credited to an account out of which the Board would pay for any grain it might buy.

Pricing:

For domestic feed grain sales by the Canadian Wheat Board at Thunder Bay the Livestock Feed Board and the Canadian Wheat Board have jointly developed a formula pricing system which relates Canadian grains to U.S. corn.

Canadian feed grain prices will be tied to the cost of U.S. corn imported into Eastern Canada in a manner intended to ensure that these grains remain competitive with U.S. corn in principal feed uses across the country.

Research:

The Board conducts practical research oriented towards economic issues facing the feed grain - livestock sector of Canadian Agriculture. Examples of research conducted by the Board either internally or under contract with independent researchers include the following:

- a study of marketing margins on western feed grains sold in Ontario and Quebec.
- a study of the economic impact of the interruptions of feed grain supplies in Eastern Canada and British Columbia.
- an analysis of feed grain transportation, storage and handling in the Maritime Provinces.
- periodic forecasting of western feed grain requirements in Eastern Canada and feed grain storage needs in Eastern Canada and British Columbia.

FREIGHT ASSISTED SHIPMENTS BY COMMODITY
AND YEAR BY SHIPMENTS

	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>
	(tons)	(tons)
Wheat	642,050	413,568
Oats	422,791	356,600
Barley	887,934	768,741
Rye	487	371
Corn	76,614	113,842
Screenings	93,049	89,009
Mill feeds	454,729	464,503
TOTAL	<u>2,577,654</u>	<u>2,206,634</u>

Source: Livestock Feed Board Annual Report 1975 - 1976.

FREIGHT ASSISTED SHIPMENTS OF FEED GRAINS BY
PROVINCE AND CROP YEAR

	Shipments (tonnes)	
	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>
Ontario	639,228	462,894
Quebec	1,314,057	1,159,670
New Brunswick	98,098	93,007
Nova Scotia	179,006	170,318
Prince Edward Island	25,221	26,077
Newfoundland	34,412	28,348
British Columbia	287,631	266,230
TOTAL	2,577,653	2,206,634

EXPENDITURES AND AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER TONNE FOR FREIGHT
ASSISTED SHIPMENTS OF FEED GRAINS BY PROVINCE AND CROP YEARS

	<u>Expenditures(\$)</u>		<u>Average Expenditures per tonne (\$)</u>	
	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>
Ontario	3,244,301	2,435,141	5.07	5.26
Quebec	10,537,712	9,309,998	8.02	8.02
New Brunswick	1,308,513	1,212,114	13.34	13.03
Nova Scotia	1,839,130	1,729,994	10.27	10.15
Prince Edward Island	362,201	364,335	14.36	13.97
Newfoundland	676,919	541,818	19.68	19.05
British Columbia	3,066,918	2,846,820	10.66	10.69
TOTAL	21,035,694	18,440,220	8.16	8.36

Source: Livestock Feed Board Annual Report 1975 - 1976.

Address: Room 204 - 435 Berry Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3J 1N6

Telephone: (204) 889-9393

Chief Executive Officers: Mr. C. Riediger - Chairman
Mr. John W. Wyne - Secretary-Manager

Date Established: December 18, 1973 by proclamation under the Farm Products Marketing Agencies Act. All provinces which have any significant turkey production joined the plan. These are British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Administration:

Board of Directors: Eight members who serve for a period of one year. Each provincial board appoints one member at their annual meeting who are then appointed formally to the agency by the Governor-in-Council. The eight members then elect a chairman from among their numbers.

Staff: 2 (Secretary-Manager and Office Secretary)

Standing Committees:

Executive - 2 members
Canner Pack - 3 members
Promotion - 3 members

Advisory Committee:

- This committee is made up of eight members representing Consumer, Restaurants, Retail Trade, Further Processors, Primary Processors, Feed Industry, Hatchery Industry and Turkey Producers. Their function is to advise on all matters of concern to the turkey industry in Canada.
- The Canadian Turkey Marketing Agency is also supervised by the National Farm Products Marketing Council.

Policy Objective:

- To co-ordinate the activities of the eight provincial members of the plan.

Delegated Powers:

The National Farm Products Marketing Council has delegated to the C.T.M.A. the authority:

- to establish a quota system by which provincial turkey quotas are assigned to each province which are assigned in turn by the appropriate provincial board or commodity board to individual producers.
- to establish a system for the licensing of persons who are engaged in the marketing of turkeys in interprovincial or export trade.

Delegated Powers: contd....

- to impose levies or charges on persons engaged in the production of turkeys or the marketing thereof.
- to prevent dumping of turkeys from one province into another (selling the turkeys at a price lower than the price for turkeys in the province of origin plus transportation costs to the buying province).
- * - to require all producers to whom a quota is assigned to make available to the C.T.M.A. all turkeys produced in excess of quota at a price determined by the difference between what the Agency receives for the turkeys and its costs.
- * - to require all producers to whom a quota is assigned to make available to the Agency all within quota turkeys.
- * - to pool returns for the sale of turkeys and deduct from the returns the expenses of the Agency before making payments to producers.
- * - have not yet been applied.

Exemptions from the Plan:

Vary from one province to another with the current maximum exemption at 100 turkeys produced per year in Saskatchewan. In several provinces there is no exemption for turkeys produced for sale.

Financing:

The current levy is one tenth of a cent per pound of live turkey, (effective July 1, 1977). This fee is collected by the provincial marketing boards at the processing plants and remitted to the national Agency.

Pricing:

The Agency does not practice any price setting. Prices are established by the provincial boards.

Quotas:

The national and provincial production quotas are established by C.T.M.A.
The quota levels for 1977 were:

	(lbs. eviscerated)
New Brunswick	2,750,000
Nova Scotia	4,000,000
Quebec	50,000,000
Ontario	91,500,000
Manitoba	16,434,000
Saskatchewan	7,757,000
Alberta	16,331,000
British Columbia	19,000,000
Total:	207,772,000

Quotas: contd....

The national and provincial quota allocations may be adjusted from time to time by the C.T.M.A. having regard to:

- variations in the size of the market for turkeys both nationally and regionally.
- failure by turkey producers in any province or provinces to market the quota authorized to be marketed.
- existing production and storage facilities in each province.
- feasibility of increased production in each province.
- comparative transportation costs to market areas from alternative sources of production.

Method of Initial Allocation:

Basic market shares were based on the average production for the five years preceding the implementation of C.T.M.A. Since New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were not involved until just prior to and following the formation of C.T.M.A. the basic allocation for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was agreed upon at 1,500,000 lbs. and 3,000,000 lbs. respectively. The basic quota for Canada then became 200,690,000 lbs. eviscerated.

Method of Transfer Between Provinces:

In only one instance has there been a formal transfer of quota between provinces. Some 700,000 lbs. of quota allocated to Saskatchewan had been processed in Alberta. This volume of product had normally been covered by a written agreement between the two provinces. At the request of the two provinces this transfer of quota was formally approved by C.T.M.A. at a meeting on January 29, 1976.

Quota Value:

Current C.T.M.A. policy is to minimize quota values. However, this is a provincial matter. In at least four provinces the law prohibits quota having a value. The regulations vary from absolute prohibition to the free transfer of quota. In several provinces quota is attached to production premises and can be acquired only by purchasing the premises.

Pooling: -- Nil

Agents: -- Nil

Promotion:

- Type: - production and printing of a new turkey cookbook.
- financial support for a meat useage survey.
- financial support for a salmonella conference.
- joint promotion with a cranberry sauce firm for turkeys at Thanksgiving and Christmas, 1977.

Expenditures:	1975	1976
	\$6,010	\$4,297

Commodity Information:

Production:

Quantity (Million lbs. eviscerated)		Value (\$ Million)	
1975	1976	1975	1976
179	198	125	148

Exports: -- Nil

Imports: -- Nil

Address: 423 Main Street
Winnipeg, Canada
R3C 2P5

Telephone: (204) 985-3416

Chief Executive Officer: Mr. W. Esmond Jarvis - Chairman

Date Established: 1935 - under the Canadian Wheat Board Act. Initially producer deliveries to the Board were confined to wheat and were voluntary on the part of the producer. In Sept. 1943, the C.W.B. acquired all unsold cash wheat at an initial price of \$1.25 per bushel, futures trading in wheat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was suspended and all sales of wheat, except those between farmers in the same province, were made mandatory through the C.W.B. In 1949, following a referendum among producers, sales of oats and barley through the C.W.B. were made mandatory.

Chronology of Major Changes since 1960:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
1970	Delivery quota system altered so as to limit producers' eligibility to deliver wheat. Delivery quotas based on "assignable acreage" as determined by a four-part formula.	to discourage wheat production and to encourage perennial forage production and to make the system more responsive to market requirements.
1974	National Feed Grains Policy introduced which had the effect of limiting the control of the C.W.B. over the movement and pricing of feed grains.	to correct alleged inequities in the pricing of feed grains sold for domestic consumption across Canada and to foster the growth of livestock and feed grains across Canada according to natural factors.

Administration:

Board of Directors: five federally appointed Commissioners, of whom one is Chief and another Assistant Chief.

Staff: 677

Divisions: Branch Offices - Vancouver, Montreal
Overseas Offices - London, Tokyo, Brussels
Sales and Marketing Development Division
International Policy and Planning Division
Country Services Division
Legal Department
Weather and Crop Surveillance Division

Advisory Committee:

Eleven members are elected by the producers of eleven electoral districts and appointed by the Governor-in-Council to serve for a four year term. The Advisory Committee meets with the Board several times a year to discuss the Board's operations.

Liasion with National Agencies:

Canadian Grain Commission
Canadian Livestock Feed Board
Railways
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
National Harbours Board
Canadian Government Elevators

Exemptions from plan:

- Feeding grades of grain used domestically and
- all grain except wheat, oats and barley produced in the designated area.

Policy Objective of the Board:

- to market in the best interests of producers, all wheat, oats and barley grown in the designated area and delivered to the Board.

Delegated Powers:

- to buy, take delivery of, store, transfer, sell, ship or otherwise dispose of grain
- to enter into contracts for the purchase, sale, handling, storage, transportation, disposition or insurance of grain.
- to operate elevators either directly or by means of agents
- to sell grain for prices which it considers reasonable with the purpose of promoting the sale of Canadian grain in world markets.
- to permit producers to deliver grain to grain elevators and load onto railway cars
- to issue permit books to producers authorizing delivery of grain produced on the land comprising the farm of the producer
- to fix quotas of each kind, grade or quality of grain that may be delivered by producers to elevators
- to prohibit the delivery of any kind, grade or quality of grain to elevators or railway cars
- to buy all wheat, oats or barley in a designated area and pay to producers a certain sum per bushel basis in storage Thunder Bay or Vancouver
- to pay a certain amount to producers toward storage of the grain on their property
- to be the sole importer or exporter of wheat or wheat products into Canada
- to provide for the licensing of persons engaged in the import or export of wheat into Canada

Financing:

The Wheat Board is financed from the proceeds derived from the marketing of Board grain.

Pricing:

Prices are established for the most part by negotiation. Factors such as the quantity and quality of the crop as well as developments in the international grain

markets are considered. Sales of wheat for domestic human consumption are priced in accordance with government regulation under the Two Price Wheat Act.

Each year the Government of Canada establishes the initial prices for No.1 C.W.R.S. wheat, No.2 C.W. Oats and No.1 Feed Barley. The C.W.B. sets the initial prices for the other grades of these grains subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council. These prices may be adjusted during the course of the crop year. In effect, they become guaranteed minimum floor prices F.O.B. Thunder Bay or Vancouver since the Federal Government is obligated to cover any deficits sustained by the C.W.B.

The final prices received by the producers for each type and grade of grain is determined at the end of the crop year by valuing the inventories of grain on hand in each pool, deducting the operating expenses of the Board and distributing the balance to producers on a pro rata basis.

Since August 1974, producers have had the option of selling their feed grain to the C.W.B. or on the open market. Should they choose the latter they receive payment in full at time of delivery in contrast with the C.W.B. system of initial and final payments. The price received on the open market is usually, though not necessarily always, lower than the price received on sales through the C.W.B.

Quotas:

The quota system administered by the Board is not designed to control production but to regulate deliveries into commercial channels in such a way that all producers of the six major grains, (wheat, oats, barley, flaxseed, rye, and rapeseed) are given equal access to available space to the extent possible and commensurate with the sales program. Prior to the 1970-71 crop year the delivery quota system had been based on an initial quota (100 units) which was issued to all permit holders irrespective of their size and a specified acreage quota which was based on the total acreage seeded to wheat, (including Durum), oats, barley, and rye and including the acreage in summerfallow and seeded to eligible grasses and forage seeds. Throughout the crop year each producer was entitled to deliver any of the above grains up to the limit of the existing bushel per specified acre of delivery quota at his specified delivery points and the availability of space at those points. Various special and supplementary quotas were introduced from time to time to encourage delivery of grains that were not being delivered in sufficient quantities to meet the Board's sales commitments and to alleviate special circumstances such as floods and farm-stored stocks of high moisture grain.

Deliveries of special crops such as flax and rapeseed were regulated by quotas based on seeded acreage.

The following is a summary of the major changes made in the delivery quota policies for 1970-71 and subsequent crop years.

Crop Year:

1970-71

A producer's delivery quota for wheat was based on his "assignable acreage" which consisted of his acreage of:

- i) 1970 summerfallow and one quarter of his 1969 summerfallow;
- ii) one quarter of his newly broken land;
- iii) crops other than cereals, oilseeds and forages; and
- iv) increased seedings of perennial forage. (any reduction in perennial forage acreage were deducted from the "assignable acreage").

Each producer indicated the portion of his "assignable acreage" he wished to allocate to wheat for quota purposes.

For other quota grains (oats, barley, rye, soft white spring wheat, rapeseed, flaxseed) a producer's delivery quota was determined by the number of acres he had seeded to each of these grains plus any portion of his "assignable acreage" that had been allocated to them.

Delivery quotas were authorized separately throughout the crop year for each of the grains subject to quota.

1971-72

The general framework of the 1970-71 policy remained unchanged. Modifications introduced included:

Change in formula to determine "assignable acreage". The new formula consisted of four parts:

- land seeded to the six quota grains,
- summerfallow acreage,
- land in any crop other than the six quota grains and perennial forage,
- land in perennial forage up to one-third of the acreage in the other three categories.

Producers were able to allocate their "assignable acreage" to the deliveries of any grains they wished at the time of application for a permit book and subsequently, but on or before October 31, each producer was given one opportunity to change his acreage assignments.

Terminating quotas were introduced for wheat, oats, and barley.

1972-73

Minor modifications were made to give producers greater flexibility in adjusting quota acres assigned to specialty markets by permitting quota acres for particular grains to be shifted from deliveries under regular quotas to specialty markets and vice-versa.

1973-74

Previous provisions requiring producers to make a separate acreage assignment for any rapeseed, flaxseed or rye they wished to deliver to a crushing plant or distillery were removed. Instead, deliveries to local industrial outlets and country elevators were based on a single acreage allocation.

1974-75

Under the Federal government's domestic feed grain policy implemented on July 25, 1974, Western Canadian grain producers were given the option of delivering feed wheat, oats, and barley to either the Canadian Wheat Board or the open market. Thus during 1974-75 deliveries of feed grains for domestic use, including deliveries to mills, were not subject to delivery quotas.

Deliveries of rye, flax, and rapeseed were exempted from delivery quotas and the acreage seeded to these crops remained part of a producer's assignable acres and could be allocated to the delivery of wheat, oats and barley.

Producers were asked to specify a primary and alternate delivery point as in previous years but the two points did not have to be within the same province. Effective August 12, 1974, all delivery point restrictions were removed.

1975-76

Deliveries of rye, flax, and rapeseed were made subject to delivery quotas.

Pooling:

Four Pool Accounts are operated by the Board. One for each of wheat, oats, and barley and one for Selected and Accepted Barley. The latter results from sales made by the Board of barley used for malting, and pearling. Proceeds are distributed to participating producers in proportion to deliveries.

Agents:

The Board has agency agreements with: Country Elevator Companies
Shippers and Exporters

Promotion:

The Board has an Information Division which keeps producers informed of Board activities on their behalf.

Crop quality information, etc., are made available to potential buyers throughout the world, frequently through the good offices of the Trade Commissioners of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

There is a section of the Board devoted to the encouragement of varieties of grain felt to possess qualities required by our customers and/or yield potentials likely to increase returns to producers.

These programs are, in part, financed by Federal government funds and partly from the general accounts of the Board.

Commodity Information:

	1974-1975 (million tonnes)	1975-1976 (million tonnes)
Production (Wheat)	13.3	17.0
Exports (Wheat)	10.7	12.2
Production (Feed Grains)	15.8	18.1
Exports (Feed Grains)	2.85	4.18

Sources: Prairie Provinces, North-Western Ontario, Peace River District

Markets: Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, Central America and varied Caribbean countries.

Address: 165 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5B9

Telephone: (613) 996-0922

Chief Executive Officers: Paul Babey - Chairman
H. V. Walker - Executive Director
and Council Secretary

Date Established: April 1, 1972 by the Farm Products Marketing Agencies
Act (1972)

Administration:

The National Farm Products Marketing Council is composed of three to nine members, at least fifty percent of whom must be primary producers. It is not required but it has been suggested that one third of the members be from the Western Provinces, one third from the two Central Provinces and one third from the four Atlantic Provinces. The members are appointed by the Governor in Council. The Governor in Council shall designate one member of the Council to be the chairman thereof and another member to be the vice-chairman thereof, one of whom shall be a primary producer.

Staff: 21

Divisions: 5

- Agency Operations Review
- Economic Research
- Administration Service
- Information Services
- Market Development

Policy Objective:

- the maintenance and promotion of an efficient and competitive agricultural industry.

Duties:

- to advise the Minister of Agriculture on all matters relating to the establishment and operation of marketing Agencies under the Farm Products Marketing Act.
- to review the operations of Agencies with a view to ensuring that they are promoting and maintaining a strong, efficient and competitive production and marketing industry for the regulated product or products and have due regard to the interests of producers and consumers of the regulated product or products.
- to work with the Agencies in promoting more effective marketing of farm products in interprovincial and export trade.
- to consult with the Provincial Governments on matters of interprovincial trade in the regulated farm product or products.

Powers:

The Council shall:

when requested to do so, or on its own initiative, enquire into the merits of

- establishing an Agency
- broadening the powers of an Agency

and report its recommendations to the Minister.

- review proposals for marketing plans and amendments to marketing plans and receive submissions related thereto and report its recommendations to the Minister.
- review operations of Agencies and report on these annually (or more frequently should circumstances warrant) to the Minister.
- review all proposed orders and regulations of Agencies and approve those which Council deems necessary for the implementation or administration of the Marketing Plan
- deal with complaints from any people directly affected by the operations of an Agency.

The Council may:

- conduct studies on any matter relating to the marketing of a farm product in interprovincial or export trade.
- require producers or persons engaged in the marketing of a farm product in interprovincial or export trade to:
 - a) register with Council or the appropriate Agency
 - b) keep records on the production or marketing of the farm product
 - c) submit information to Council or the appropriate Agency.

The Council must conduct Public Hearing when:

- evaluating the merits of establishing an Agency
- considering broadening the authority of an Agency
- reviewing a proposed marketing plan, or
- the Governor in Council or the Minister directs.

The Council may conduct a public hearing on any matter as long as Council is satisfied that such a hearing would be within the public interest.

Financing:

The National Farm Products Marketing Council is financed by the Federal Government under The Department of Agriculture.

Address: Parliament Buildings
Queens Park,
Toronto, Ontario

Telephone (416) 965-3107

Chief Executive Officer: Dr. K. A. McEwen - Chairman
Jas. Jewson - Secretary

Date Established: 1965 (under The Milk Act 1965)

Major Changes since 1965:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
1967	The Milk Commission was designated as The Board to administer the Fund for Milk and Cream Producers under The Farm Products Payments Act.	to provide a procedure for administering claims for compensation to producers who did not receive payment for their milk or cream sales.
1973	The Milk Industry Branch established as a separate administrative entity responsible for the various regulatory functions such as licensing, inspection, auditing, and milk testing.	to separate responsibility for regulatory decisions from the Appeal Tribunal role of the Commission.

Administration:

- members not less than 3 appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council

Staff: 6

Advisory Committee:

- Advisory Committee of Processors composed of 8 members nominated by The Ontario Dairy Council and the chairman who shall be a member or officer of the Commission to advise and make recommendations to the Commission on matters relating to the production and marketing of milk.
- advisory committee to the Fund for milk and Cream Producers composed of 2 members nominated by the O.M.M.B., 2 members nominated by the Ontario Dairy Council, one member nominated by the Ontario Cream Producers Marketing Board and the chairman who shall be a member or officer of the Commission of the Fund and makes recommendations concerning its operation to the Commission.

Liaison with National Agencies:

- Canadian Dairy Commission

The Milk Commission of Ontario negotiates, on behalf of the Government of Ontario, with the C.D.C. and government milk marketing agencies in other provinces on matters relating to the marketing of milk and cream.

Policy Objective:

- to develop and promote the efficient production and marketing of milk and cream in Ontario
- to prevent and correct irregularities in the marketing system for milk and cream.

Delegated Powers:

- to act as an appeal tribunal for the milk industry and a licence review board for the purposes of the Milk Act, the Oleomargarine Act and the Edible Products Act.
- to supervise the Ontario Milk Marketing plan which controls the marketing of all Grade A milk and industrial milk in Ontario, and the Ontario Cream Producers' Marketing plan.
- to develop and formulate a provincial dairy policy for consideration by the Minister.
- to select, develop and maintain research programs required for policy development and formulation.
- to monitor the effects of existing or new policies.
- to cooperate with the Canadian Dairy Commission or any other agency of Canada or any other province on dairy matters.
- to liaise with all groups within the industry - processors, producers, transporters, consumers, as well as the Milk Industry Branch.
- to conduct such studies as the Minister directs respecting the producing, processing, and marketing of milk, or milk products.

Address: Legislative Buildings
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2B2

Office: 1200 Bay Street at Bloor
Telephone: (416) 965-2124

Chief Executive Officers: Dr. George Collin - Chairman
David Alles - Secretary

Date Established: 1937 (under the Ontario Farm Products Control Act)

Initially this agency was known as the Farm Products Control Board but following amendments to the Act in 1946 the name of the legislation was changed to the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act and the name of the Board was changed to its present designation.

Major Changes in Plan Since 1946:

- 1955 - Act amended to define the specific powers which may be delegated to producer marketing boards and the specific powers to be administered by the Farm Products Marketing Board. These amendments provided for a wide extension of the powers respecting the appointment of marketing agencies and their authority to direct marketing, to fix the price or prices and to control the marketing of any regulated product.
- 1958 - Act amended to allow the Farm Products Marketing Board to make regulations respecting the manner of conducting plebescites on proposed marketing plans or on their continuation, to define what constitutes a producer for the purpose of a plebescite and to provide for the registration of producers and the preparation and revision of lists of producers eligible to cast a ballot.
- 1959 - Act amended to deal with irregularities in the conduct of plebescites of producers. Payments of returns to producers through local boards and agencies and deductions of producer licence fees and service charges by local boards and agencies were authorized, also the purchase or otherwise acquiring of quantities of the regulated product by marketing agencies. The F.P.M.B. was empowered to limit the powers of a local board or agency and to revoke any regulation, order or direction of a local board or agency.
- 1960 - Amendments to the Act strengthened the power of the O.F.P.M.B. to supervise and regulate the activities of the local boards. Specifically the O.F.P.M.B. was granted authority to take over the assets of a local board and to continue marketing the regulated product in the event that the plan was voted out by producers, to revoke the appointment of a marketing agency without first obtaining the recommendation of the local board, and to supervise the making of grants by the local board.

Major Changes in Plan Since 1946 cont'd:

- In addition, the amendments made provision for local boards to exercise certain marketing functions which had previously been reserved exclusively for agency boards and also make it possible for the O.F.P.M.B. to delegate to local boards the power to require processors, dealers, etc. to deduct licence fees and remit them to the local board. Under these amendments the approval of the O.F.P.M.B. was required before a local board could set a levy.
- 1965 - Act amended to provide for the establishment, in connection with any plan, of advisory committees empowered to advise and make recommendations to the local board or to any person or organization represented on the committee.
- Also provision was made for the establishment of a conciliation board which would endeavour to reach an agreement satisfactory to the parties involved in the event that negotiations failed.
- 1967 - Amendments to permit authorization of any local board to appoint agents and to provide for the making of agreements relating to the marketing of a regulated product by or through a local board.
- 1969 - Amendment to permit the establishment of a marketing commission for apples.
- 1970 - The rights and responsibilities of producers who were also engaged in the marketing of a regulated product were set out in the Act, provision was made for injunction proceedings and the maximum penalties for offences against the Act were increased.
- 1975 - Act amended to provide for delegation of authority for production control on eggs and hatching eggs and for possession quotas on laying hens.
- 1977 - Act amended to provide for delegation of authority for production controls to a local board. The chicken, turkey and burley tobacco boards subsequently were given the authority to establish production quotas to supplement control given by the existing marketing quotas.
- The definition of marketing in the Act was extended to include processing in reaction to the expansion of vertical integration into the poultry and vegetable processing industries. Associated with vertical integration were the amendments to provide authority for local boards to negotiate rental paid to lease land for production of regulated product and to deem that a sale takes place where a producer of a regulated product also processes and/or markets by himself or through the agency of another.

Administration:

Members - one or more members (currently 6) appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council usually for a two year term.

Staff: - 7, including the Vice Chairman, Secretary, Marketing Specialist and Support Staff.

Liaison with National Agency:

National Farm Products Marketing Council

Policy Objective:

- to provide a mechanism for the orderly marketing of designated farm products. (Currently there are 21 different marketing plans under the jurisdiction of the Board providing for the control and regulation of some 41 commodities).

Delegated Powers:

The Farm Products Marketing Board is responsible for the administration of the Farm Products Marketing Act. Some of the authorities of the Board under the Act may be delegated to the local producer boards; notably the authority

- to negotiate on behalf of producers;
- to allocate quotas;
- to set prices;
- to require the commodity to be sold to or through the board; and,
- to issue licences and collect licence fees.

In brief, the Board

- supervises the operation of existing marketing plans under its jurisdiction
- assists in the development of new marketing plans as requested by producers.
- liaises with various groups involved in the marketing of the designated commodities, e.g. processors, transporters, wholesalers, retailers and consumers
- consults, negotiates and co-operates with other marketing agencies at the Federal and Provincial levels
- may investigate any matter relating to the producing, marketing or processing of a regulated product.
- serves as an appeal tribunal to rule on any order, direction or decision of a producer marketing board.

Address: Parliament Buildings
Queens Park, Toronto

Telephone: (416) 965-7701

Chief Executive Officer: D. E. Williams - Chairman
M. A. Huff - Vice-chairman

Date Established: June 6, 1963 by Order in Council under the authority of Section 2 of the Ontario Producers, Processors, Distributors and Consumers Food Council Act, 1962-63.

Major Changes in Plan since 1963:

- 1967 formed an administrative Consumer Section under the direction of the Food Information Specialist.

Administration:

Council members: 10

Staff: 17

The chairman and vice-chairman are full-time civil servants and the remainder are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for a 1-3 year term. Of the eight, two represent producers, two distributors, two processors and two consumers.

Divisions: 2 Market Development
 Consumer Information

Advisory Committee:

Consumer committee - 14 members representing the Consumer's Association of Canada (Ontario Division) and the Federated Women's Institute of Ontario. This committee advises the Council on items of concern to consumers.

Liasion with National Agencies:

Department Industry Trade and Commerce
Agriculture Canada
Various Interprovincial Committees

Policy Objective:

- to promote the orderly development of markets for Ontario agricultural products and agricultural food products and to advise the Minister on matters relating to this objective.

Activities:

- conducting studies on markets, crop conditions, distribution and sales methods tariffs and trade policies.
- conducting special investigations at the request of the Minister.
- promoting the development of markets for agricultural products through advertising, trade missions, publications etc.
- monitoring trade practices in the food industry.
- investigating complaints respecting trade practices in the food industry and taking action to curb undesirable practices.

Address: Room 341, Ontario Food Terminal
165 The Queensway,
Toronto, Ontario
M8Y 1H8

Telephone: (416) 252-3597

Chief Executive Officers: G. Long - Chairman
W. A. Wheatstone - Secretary/Manager

Date Established: 1969

Producer vote in 1972, 78% in favour of continuation.

A plebiscite was held on an Apple Growers' Marketing Plan in 1959. The plan was not proceeded with at the request of the growers since only 16% voted.

In 1964, a vote on an apple promotional program was held. Of the 606 growers voting, 69% were in favour of the program to be administered by the Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association.

A vote was conducted on an Apple Producers' Marketing Board in 1965. An estimated 45.5% of the growers voted with 75.6% of that number voting in favour of a Producer Marketing Board. A board was established with authority to advertise and promote apples.

In 1969, the structure of the board was changed to a Commission with all segments of the apple industry represented and the Commission was granted more extensive authorities.

Major Changes in Plan since 1969:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
1976	Authority to control advertised prices at the retail level revoked.	This authority removed from all local board regulations. A review of loss leader advertising of food products conducted by OMAF.
1977	Producer levy increased from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per acre.	to provide more funds for advertising and promotion.

Administration:

Board of Directors: 23

Term: 1 year

- 12 producers
- 5 packers
- 4 processors
- 1 retailer
- 1 consumer

Election Procedure: Electoral College and direct appointment.

The province is divided into 9 districts. Annual local elections are held in each district to elect 5 producer committeemen. The 5 committeemen then select one of their number to serve as district director on the Commission. At the general meeting held immediately following the local elections, the 45 committeemen elect 3 directors-at-large.

Administration cont'd:

The Ontario Dealers' Association appoints 5 packers to the Commission and The Ontario Food Processors' Association appoints the 4 processor directors.

The Ontario Minister of Agriculture and Food appoints the retailer director and the consumer director who must be a member of the Consumer Association of Canada.

Staff: 3

Divisions: 1 - Office Staff

Standing Committees:

Pricing	- 13 directors
Budget and Promotion	- 11 directors
Processing	- 9 directors
Maturity	- 13 directors

Liaison with National Agencies:

Canadian Horticultural Council

Policy Objective:

- The maximization of the returns to Ontario apple growers, while at the same time providing for efficient marketing in order that Ontario apples are competitive with imports.

Delegated Powers:

- to require producers to register with the Commission
- to license any or all of those engaged in the marketing of apples (producers, packers, producer-packers, dealers, and wholesalers).
- to levy and provide for the collection of licence fees from producers with apples going to the fresh, processing and juice markets.
- to provide for the exemption of any and all regulations, order, or directions under the plan for any class, grade, variety and size of apple and for any person involved in the marketing of apples.
- to require producers to sell or offer to sell through the Commission and to control and regulate any agreements among producers and those engaged in marketing or processing.
- to prohibit marketing of any class, grade, variety or size of apple and to purchase or otherwise acquire such quantities of apples as the Commission considers advisable.
- to direct and control the marketing of apples including the time and place at which apples may be marketed.
- to determine the price or prices that will be paid for any class, variety grade or size of apples, to persons engaged in the producing marketing or processing of apples and to determine different prices for different parts of Ontario.

Delegated Powers cont'd:

- to determine the quantity of each class, variety, grade and size of apple that shall be marketed by each producer. (This power is not used).

Exemptions from the Plan:

- apples produced in the Territorial District of Ontario and the Provisional County of Haliburton.
- direct sale of apples from producers to consumers.

Financing:

A levy of \$15.00 per acre of apple orchard is imposed on all growers. There is a basic exemption of 2.5 acres per grower and for all tree varieties under 7 years of age and for the Spy variety under 12 years of age. Growers are billed directly by the Commission for this levy.

Pricing:

The pricing committee of the Commission establishes the minimum prices set by the Commission. Depending upon market conditions they may meet as frequently as weekly. In determining price, the Committee gives consideration to the size of the apple crop, the amounts and varieties in storage in relation to the market, and the price of apples in Quebec and the USA (particularly Washington State and Eastern States).

For the purpose of establishing prices the province is divided into three zones. The minimum prices set by the Commission for the various varieties are the prices retailers or operators of corporate chain distribution warehouses must pay to packers or producer-packers. The realized price to the grower is the established minimum price for the variety net of packaging charges and grade classification.

Quotas: - Nil

Pooling: - Nil

Agents: - Nil

Promotion:

Type: The Commission prepares a small amount of printed information to promote the consumption of apples including some nutritional information. Promotion is also carried on through displays at shows and some media advertising. Money for this promotion is derived from the acreage levy imposed upon growers.

Expenditures:

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	\$30,456.00	\$42,783.00

Commodity Information:

Production	<u>Quantity (tons)</u>		<u>Value</u>	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
	143,500	127,567	\$15,931,000	\$24,810,000

Markets: Apples are marketed primarily in Ontario. There is a small amount of fresh apples exported to the Caribbean and the United Kingdom. Apples for juice and processing are exported to USA.

Sources: The most common supply areas outside of Ontario are:

- British Columbia.
- USA (Washington State and Eastern States)

	<u>Quantity (000 lbs)</u>		<u>Value (\$000)</u>	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
Exports: ¹	86,192	99,225	11,278	13,258
Imports: ¹	148,014	175,646	24,608	24,364

1/ Data refers to exports from and imports into Ontario of fresh apples, including crab apples. Source: Agricultural Statistics for Ontario 1976, OMAF Publication No. 20.

Trade Restrictions:

- None

Subsidies:

Apple prices may be designated for support under the Federal Agricultural Stabilization Act. In the 1975 crop year there was a stabilization payment of 2.1 cents per lb. for fresh apples and 0.9 cents per lb. for juice. Subsidy payments were made on a maximum of 750,000 lbs. per producer.

In this plan asparagus means asparagus produced in Ontario other than asparagus that is used for any purpose from processing.

Address: 504 Newbold Street
London, Ontario
N6E 1K6

Telephone: (519) 681-6010

Chief Executive Officers: Mel Neil - Chairman
Dave Lapos - Secretary/Manager

Date Established: 1938
Producer vote, 89% of eligible voters in favour.

Major Changes in Plan since 1960:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>
1961	local board to act as its own marketing agency.
1962	producer-processors of asparagus required to furnish the local board statements of the amounts of asparagus processed and to pay to the local board any licence fees payable as producers.
1963	local board's powers to make regulations extended to include; regulating and controlling of agreements entered into by producers of asparagus, and the prohibition of any provision or clauses in such agreement; requiring persons who produce asparagus to offer to sell and to sell asparagus through the local board and prohibiting persons from processing, packing or packaging asparagus that has not been sold by or through the local board. the Negotiating Committee for Asparagus for Processing powers to adopt terms, conditions and form of agreements relating to the producing or marketing of asparagus and to settle any charges, costs or expenses relating to the production of marketing of asparagus were revoked. local board authorized to appoint agents.
1967	members of local board reduced from ten to nine. the numbers of producers that may be elected to the District Asparagus Growers' Committee in each district

Major Changes in Plan since 1960 continued:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>
1967	changed from one for each fifty producers or fraction thereof to one for each twenty-five producers or fraction thereof.
	the number of members elected to the local board from District 1 (Niagara area) reduced from four to two.
	the number of members elected to the local board from District 3 (Essex and Kent) reduced from three to one.
	local board included in its regulations the provision for the making of agreements relating to the marketing of asparagus by or through the local board.
	local board authorized to conduct a pool or pools.
1972	members of the local board reduced from nine to eight.
	the number of members elected to the local board from District 1 reduced from two to one.

Administration:

Board of Directors: 8 members

Term: 1 year

Electoral Procedure: Electoral College

The asparagus growing areas of the province are divided into five districts. In each district a District Asparagus Growers' Committee is formed yearly. The producers in each district elect one member to this committee for every twenty-five producers. This committee in each district then elects from the producers in the district the appropriate number of members to the board.

Staff: Number - One

Divisions: Nil

Liaison with National Agencies:

Canadian Horticultural Council.

Policy Objective:

- to look after the interest of the grower by conducting research to increase asparagus production, attaining a working relationship with the processors and improving the marketing of asparagus.

Delegated Powers:

- to license producers of asparagus
- to stimulate, increase and improve the marketing of asparagus
- to co-operate with a marketing board, local board, marketing commission or agency of Canada for the purpose of marketing asparagus
- to control and regulate the marketing of asparagus including times and places at which it may be marketed.
- to provide for the control and regulation of agreements entered into by producers and processors of asparagus
- to require producers to sell their asparagus through the board
- to collect licence fees
- to conduct a pool or pools for the distribution of all monies received from the sale of asparagus
- to appoint agents
- to determine the quantity of each variety, grade and size of asparagus that shall be marketed.
- to prohibit the marketing of any variety, grade or size of asparagus.

Negotiating Agency:

The Negotiating Committee for Asparagus for Processing

This committee is made up of six members, three of whom are appointed by the board and three of whom are appointed by the processors. This committee is empowered to adopt or settle by agreement minimum prices for asparagus.

If the negotiating agency cannot come to an agreement, an arbitration board is formed to settle the dispute. The arbitration board is made up of three members, one by the producer members of the negotiating committee and one by the processor members of the negotiating committee. The third member of this board is appointed by the other two.

Exemptions from the Plan:

- asparagus produced in Ontario other than asparagus that is used for any purpose different from processing.

Financing Board Activities:

- licence fee of \$40.00 per ton paid by producers in 1977. Licence fees are collected by the local board through the five District Asparagus Growers' Committees.

Pricing:

- for the 1977 crop prices were established by an award by the Board of Arbitration as 52 cents per lb. for No. 1 Grade and 34 3/4 cents per lb. for No. 2 Grade.

Pooling:

- pools established on the basis of quantity and grade.

Agents:

- Nil

Promotion:

- Nil

Research:

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
- Amount	\$2,750	\$2,000

Commodity Information:

<u>Production :</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Total bearing acreage	2,778	2,996
Total production (tons)	2,212	1,956
(Fresh and processing)		
Used for processing (tons)	1,572	1,121

Main Production areas - Essex, Kent, Norfolk and Grey Counties

Trade: (canned asparagus)

Canadian exports (lbs)	2,385	1,371
Canadian imports (lbs)	1,097	1,189

Trade Restrictions:

Tariffs:

Imports: - 3.5 cents per lb. on fresh asparagus

Subsidies:

- Nil.

Address: 1112 Dearness Drive
London, Ontario
N6E 1N9

Telephone: (519) 681-1720

Chief Executive Officer: Charles Broadwell - Manager

Date Established: 1944 - Producer vote, 67% (of those eligible to vote) in favour

Major Changes in the Plan since 1960:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
1968	Plan changed from negotiating to agency type in response to producer referendum in 1967	to enable the board to develop markets more effectively and thereby enhance producer returns

Administration:

Board of Directors: 9

Term: 1 year

Election Procedure: annual meetings at the district level

The producing region is divided into 6 districts and the producers of each district elect a District Bean Producer's Committee by December 15 of each year. The number of committee members allowed on each District Committee varies. By December 31 of each year the producers of a district must hold an election to elect from among themselves, their member(s) to the board. Districts 1,2,3,4, and 6 each elect 1 member to the board, while District 5 elects 4 members to the board.

Staff: 6

Divisions: 1 (head office)

Standing Committees:

Pick	- 3 members
Dealer Relations	- 4 members
Producer Relations	- 4 members
Research Evaluation	- 2 members
Seed	- 2 members
Director Distribution	- 2 members
O.F.A.	- 1 member

Advisory Committee:

The Bean Industry Advisory Committee:

- composed of a chairman and 8 members appointed on an annual basis. The chairman is appointed by the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board, four members are appointed by the dealers, and one member is appointed by The Ontario Food Processors' Association.

Advisory Committee cont'd:

The advisory committee can advise and make recommendations to the board and to The Ontario Food Processors' Association. In general they can look into any matter under the jurisdiction of the board to promote efficiency in the marketing system and to prevent or correct any irregularities in the marketing of beans.

Liaison with National Agencies:

- nil

Policy Objectives:

- to provide for orderly marketing of white and yelloweye beans
- to provide a reasonable return to the producer of white and yelloweye beans.

Delegated Powers:

- to require all persons engaged in producing or marketing of beans to register with the board
- to license and control the licensing of producers and to prohibit marketing of beans except under licence
- to provide exemption from any or all of the regulations, orders or directions under the plan for any class, variety, grade, or size of bean or any person engaged in the production on the marketing of beans
- to require all beans to be marketed by or through the board and to control and regulate the marketing of beans including time and place
- to direct and control by order or direction either as principal or agent the marketing of beans and to prohibit the marketing of any class, variety grade or size of bean
- to control and regulate any agreements entered into by producers of beans with persons engaged in marketing or processing beans
- to appoint agents, prescribe their duties and provide for their remuneration
- to fix and impose service charges
- to require the price or prices payable to the producer to be paid to or through the local board and to pay producers the price or prices less service charges
- to purchase or otherwise acquire such quantities or qualities of beans as the board considers advisable and to sell or otherwise dispose of such beans.
- to conduct a pool or pools for the distribution of all money received from the sale of beans after deducting licence fees and service charges and to distribute the remainder to producers according to the quantity, class, variety, grade or size of bean.

Exemptions from the Plan:

- nil

Financing:

A levy of 20 cents per bushel is collected from producers. The levy is deducted from the initial payment made to producers. The dealers, acting as agents of the board, deduct the levy, forward the money to the board, and make the net initial payment to producers.

Commencing with 1976 crop, expenses of the board's operation will be split between "administrative" in nature and "marketing" in nature. The levy on producers will be used to cover administrative expenses only, while market related expenses will be written off against the crop pool for the crop year in which the expenses were incurred.

Pricing:

The board operates a pool for white beans and a pool for yelloweye beans. As an agency board they assume ownership of the beans when delivery is made to an authorized dealer. Following this procedure the board can then practise forward pricing to lock in a price and set delivery schedules for domestic and overseas markets.

Producers receive an initial payment less levy charges when they deliver their beans. The board makes an interim payment to them later in the year and makes a final payment when the last beans have been sold and the pool terminated by the board. Producers are therefore receiving a pooled price for their beans according to the sales the board was able to make during the year, and according to the quantity and export grade of beans sold.

Quotas:

A quota system was introduced in 1975 to increase the production of yelloweye beans since they represent a separate non-competing market from white beans.

Pooling:

Separate payment pools are operated for white beans and yelloweye beans.

Agents:

The board appoints dealers as their agents on an annual basis. Producers must deliver their beans to an authorized dealer.

Promotion:

	1975	1976
Expenditures:	\$20,000	\$40,000

Type: - fairs, exhibits, malls, trade missions, conferences, T.V. shows, newspapers, radio, Hostex show, recipes.

Promotion cont'd

Financing of promotion comes from the licence fees levied on producers and government assistance at the provincial and federal level. In past years the promotional budget has been \$20,000 while \$10,000 has been spent on research.

Promotion expenditures in 1976 were increased due to participation in Hostex (Canadian restaurant shows) and a 1977 Industry Conference sponsored in the U.K. In addition the board spent \$21,000 on market research.

Commodity Information:

Production:	Quantity (cwt.)		Value (\$)	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
	1,783,000	1,825,000	32,400,000	34,400,000

Markets: In recent years approximately two-thirds of the Ontario crop has been exported. Ontario beans have markets in 28 countries and are used in food aid programs.

Sources: The production area is mainly in Kent, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex, Perth, and Huron counties, (85% in Huron, Perth and Middlesex).

Exports:	Quantity (cwt.)		Value (\$)	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
	1,480,000	1,375,000	26,900,000	26,000,000

Imports: nil

Trade Restrictions:

- Import tariff - $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.
- Export tariff - $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. on exports to U.S.A.

Berries refer to strawberries and raspberries produced in Ontario that are used by a processor for processing.

Address: R.R.#1
Waterford, Ontario

Telephone: (519) 443-7280

Chief Executive Officer: John A. Steel - Secretary.

Date Established: 1944,

Producer vote: 67% of eligible voters in favour.

Administration:

Board of Directors: 8

Term: 1 year.

Election Procedure: Electoral College.

In each of the six districts, a District Berry Growers' Committee is formed yearly. This committee is made up of one member for every fifty producers in an area. This committee in each district then elects from the producers in the district either one or two members to the board.

Policy Objective:

- to stimulate, increase and improve the marketing of berries.

Delegated Powers:

- to license producers and processors of berries.
- to prohibit the marketing within Ontario of any class, variety or grade of berries.
- to require the price or prices payable or owing to the producers for berries to be paid to or through the local board.

Negotiating Agency:

The plan provides for the establishment of Negotiating Agencies to adopt or settle by agreement in respect of strawberries and raspberries:

- minimum prices.
- terms, conditions and forms of agreement relating to the producing or marketing.
- any charges, costs or expenses relating to the production or marketing.

THIS BOARD HAS BEEN INACTIVE SINCE 1973

5.5

THE ONTARIO BURLEY TOBACCO GROWERS' MARKETING BOARD

Address: 143 Wellington St. W.
Chatham, Ontario
N7M 1J5

Telephone: (519) 353-6710

Chief Executive Officers: Hector Delanghe - Chairman
M. C. Campbell - Secretary

Date Established: 1974

Established by a vote by all tobacco producers.

Administration:

Board of Directors: 8

Term: 1 year

Election Procedure: Nominations are held in May with a vote by all tobacco producers within thirty days.

Staff: 3

Divisions: Nil

Policy Objective:

- to promote the orderly marketing of burley tobacco.

Delegated Powers:

- licensing of any person engaged in the producing or marketing of burley tobacco and the fixing of licence fees
- the control and regulation of the marketing of burley tobacco including the times and places at which it may be marketed
- to require burley tobacco produced in Ontario to be sold through the board
- to establish quotas and to prohibit any person from marketing burley tobacco in excess of such quota
- to conduct a pool or pools
- to appoint agents and to prescribe their duties, terms and conditions of employment

Exemptions from the Plan:

- Nil

Financing:

The board's activities are financed by a producer licence fee of 3 cents per pound of burley tobacco market. This fee, which under current regulations can not exceed 3 cents per pound, is deducted by the board from the proceeds of the sale of each producer's tobacco.

Negotiating Committee:

The plan provides for a Negotiating Committee for Burley Tobacco comprised of not more than 4 members appointed by the board and not more than 4 members appointed by the buyers of burley tobacco. The committee is empowered to adopt or settle by agreement:-

- a) minimum prices for any class, variety or grade of burley tobacco;
- b) terms, conditions and forms of agreement relating to the producing or marketing of burley tobacco; and
- c) any charges, costs of expenses relating to the production or marketing of burley tobacco.

Pricing:

In the event that the Negotiating Committee fails to reach agreement on prices (or other matters under its jurisdiction) the matters in dispute may be referred to a conciliation board provided not less than two-thirds of the members of the Negotiating Committee vote in favour of such action.

The conciliation board is composed of three members, one of whom is appointed by the buyer representatives and one by the board representatives on the Negotiating Committee. The third member is appointed by the Farm Products Marketing Board. The conciliation board is required to submit its recommendations to the Negotiating Committee within two weeks of the time that the Farm Products Marketing Board was notified that the matters under dispute were being referred to the conciliation board.

The regulations empower the board to negotiate minimum prices and to operate an auction marketing system.

Quotas: - Nil

Pooling: - Nil

Promotion: - Nil

Commodity Information:

--	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Production: (000 lbs.)	2,307	2,492
Value: (\$000)	1,872	2,104

Sources: Essex and Kent Counties

Address: 1160 Blair Street
Burlington, Ontario

Telephone: (416) 335-4496

Chief Executive Officers: Garry Sytsma - Chairman
John E. Janzen - Secretary/Manager

Date Established: 1965

The board was established by a producer vote in which 91% producers voted and 86% voted in favour of the board.

Major Changes in Plan since 1965:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
1968	Change from price negotiating to price setting.	failure to reach agreement on price by negotiation
1973	Roasters (birds over 5½lbs.) included in plan.	To make birds in excess of broiler weight subject to provisions of the plan.

Administration:

Board of Directors: 10

Term: 1 year

The province is divided into nine districts. In each district, a District Chicken Producers' Committee is elected yearly. This committee is made up of at least four members with each member representing approximately twenty producers. One of the members of the district committee is elected by all the producers in the district to serve on the marketing board. The board then appoints one producer of roaster chickens from all the elected committeemen to sit on the board.

Advisory Committees:

The Chicken Industry Quota Advisory Committee is appointed annually and is composed of a chairman and six members. The chairman is appointed by the Farm Product's Marketing Board. The Chicken Producers' Marketing Board appoints three members to this committee (one of whom has to be a producer of roaster chickens). The Ontario Poultry Processors' Association appoints three members. The Ontario Division of the Canadian Feed Manufacturers' Association and the Ontario Hatcheries Association each appoint one member but these members do not have voting privileges on the committee.

The committee may make recommendations on total quotas for broiler and roaster chickens or specific quotas for any class, variety, grade or size of broiler or roaster chickens for a period of time not longer than a year and on any other industry related topics.

Staff: 12

Divisions: Nil.

Liaison with National Agencies:

Canadian Broiler Council

Policy Objective:

- To promote the development of an efficient broiler and roaster chicken industry in Ontario that is capable of satisfying the demand at competitive prices.

Delegated Powers:

- to provide for licensing of any or all persons before commencing or continuing to engage in the marketing of broiler or roaster chickens.
- to provide for the control and regulation of the marketing of broiler and roaster chickens including times and places at which chickens may be marketed.
- to provide for the control and regulation of agreements entered into by producers of broiler or roaster chickens with persons involved in marketing or processing broiler or roaster chickens.
- to require all broiler and roaster chickens to be marketed through the board.
- to prohibit the marketing of any class, variety, grade or size of broiler or roaster chicken.
- to determine the price or prices that shall be paid to producers for any class, variety, grade or size of broiler or roaster chicken and to determine different prices for different parts of Ontario.
- to fix and impose service charges.
- to purchase or otherwise acquire such quantity or quantities of broiler or roaster chickens as the board deems advisable and to sell or dispose of same.
- to require any person who receives broiler or roaster chickens to deduct from the monies payable to the producer any licence fees payable to the local board by the producer and to forward these licence fees to the board.
- to require that broiler and roaster chickens be marketed on a quota basis.
- to fix and allot quotas to persons for the marketing of broiler and roaster chickens on such basis as the local board considers proper.
- to appoint agents.

Exemptions from the Plan:

- Broiler and roaster chickens are exempt from this plan when the live chicken is older than six months.

Financing:

The levy is 14¢ per 100 lbs. This fee is deducted from the producer returns by the processor and forwarded directly to the board.

Pricing:

The price is set by the board using a cost of production formula as a guide while taking general market conditions into account. An effort is made to provide the producer with a return on his labour and investment over and above his direct costs.

Quotas:

When broiler quotas were allocated initially in 1965 they were attached to the premises and based on one bird per square foot. Transfer of ownership of the quota was permitted only with transfer of ownership of the premises. In 1968 sale of quota without the premises was permitted provided the buyer held a quota of 25,000 birds or less. The maximum quota a producer may hold and still be eligible to purchase additional quota without the premises was increased in several stages and in 1977 was 35,000 broiler units. Where registered premises and quota are transferred to the buyer the maximum acquired in this way may not exceed 75,000 broiler units.

In 1968 the basis for broiler quotas was changed from birds per square foot to pounds, (eviscerated weight), per square foot.

Quotas for roaster chickens were introduced in 1973. The same principles were applied with respect to the transfer of these quotas as applied to broiler quotas. In the case of a roaster quota being transferred with premises the maximum is 50,000 broiler units. Where the roaster quota only is being transferred to a qualified producer the maximum is 35,000 basic units.

The board established broiler quotas for each of 4 (12 week) quota periods in a twelve month period and roaster quotas for 3 (16 week) quota periods. The amount of quota allotted for each period is based on the board's assessment of the current and predicted demand and supply conditions in the market for chicken. Adjustments are made from one quota period to the next by changing the percentage of base quota allocated to each producer.

Pooling:

- Nil

Agents:

- Nil

Promotion:

The board's promotional activities are directed toward mounting displays at major agricultural exhibitions and retail outlets where use of chicken is demonstrated and recipes, pamphlets etc. are distributed. A cook-book has been prepared. The board retains the services of a home economist and meat consultant.

Promotion cont'd:

Expenditures:	1975	1976
Promotion:	\$10,616	\$18,050
Research:	3,000	1,170

Commodity Information:

Production:	1975	1976
Quantity: (Evis. lbs.)	202,184,000	225,810,370
Value:	\$94,352,533	\$101,313,586

Markets: Ontario, Manitoba and Newfoundland

Sources: Ontario, Quebec and United States.

Trade:	Quantity* (000 lbs.)	Value* (\$000)
Exports: 1975	4,549	1,884
1976	1,049	401
Imports: 1975	14,846	7,229
1976	36,327	17,298

* Canadian exports and imports of fresh and frozen chicken.

Source: Canada's Trade in Agricultural Products 1974, 1975 and 1976
Economics Branch, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa Publication No. 77/11.

Trade Restrictions:

- The tariff on imports from and exports to the United States is 2 cents per pound live weight or 12½ percent on eviscerated chicken with a minimum of 5 cents per pound and a maximum of 10 cents per pound.

5.7

THE ONTARIO CREAM PRODUCERS' MARKETING BOARD

Address: 50 Maitland Street
Box
Toronto, Ontario
M4Y 1C7

Telephone: (416) 920-2700

Chief Executive Officer: John Bilyea - Secretary Manager

Date Established: 1947

Producer vote: yes (98 percent eligible voters voted in favour)

Chronology of Major Changes:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
1971	Board became signatory to the National Interim Comprehensive Milk Marketing Plan	To participate in the national supply management system for milk and cream.

Administration:

Board of Directors: 9

Term: 1 year

Election Procedure:

The Province is divided into 9 districts. Each year the producers of a district vote to elect a District Cream Producers' Committee. The producers elected to these committees are responsible for electing the board of directors at the annual meeting.

Staff: number: Head Office - 2

Divisions: none

Standing Committees:

negotiating - 5 members (Directors)

Advisory Committees:

none

Liaison with National Agencies:

Canadian Dairy Commission
Dairy Farmers of Canada

Policy Objective:

- to protect and further the interests of farm-separated cream producers.

Delegated Powers:

- require all persons engaged in producing or marketing of cream to register with the marketing board
- stimulate, increase and improve the marketing of cream by such means as the marketing board deems proper
- provide for licensing of new and continuing cream producers and the power to suspend, revoke or refuse to issue or re-issue a licence as the board sees fit
- require all cream to be produced under licence according to standards deemed proper by the board and all cream to be sold through the board
- provide for the fixing and collection of licence fees which can be used to pay the expenses of the marketing board
- require that any licence fees payable to the board be deducted by a plant receiving cream from the monies payable to the producer and forwarded to the marketing board
- provide for the fixing, imposing and collection of service charges for the marketing of cream
- appoint agents, prescribe their duties, terms and conditions of employment, and to determine and pay their remuneration
- require all cream to be marketed on a quota basis with quota allocation to be determined by a method considered proper by the board

Exemptions from the Plan:

none

Financing:

By means of a licence fee of 1¼¢/lb. butterfat.

Pricing:

The negotiating Committee has the power to adopt or settle by agreement;

- minimum prices for any grade or class of cream
- terms conditions and form of agreements relating to the producing or marketing of cream
- any charges, costs, or expenses relating to the production or marketing of cream

Although the plan makes provision for a formal negotiation - arbitration procedure, price is usually established by an informal agreement between the board and the Ontario Creamerymen's Association.

The current practice being followed is to establish the basic minimum price of first grade farm separated cream, (F.O.B. the farm) at two cents per pound butterfat below the purchase price for 39 score butter established by the Canadian Dairy Commission, (presently \$1.17 per pound).

Thus the current minimum price in Southern Ontario is \$1.15 per lb. b.f. with slightly lower prices prevailing in Northern Ontario where the costs of farm pickup are higher.

Quotas:

Market-Sharing (M.S.Q.)

- expressed in pounds of butterfat per dairy year
- entitles the holder to receive the Federal subsidy of 76 cents per pound butterfat on 95% of the within quota farm-separated cream shipments. Shipments above M.S.Q. entitlement are subject to an over-quota levy of \$1.00 per pound butterfat.
- initially allocated to producers on the basis of their 1969-70 dairy year shipments.
- freely negotiable among cream producers subject to the approval of the board and a 10 percent transfer assessment. Cream producers converting to milk production may transfer their M.S.Q. holdings to milk except for that portion which they acquired after April 1, 1976.
- a producer shipping less than 90 percent of his M.S.Q. in a dairy year will have his M.S.Q. for the subsequent year reduced to 111 percent of his shipments in that dairy year.

Pooling:

- nil

Agents:

- nil

Promotion:

- nominal expenditures on public relations in rural areas.

Commodity Information:

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Number of producers (Sept.1)	3390	3034

Production:

pounds butterfat (millions)	8.2	7.6
value (million dollars)	8.05	7.90

Address: 5799 Yonge Street
Suite 903
Willowdale, Ontario
M2W 3V3

Telephone: (416) 223-5330

Chief Executive Officer: James Johnstone - Chairman
Brian Ellsworth - General Manager

Date Established:

The original board (The Ontario Egg & Fowl Producers' Marketing Board) was established in 1964 by a vote of producers. This board was a promotional type of board.

The new board (The Ontario Egg Producers' Marketing Board) was established in January of 1973 by the Minister without a vote.

Major Changes in Plan since 1964:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
June 1972	Given pricing authority	depressed prices
July 1972	Given levy authority, under the Federal Agricultural Products Marketing Board	to finance the board and to buy surplus eggs
Jan. 1973	Given full agency powers including quotas	to control production in order to reduce surplus
Sept. 1975	Quota base changed from eggs to hens	could not enforce quotas based on eggs.

Administration:

Board of Directors: 13

Term: 1 year

Method of Election: Electoral College

The province is divided into thirteen districts. Each year a district Egg Producers' Committee is elected for each district. The members of each of these district committees elect from among themselves a person to be a member of the board for that district.

Divisions:	General Manager	-	3 members
	Accounting	-	3 members
	Surplus Removal Records	-	9 members
	Quota Control	-	3 members
	Field Staff	-	9 members
	Promotion	-	3 members
	Total Staff		30

Administration cont'd:

Board Committees & Representatives:

Executive Committee	- 3 members
CEMA Representative	- 1 member
Canadian Egg Producers Council Representatives	- 6 members
Ontario Federation of Agriculture Representative	- 1 member
Promotion - Research Committee	- 4 members

Advisory Committee:

Egg Industry Advisory Committee:

This committee is composed of a chairman and twelve members. The chairman is appointed by the Farm Products Marketing Board. Of the other twelve members, five are appointed by the board, two by the Ontario Pullet Growers' Association, two by the Ontario Hatcheries Association, one by the Ontario Grain and Feed Dealers' Association, one by the Ontario Egg Processors' Association and one by the Board to represent the operators of egg breaking plants in Ontario.

The committee is empowered to make recommendations in respect to:

- the promotion of good relationships between persons engaged in the production and marketing of eggs
- promotion of greater efficiency in the production and marketing of eggs.
- prevention and correction of irregularities and inequities in the marketing of eggs
- improvement of the quality and variety of eggs
- improvement of the circulation of market information respecting eggs.

Liaison with National Agencies:

The Canadian Egg Marketing Agency

Policy Objective:

- to obtain a reasonable price for eggs to producers by means of setting prices and regulating supplies through use of quotas.

Delegated Powers:

- to license persons engaged in the production, marketing, or processing of eggs
- to fix licence fees
- to provide for the control and regulation of the marketing of chicks for placement, eggs and hatching eggs
- to provide for the control and regulation of agreements entered into by producers with persons engaged in marketing or processing

Delegated Powers cont'd:

- to require persons who produce eggs to offer to sell and to sell eggs to or through the board
- to determine the quality of each class, variety, grade and size of eggs or hatching eggs that shall be marketed by each producer
- to prohibit the marketing of any class, variety, grade or size of eggs or hatching eggs
- to determine from time to time the price or prices that shall be paid to producers or to the local board for eggs or hatching eggs
- to fix and impose service charges
- to purchase or otherwise acquire such quantity or quantities of eggs as the board considers advisable and to sell or otherwise dispose of same
- to pay to producers the price or prices for eggs or hatching eggs less service charges and to fix times at which payment shall be made
- to require that eggs be marketed and produced on a quota basis and to prohibit the marketing or production of any eggs not produced under or produced in excess of quota.
- to fix and allot quotas to persons for marketing and producing eggs on such basis as the board considers proper
- to require that hatching eggs be marketed and produced on a quota basis and to prohibit the marketing or production of any eggs not produced under or produced in excess of quota
- to fix and allot quotas to persons for marketing and producing hatching eggs
- to require that chicks for placement be marketed and produced on a quota basis and to prohibit the marketing or production of any chicks for placement not produced under, or produced in excess of quota
- to fix and allot quotas to persons for marketing and producing chicks for placement.
- to conduct a pool or pools for the distribution of all monies received from the sale of eggs and hatching eggs and to distribute the returns to producers after deducting expenses
- to appoint agents
- to make regulations providing for the seizure and detention of chicks for placement, eggs, fowl or hatching eggs where an offence against the Act or the regulation has been committed
- to require that fowl be possessed on a quota basis and to prohibit possession of fowl by persons not presently holding quota

Exemptions from the Plan:

- all producers with less than 500 hens are exempt from quota
- hatching eggs that are marketed for hatching purposes.

Financing Board Activities:

A levy of 1½ cents per dozen which is collected through grading stations or directly from producers who do not sell to grading stations.

Pricing:

Established by "Cost of Production Formula" in co-operation with CEMA.

Quotas:

The quota is a production quota based on number of hens. The initial basic quotas which were allotted were based on the maximum number of hens kept, or the maximum size of facility a producer had during the qualifying period January 1st, 1969 to April 20, 1972. Since then individual producer quotas have been adjusted from time to time, depending on the provincial quota allocated by CEMA.

Pooling:

Eggs which are in excess of table egg demands are offered to CEMA by the board at the producer price plus 8 cents grading and handling charge. Most of these eggs are resold by the Agency to egg processors (breakers) at a lower price. To recoup this shortfall a surplus disposal levy is imposed by CEMA and deducted from producers' payments by the board on behalf of CEMA. Thus the cost of surplus disposal is pooled among the producers.

Agents:

The board serves as an agent for CEMA in collecting its levy and handling surpluses in Ontario on its behalf.

Promotion:

Type: - Soft-sell approach, which includes participation in various fairs and exhibitions, press releases, by Home Economist preparing recipes and personal appearances on T.V.

Amount:- \$150,000

Method of Financing: - By the levy check-off. Ten to fifteen percent of promotional funds are spent on research.

Commodity Information:

Production:	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Amount (dozen)	144,345,000	138,795,000
Value (\$)	8,544,510	91,188,315

Tariff: a duty of 3½ cents per dozen on eggs exported to or imported from the U.S.

5.9 THE ONTARIO FLUE-CURED TOBACCO GROWERS' MARKETING BOARD

Address: Box 70
Tillsonburg, Ontario

Telephone No: (519) 842-3661

Chief Executive Officers: Ted Raytrowsky
Chairman & General Manager

Jas Leathong
Secretary

Date Established: June 20, 1957
O. Reg. 151/57
O. REG. 153/57

Producer vote, May 21, 1957.
Percent voting 92%, percent in favour 63.6%

Chronology of major changes in Plan since 1960

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
1960	Bill 106 amending Farm Products Marketing Act to provide production control	Required to control production and marketing of flue-cured tobacco
1974	Separation of quota from land	To avoid taxation of quota by Provincial government under present municipal taxation laws. Note: If quota attached to land it is then assessed with a subsequent payment of taxes; if separated only the land is assessed for taxes.
1976	Conversion from acreage quota to poundage quota on a trial basis approved by an expression of opinion on this date.	Requested by the Canadian Tobacco Manufacturers Council as a part of negotiations to stimulate the export market.
1977	Conversion to poundage quota control from acreage on a permanent basis following approval in an expression of opinion by producers on this date.	Condition of negotiations for the 1977 crop.

Administration:

Board of Directors: 15 - 14 producers and 1 representative elected by registered sharegrowers.

Term: 1 year.

Administration cont'd:

Method of election: nomination and direct ballot

The production area is divided into fourteen districts. In each district a District Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Committee is formed yearly. Each committee is made up of four members elected by the producers in the district. At the same time as the producers in each district nominate and elect the four members to the district committee they nominate and elect one member to the board. The fifteenth member of the board is appointed by the other fourteen members at the first meeting held following the district elections. This appointed member has always been a sharegrower representative who has been selected by the sharegrowers registered with the board.

Standing Committees:

Finance, Insurance, Claims, Concessions, Labour Conciliation and Exchange Maintenance Committee	- 5 members
Export, Publicity, Promotion, Farm Labour, GATT and EEC Committee	- 5 members
Marketing Procedures, Grading, Marketable Acreage, Regulations and By-laws Committee	- 5 members
Sub Committee to set Minimum Grade Prices	- 5 members
Export Development Committee	- 5 members

Liaison with National Agencies:

- nil

Exemptions from the Plan:

- nil

Policy Objectives:

- to regulate the production and marketing of flue-cured tobacco within Ontario and to stimulate and increase the export market.

Delegated Powers:

- to provide for the licensing of any or all persons before commencing or continuing to engage in the producing or marketing of tobacco.
- to set licence fees for all persons involved in the producing or marketing of tobacco, including the authority to seize, destroy any growing tobacco plants produced in contravention of the regulations.
- to control the production and marketing of tobacco including the times and places at which tobacco may be marketed.

Delegated Powers cont'd:

- to require that tobacco be marketed on a quota basis and to fix and allot quotas to producers.
- to prohibit the marketing of any class, variety or grade of tobacco.
- to conduct a pool for the distribution of all monies received from the sale of tobacco.
- to appoint agents
- to regulate by regulation or order the marketing of tobacco in interprovincial and export trade (power granted to Farm Products Marketing Board of Ontario and the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Board by the Federal government).

Financing:

- licence fee of 1 cent per pound for each pound marketed (unchanged in last 20 years).
- collected by means of a deduction from each producer's cheque issued in payment on sale of his tobacco.

Pricing:

- minimum prices for each grade are established through the negotiation-arbitration procedure. The negotiating committee made up of not more than 2 members from each of the major tobacco purchasing companies and the directors of the board. This committee is also empowered to settle by agreement the terms and conditions relating to the marketing of tobacco.
- the actual sale prices for each grade are determined by the Dutch Clock Auction system through auction exchanges operated by the board at 3 locations, Delhi, Tillsonburg and Aylmer. Any lot offered for sale cannot be sold below its minimum grade price.
- for the 1977 crop the guaranteed minimum grade prices were fixed to equate to a guaranteed minimum average price of \$1.00 per pound on a total of 205 million pounds. Should the final payment received by the producers fall short of this amount the purchasing companies will make up the difference by means of a deficiency payment.
- a producer may not market any tobacco in excess of his quota and is paid according to the grade of tobacco delivered by him.
- the Canadian Tobacco Manufacturers Council has established a fund sufficient to rebate 14 cents a pound to tobacco purchasing companies on all tobacco exported by them upon proof of export.

Quotas:

- production quota on a poundage basis. When changed from an acreage to a

poundage basis, quotas were reallocated on the basis of previous production over the years 1965-1975.

- for single farm operators the poundage quota was obtained by multiplying the producer's acreage quota by his previous highest per acre yield during this period.
- for multiple farm operators the highest yields during the 1965-75 period for each farm were averaged over the number of farms and this number was multiplied by the amount of acreage quota the operator possessed to determine his level of poundage quota.
- for 1977 the total allowable production of tobacco was set at 205 million pounds less the aggregate of the carryovers on the 1976 crop of tobacco.
- a producer may transfer his quota to another producer by applying to the board to cancel his quota and to fix and allot the quota to the second producer. If he wishes to transfer only part of his quota he must apply to the board to reduce his quota and to fix and allot the amount of the reduction to the second producer.
- a producer with production quota may also rent the quota or part of it to another producer by applying to the board to cancel the quota and allot it to the lessee.
- no conditions are stipulated re. quota maintenance.
- current value - \$1.12 per pound of basic production quota of which 49.5% was allotted for the 1977 crop.

Pooling:

- Nil

Agents:

- Nil

Promotion:

- the board promotes the product by sending trade missions to countries but does not have the product for sale. They have also appeared semi-annually at the Leipzig Fair in East Germany and at trade shows in Switzerland and China. The cost of this promotional work is charged to the Export Fund and Board General Account. The board spends about \$18,000.00 annually on promotion.

Commodity Information:

	Quantity (million lbs)		Value (million dollars)	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
Production:	209	159	197	162

Commodity Information cont'd:

Markets: Two-thirds sold in domestic market; one-third exported U.K., (major market), Europe, Asia, U.S.

Sources: (Supply regions)
South Western Ontario

	Quantity	Value
Exports: 1976	53,293,946 lbs.	\$60 million
Imports: 1976	2,818,476 lbs.	\$2 million

Trade Restrictions: As of July 1, 1977 - no preferential tariff on exports.

Import - duty 30¢ per lb.

Subsidies:

- Nil

5.10

THE ONTARIO FRESH FRUIT GROWERS' MARKETING BOARD

Under Regulation 318 of the Farm Product's Marketing Act, "fresh fruit" refers to peaches, pears, plums and prunes produced in Ontario, other than peaches, pears, plums and prunes that are used by a processor for processing.

Address: Box#100,
Vineland Station,
Ontario
LOR 2E0

Telephone : (416) 562-4188

Chief Executive Officer: D. M. Tweedle,
Secretary Treasurer

Date Established: 1954
Producer vote, 79% in favour

Major Changes in Plan since 1960:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>
1966	Peach Board expanded to include pears, plums, prunes, and name changed to Fresh Fruit
1966	Central sales office established for Niagara Area

Administration:

Board of Directors: 9 Term: 1 year

Election Procedure: Electoral College

The fresh fruit producing area in the province is divided into five districts. In each district, a District Fresh Fruit Grower's Committee is formed yearly. One representative for every thirty producers in an area is elected to the district committee. This committee meets once a year to elect the nine members to the board.

Staff: 10

Divisions: 3 - Office staff
- Field supervisory staff
(Leamington)
- Sales office

Standing Committees:

Promotion - 3 members
Containers - 4 members
Price - 9 members

Advisory Committee:

Grower Advisory Committee

- composed of one representative for every 30 producers

Liaison with National Agencies:

Canadian Horticultural Council

Canadian Federation of Agriculture

Policy Objectives:

- to market in orderly fashion as much fruit as possible to the best advantage of all concerned
- to assure the fresh fruit industry that Ontario fresh fruits are produced and transported to retail outlets to the best advantage of all concerned

Delegated Powers:

- to license all producers engaged in the producing and marketing of fresh fruit and to prohibit producers from marketing fresh fruit except with a licence
- to require producers to sell through the board
- to appoint agents
- to direct and control the marketing of fresh fruit including times and places
- to determine the quantity of each variety, grade and size of fresh fruit that shall be marketed by each producer
- to prohibit the marketing of any variety, grade or size of fresh fruit
- to determine prices that will be paid to producers for fresh fruit and to determine the different prices for different areas of Ontario
- to fix and impose service charges
- To conduct a pool for the distribution of all monies received from the sale of fresh fruit and to distribute the money after deducting proper charges

Exemptions from the Plan:

- direct sales from grower to consumer

Financing:

The board is responsible for licensing all persons engaged in the production or marketing of fresh fruit. Under the regulations, the board is not allowed to levy licence fees greater than three-eighths of a cent per pound of production. As of 1976, the fee was set at one-quarter of a cent per pound.

The growers or shippers report their sales and these figures are assessed by the board to determine the appropriate licence fee.

Pricing:

Prices are arbitrarily set by the board in response to the market forces of supply and demand.

Pooling:

On occasion.

Agents:

Shippers and dealer-shippers appointed annually by the board.

Growers selling fresh fruit through an appointed shipper or dealer-shipper do not require a producer licence and are not required to report their sales. Reports are made by the shippers. Fees are deducted by the shippers and sent to the board. The board sets the price at which fruit is sold and sets the maximum mark-up the shippers are allowed.

Promotion:

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Expenditures :	\$10,000	\$30,000
Type - Direct and Public Awareness (T.V., Radio and Newspapers)		
- Peach Princess Tour - Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec City		

Commodity Information:

Production:	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
		(tons)	
Peaches	21,756	25,324	20,245
Pears	3,263	4,581	1,855
Plums and Prunes	1,797	3,728	1,741
Value (\$000)	\$6,715	\$7,780	\$7,850

Markets: Canada - mostly east of Thunder Bay

Sources: Niagara area
Essex-Kent area

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Exports:	0	0
Imports: 1976		
Peaches	39,755,668 lbs	\$ 7,234,733
Pears	64,907,318 lbs	\$ 9,311,819
Plums and Prunes	40,810,318 lbs	\$10,521,706

Trade Restrictions:	<u>BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF</u>	<u>MOST-FAVOURED NATION TARIFF</u>	<u>GENERAL TARIFF</u>
Peaches			
- Free	all year	November - April incl.	November - April incl.
- specific duty may apply for a maximum of 14 weeks, other- wise 10% duty or free.		1½¢ or 10%	1½¢ or 10%
Pears			
- Free	all year	March - June inclusive	March - June inclusive
- specific duty may apply for maximum of 22 weeks, otherwise 10% duty or free.		1¢ or 10%	1¢ or 10%
Plums			
- Free	all year	40 weeks min.	40 weeks min.
- specific duty may apply for a maximum of 12 weeks, otherwise free.		10%	10%
Prunes			
- Free	all year	40 weeks min.	40 weeks min.
- specific duty may apply for a maximum of 12 weeks, otherwise free.		1½¢	1½¢

Subsidies:

Eligible for price support as a designated commodity under the Federal Agricultural Stabilization Act. For the 1975 crop, payments were made of 0.5 cents per pound on summer pears and 3.5 cents per pound on prune plums.

Fresh grapes means grapes produced in Ontario other than grapes that are used by a processor for processing.

Address: Box 100
Vineland Station
Ontario
LOR 2E0

Telephone: (416) 562-4188

Chief Executive Officers: G. S. Lipsitt - Chairman
A. Huisman - Secretary

Date Established: 1966

Major Changes in Plan since 1966:

- Nil

Administration:

Board of Directors: 7 producer-members Term: 1 year

Election Procedure: Electoral College

The producing area in Ontario is divided into seven districts. In each district a District Fresh Grape Growers' Committee is elected yearly on the basis of one representative for fifty members. This committee then elects one producer from the district to sit on the board.

Staff: Number - 1

Divisions: Nil

Liaison with National Agencies:

Canadian Horticultural Council

Policy Objectives:

- to stabilize prices at best advantage to producers.

Delegated Powers:

- to stimulate, increase and improve the marketing of fresh grapes
- to co-operate with a marketing board, local board, commission or agency of Canada for the purpose of marketing fresh grapes
- to provide for the licensing of producers of fresh grapes

Delegated Powers cont'd:

- to provide for the fixing of licence fees
- to provide for the control and regulation of the marketing of fresh grapes including times and places at which fresh grapes may be marketed
- to provide for the control and regulation of agreements entered into by producers of fresh grapes with persons engaged in marketing fresh grapes
- to require producers to sell fresh grapes through the board
- to appoint agents
- to determine the quantity of each class, variety, grade and size of fresh grapes that shall be marketed
- to prohibit the marketing of any class, variety, grade or size of fresh grapes
- to determine from time to time the price or prices that shall be paid to producers for fresh grapes.

Exemptions from the Plan:

- Direct producer to consumer sales.

Financing:

The board collects licence fees not exceeding 3/8 of a cent per pound of fresh grapes.

Pricing:

- By setting minimum FOB prices at which fresh grapes may be sold having regard to supply and demand conditions.

Agents:

- Shippers and dealer-shippers

Promotion:

- Direct, paid promotion and public relations activities

Commodity Information:

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Production (tons)	5,196	4,296
Value	\$1,132,728	\$1,220,000

Sales mostly in Canada from Winnipeg east to Maritimes.
Processing done in Southern Ontario

Exports: (tons)

48

66

THE ONTARIO GRAPE GROWERS' MARKETING BOARD

Under this plan grapes refers to grapes produced in Ontario, except grapes used for any purpose other than processing.

Address: Box 252
St. Catharines
Ontario
L2R 6T4

Telephone: (416)684-8131

Chief Executive Officers: Ronald C. Moyer - Chairman
James R. Rainforth - Secretary

Date Established: 1947

By vote with 92% of eligible growers in favour.

Major Changes in Plan since 1960:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
1975	to provide for purchase and sale of grapes by local board.	to permit board participation in surplus disposal.

Administration:

Board of Directors: 7 producer-members

Term: 1 year

Election Procedure: Electoral College

In each of the six producing districts in the province, a Grape Growers' Committee is formed each on the basis of one member for every fifty producers. Each of these committees then elects one representative to sit on the board.

Staff: Number --

Divisions:

Advisory Committee:

- The Grapes for Processing Industry Advisory Committee.

This committee consists of eight members and a chairman appointed by the Farm Products Marketing Board. The board appoints four members, the Canadian Wine Institute appoints three members and the Ontario Food Processors' Association appoints one member, who serve for a period of one year.

The committee is empowered to advise and make recommendations on:

- the promotion of harmonious relationships between persons engaged in the production and marketing of grapes for processing.

Advisory Committee cont'd:

- promotion of greater efficiency in the production and marketing of grapes for processing
- prevention and correction of irregularities and inequities in the marketing of grapes
- the improvement of the quality and variety of grapes for processing
- the improvement of the circulation of market information respecting grapes for processing.

Liaison with National Agency:

Canadian Horticultural Council

Policy Objective:

- to stimulate, increase and improve the marketing of grapes

Delegated Powers:

- to license processors and producers of grapes
- to co-operate with a marketing board, local board, marketing commission or agency of Canada for the purpose of marketing grapes
- to provide for the fixing of licence fees
- to provide for the control and regulation of the marketing of grapes including the times and places at which grapes may be marketed
- to provide for the control and regulation of agreements entered into by producers with persons engaged in the marketing or processing of grapes
- to require producers to sell grapes through the board
- to conduct a pool or pools for the distribution of all monies received from the sale of grapes
- to prohibit the marketing of any class, variety, grade or size of grapes
- to appoint agents.

Negotiating Committee for Grapes for Processing:

This committee is composed of six members; three appointed by the board, and three by the processors.

This committee is empowered to adopt or settle by agreement minimum prices for grapes or for any class, variety, grade or size of grapes.

Negotiating Committee for Grapes for Processing cont'd:

If the negotiating committee cannot come to an agreement, an arbitration board is formed consisting of one member appointed by the producer members of the negotiating committee, one appointed by the processor members of the negotiating committee and a third member appointed by the other two members of the board.

Exemptions from the Plan:

Financing:

- a producer licence fee of per ton is deducted by the processors and remitted to the board.

Pricing:

- Set by the Negotiating Committee

Pooling:

- Nil

Agents:

- Nil

Promotion:

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Expenditures:	\$35,152.00	\$71,891.00
- in collaboration with the Wine Council of Ontario and the Ontario Food Council		
- media advertising - radio, T.V., newspapers, magazines		
- major project -- in-depth advertising campaign in December 1976, (specially prepared advertisements appeared twice in nine daily newspapers in the larger urban areas)		
- also one of the sponsors of the Niagara Grape and Wine Festival.		

Commodity Information:

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Production (tons)	50,770	53,544
Value (\$000)	\$12,330	\$12,216
Value per ton	\$243	\$228
Imports (000 lbs.)	277,793	298,876
Value (\$000)	\$47,508	\$60,941
Exports (tons)	---	---

5.13

THE ONTARIO GREENHOUSE VEGETABLE PRODUCERS' MARKETING BOARD

Greenhouse vegetables means tomatoes, cucumbers and lettuce produced in Ontario in a greenhouse or any other enclosure under glass or plastic.

Address: Box 417
Leamington, Ontario
N8H 3W5

Telephone: (519) 326-2604

Chief Executive Officers: Henry Epp - Chairman
Keith Malott - Secretary
Don Moore - Manager

Date Established: 1967

In a vote held in February 1967, 83.2% of 352 greenhouse growers voted in favour of the plan.

Major Changes in Plan since 1967:

- Nil

Administration:

Board of Directors: 11

Term: 1 year

Election Procedure: Annual meeting at the district level.

The producers of greenhouse vegetables are divided into four districts. In each district the producers elect a five man District Greenhouse Vegetable Producers Committee yearly. At the same time they elect the appropriate number of members to sit on the board.

Staff: Number 5

Divisions: Head Office - 3 members
Toronto - 2 members

The board has established the Garden Acres Sales Agency as a subsidiary to act as a sales agency on its behalf. This agency has 2 full-time and 2 part-time employees.

Advisory Committee:

The plan provides for a Greenhouse Vegetable Industry Advisory Committee composed of a chairman and eight members. The chairman is appointed by the Farm Products Marketing Board. The board appoints four members, the shippers appoint two members and the retailers appoint two members to serve for a period of one year.

Advisory Committee cont'd:

This committee is empowered to:

- promote harmonious relationship between persons engaged in the production and marketing of greenhouse vegetables.
- promote greater efficiency in the production and marketing of greenhouse vegetables.
- prevent and correct irregularities and inequities in the marketing of greenhouse vegetables.
- improve the quality and variety of greenhouse vegetables.
- improve the circulation of market information respecting greenhouse vegetables.

Liaison with National Agencies:

Canadian Horticultural Council

Policy Objectives:

- to stimulate, increase and improve the marketing of greenhouse vegetables.

Delegated Powers:

- to co-operate with a marketing board, local board, marketing commission or agency of Canada for the purpose of marketing greenhouse vegetables.
- to license producers of greenhouse vegetables and to fix licence fees.
- to provide for the control and regulation of marketing of greenhouse vegetables including the times and places at which they may be marketed.
- to provide for the control and regulation of agreements entered into by producers of greenhouse vegetables with persons engaged in marketing greenhouse vegetables.
- to require producers to sell their vegetables through the board.
- to appoint agents and to fix and impose service charges.
- to determine the quantity of each class, variety, grade or size of greenhouse vegetables that shall be marketed and to prohibit the marketing of any class, variety, grade or size of greenhouse vegetables.
- to determine from time to time the price or prices that shall be paid to producers for greenhouse vegetables.
- to conduct a pool or pools for the distribution of all monies received from the sale of greenhouse vegetables.

Exemptions:

- lettuce produced in Ontario in a greenhouse or any other enclosure under glass, plastic or other material used for the purpose of controlling temperature and providing protection for the growing plants.
- persons engaged in the producing or marketing of lettuce.

Financing:

- The board collects licence fees of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound on tomatoes $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dozen on regular cucumbers and 5 cents per dozen on English cucumbers.
- The licence fee is payable monthly by producer shippers and weekly by shippers.

Pricing:

The board receives regular reports on market conditions from its Toronto office and its representative in Montreal. The directors meet at least once a week with shippers to establish prices having regard to production, imports and prices of competitive produce.

Pooling:

Pooling is in effect in District one (Essex, Kent and Lambton Counties). A separate weekly pool is operated for each of the seven shippers in that district.

Agents:

The board appoints shippers.

Promotion:

Type: Primarily in-store aids, spot advertisements on radio, and women's talk shows on radio and television in Ontario and Quebec. The board employs two persons for conducting the radio and television programs.

Expenditures:

<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
\$31,800	\$37,200

Commodity Information:

Production: approximately 75 percent is produced in Essex County and the remainder in Bradford and Niagara areas.

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Tomatoes (000 lbs.)	24,930	28,771
(\$000)	12,376	12,528
Cucumbers (000 doz.)	1,267	1,486
(\$000)	4,298	4,951.

Commodity Information cont'd:

Markets: The major sales areas are Toronto, Montreal and Quebec city. A very small amount of the greenhouse production of tomatoes and cucumbers is exported.

Imports*:	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Tomatoes (000 lbs.)	233,385	259,383
(\$000)	45,920	49,275
Cucumbers (000 lbs.)	52,446	71,128
(\$000)	7,131	8,640

* Imports of fresh product - Source: Canada's Trade in Agricultural Products, 1974, 1975 and 1976, Economics Branch, Agriculture Canada.

Trade Restrictions:

Export Tariffs:

<u>Tomatoes</u>		<u>Cucumbers</u>	
	cents/lb.		cents/lb.
March 1 - July 14	- 2.1	March 1 - June 30	- 3.0
July 15 - Aug. 31	- 1.5	July 1 - Aug. 31	- 1.5
Sept. 1 - Nov. 14	- 2.1	Sept. 1 - Nov. 30	- 3.0
Nov. 15 - Feb. 28	- 1.5	Dec. 1 - Feb. 28	- 2.2

Import Tariffs:

Tomatoes, 1½ cents per pound for a maximum of 32 weeks; for the remainder of the year either 10 percent or free.

Cucumbers, 2¼ cents per pound for 22 weeks and 10 percent for the remainder of the year.

Subsidies:

The following subsidies were paid under the Agricultural Stabilization Act for the period January 1 - July 31, 1976.

Tomatoes - 1.6 cents per pound
Cucumbers - 14 cents per dozen

Address: 50 Maitland Street,
Box 4027, Postal Station A.
Toronto, Ontario
M5W 1K2

Telephone: (416) 920-2700

Chief Executive Officers: Kenneth MacKinnon - Chairman
Harry Parker - Secretary
Lorne Hurd - General Manager

Date Established: 1965 (A producer vote on the plan was not held. All of the original members of the board were appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Food.)

Chronology of Major Changes :

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
1965 - 66	County Milk Committees established	to provide communications link between the board and producers
1966	O.M.M.B. assumed functions of the Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Board and the Ontario Cheese Co-operative Ltd.	to improve the co-ordination of the milk supply and the marketing of cheddar cheese
1966	Producer prices of Class 1 and 2 milk made uniform across Southern Ontario	to eliminate regional inequities in the prices paid by fluid plants for Class 1 and 2 milk.
1966	Formation of a pilot price pool in the Northern Districts of Manitoulin, Sudbury and Nipissing and the establishment of first Regional Marketing Office	to test out terms and conditions of sale of Grade A milk to fluid milk processors, to gain experience operating a price pool, and to test out terms and conditions under which milk transporters as Board agents would haul the milk.
1967	Province divided into 12 regions with varying numbers of counties in each region depending on the number of producers	to allow for producer representation through the election of board members
1967	Elections for board members held for 3 regions (8,9, & 10) using the electoral college system. These members were elected for a 2-year term. Subsequently the members were elected for a 4 year term with elections being held in 3 regions each year.	the board was initially an appointed body. Once the overall structure was in place elections were held in order that producers could elect their representatives.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
1967	Farm Products Payment Act	to ensure payment to producers for milk or cream sold to plants which defaulted on payment.
1968	Formation of Group 1 Pools for fluid milk and allocation of freely negotiable quotas	to provide a uniform basis for allocation to eligible producer's the right to share in the market for fluid milk.
1968	Graduated Entry program established	to enable producers who had produced industrial milk for cream prior to July 1, 1968 and who met the required quality standards for Grade A milk to obtain their allocation of Group 1 Pool quota free of charge over a period of four years and a day.
1968	Centralized Data Processing for billing and payment purposes	Conversion from plant pools to provincial pools for Grade A milk.
1970	Classified pricing introduced	to permit multiple pricing of milk based on the products for which it was utilized.
1970	Formation of Group II Pool for industrial milk	to permit direction of milk by the O.M.M.B. to products yielding the highest return to producers, to permit regular supplies to be obtained for short-life products, and to permit rationalization of transportation.
1970	Allocation of negotiable (P.S.Q.) to class 5 and 5a plants.	The P.S.Q. provided a means of allocating the residual supply of industrial milk among Class 5 and 5a plants.
1970	Centralized Data Processing for billing and payment purposes	extended to all industrial milk plants.
1970	Bulk Milk Transportation Rate Formula introduced in conjunction with transportation route rationalization and pooling of transportation costs.	to promote efficiency in milk transportation while providing an equitable basis for establishing haulage rates

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
1971	Method of election of board members changed to direct vote.	to permit participation by each producer in the election of the director for the region.
1971	The board became a signatory to the National Interim Comprehensive Milk Marketing Plan	to participate in a national supply management system for industrial milk.
1974	Graduated Entry Program B established	to extend eligibility to participate in the Graduated Entry program to producers who had shipped industrial milk or cream for at least two complete and consecutive dairy years prior to entry to the Group 1 Pool
1976	Negotiability of Group 1 Pool quota and M.S.Q. suspended. O.M.M.B. became sole purchaser of quota at fixed prices and reallocated available quota to producers based on "need"	to control distribution of quotas among producers and to prevent escalation of quota values due to a 15 percent reduction in M.S.Q.
1977	Negotiability of M.S.Q. reinstated. O.M.M.B. continued to allocate Group 1 Pool quota available at a fixed price.	to provide greater flexibility in distribution of M.S.Q. while maintaining a ceiling on Group 1 Pool quota values.

Administration:

Board of Directors: 13

Term: 4 years

Election Procedure: Direct vote

One director is appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Food to represent farm-separated cream producers.

Staff: Head Office - 95

Field: - 43

Divisions: 6

- Finance
- Cheese
- Marketing
- Production
- Product Promotion
- Board/Industry Relations

Standing Committees:

Audit	- 4 members
Board Goals	- 4 members
Quota	- 5 members
Research	- 5 members
Ontario/Quebec Liaison	- 5 members

Advisory Committees:

These statutory committees provide a forum for an exchange of views between the board and the other sectors of the dairy industry regarding problems of mutual concern and policy proposals to deal with them. Meetings of these committees are chaired by the Chairman of the Milk Commission of Ontario.

Milk	- 8 members nominated by the O.M.M.B. and 8 nominated by the Ontario Dairy Council
Cheese	- 8 members nominated by the O.M.M.B. and 8 nominated by the Ontario Dairy Council to represent the cheese manufacturers and cheese buyers.
Transportation	- 8 members nominated by the O.M.M.B. and 8 nominated by transporters.

Liaison with National Agencies:

Canadian Dairy Commission
Dairy Farmers of Canada
Canadian Dairy Foods Service Bureau

Policy Objective:

- to improve the income of milk producers and the market stability for milk in order that their net returns for management, investment and labour will be equal to comparable enterprises.

Delegated Powers:

- to determine the price of milk sold to processing plants
- license producers
- establish price pools
- set quotas and administer quota policies
- appoint agents and set their remuneration
- establish conditions of purchase and sale of milk
- purchase milk to its own account for whatever purpose
- operate cheddar cheese exchanges and purchase or sell cheese on these exchanges
- product promotion

Exemptions from the Plan:

- milk consumed on the farm on which it is produced
- farm-separated cream.

Financing Board Activities:

The O.M.M.B. is totally financed by producer funding. In 1976 a licence fee of 6 cents per cwt. was deducted by the board on all milk shipments to cover its' administrative costs.

Promotion:

The O.M.M.B. deducts 7 cents per cwt. from all Group I Pool shipments to finance a Provincial Promotion program to increase fluid milk consumption.

National promotion of industrial milk products is carried on by the Canadian Dairy Foods Service Bureau. The board supports this program with a levy of 2½ cents per cwt. on all milk shipments in the Group II Pool and a levy of 1 cent per cwt. on Group I Pool shipments.

The expenditures by the O.M.M.B. on these programs in the last 2 years were as follows:

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Provincial	\$1,752,052	\$2,527,962
National	\$ 321,957	\$ 461,933

Agents:

The O.M.M.B. appoints milk transporters as its agents, establishes the terms and conditions under which they haul milk for the board and establishes their routes and haulage rates. The board adjusts these rates using the Bulk Milk Transportation Rate Formula. Transporters may appeal to the Milk Commission of Ontario if they are not satisfied with the rate structure.

Pooling:

The board operates 7 price pools (5 Group I Pool price pools and 2 Group II Pool price pools) for the distribution of all monies received from the sale of the milk by the producers in each pool. After all deductions (licence fees, promotion levies and transportation charges) each producer in a pool receives a share of the monies based on the amount and grade of milk delivered by him, and the quotas that have been allotted to him for his use.

The five designated Group I pools are:

- Northern Ontario Pool, comprising the territorial districts of Algoma, Cochrane, Manitoulin, Nisissing, Parry Sound, Sudbury and Timiskaming.
- Kenora - Rainy River Pool, comprising the territorial districts of Kenora and Rainy River.
- Thunder Bay Pool, comprising the territorial district of Thunder Bay.
- Southern Ontario Pool, comprising those parts of Ontario not designated in the pools listed above.
- Quebec Pool, comprising those producers located in Quebec who ship their milk to Ontario plants.

Pooling cont'd:

The two designated Group II pools are:

- Northern Ontario
- Southern Ontario

Quotas:

Group I Pool quota and Market-Sharing Quota are the property of the board. They are fixed and allotted to licenced producers solely for their use and under the terms and conditions specified specified by the board.

Group 1 Quotas:

- expressed in pounds of milk per day.
- entitles holders to share in the top price fluid milk market in proportion to their shipments within their respective quota.
- transferred among producers normally on a freely negotiable basis subject to the approval of the O.M.M.B. Since May 16, 1976, all Group 1 Pool quota sales and purchases in Southern Ontario, except transfers within the immediate family or transfers as part of an on-going operation, must be made to and from the O.M.M.B. at a fixed price of \$16.00 per pound of daily quota.
- a transfer assessment of 25% is made on all quota transfers in the Southern Ontario Group 1 Pool except transfers within the immediate family. Varying conditions apply to transfer assessments in the Northern Ontario Pools.
- the board reserves the right to refuse a Group 1 Pool quota purchase which would result in a producer obtaining a total Group 1 Pool quota in excess of 9,999 pounds per day. Additional restrictions are placed on the minimum amount of quota which can be held or transferred.
- when a producer's daily average shipments for each of two consecutive months is below 85% of the allotted Group 1 Pool quota the quota is reduced by the amount that the shipments during that period are below 85% of the allotted Group 1 Pool quota. Relief from the application of this maintenance clause may be granted for special circumstances (e.g., catastrophe) upon presentation of satisfactory evidence.

Market-Sharing (M.S.Q.)

- expressed in pounds of milk per year.
- entitles the holder to a share of the industrial milk market for which he receives the Group II Pool market price (less deductions including the within and over quota export levies) and the Federal subsidy.
- transferred among milk producers on a freely negotiable basis subject to the approval of the board.

Plant Supply (P.S.Q.)

- expressed in pounds of milk per year
- issued to Class 5 and 5a plants to provide a basis whereby the board can allocate the residual supply of industrial milk to these plants in each of the Eastern, Central, and Western regions of Southern Ontario.
- the board endeavours to allocate the available supply to these plants in such a manner that each plant within the region receives the same percentage of its P.S.Q. on an annual basis.
- is freely negotiable among Class 5 and 5a plants within a region. Plants purchasing quota from plants which are located more than 30 miles from them may be required to pay the additional transportation costs involved in moving the milk to the plant of the purchaser.

Pricing:

The board is authorized to determine the price which the processors pay for various classes of milk delivered to the plant. The classification system is based on the eventual use of the milk. The prices for the various classes of milk, delivered in bulk in Southern Ontario and based on milk containing 3.5 percent butterfat, as of July 1977 were as shown below. The butterfat differential was 15 cents for each 0.1 percent variation in butterfat above or below 3.5 percent for all classes. Milk delivered in cans was 63 cents/cwt. less.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Price/cwt. F.O.B. plant</u>
1 Fluid milk products S. Ontario	\$12.61
N. Ontario	13.18
2 Liquid concentrated milk.	12.17
3 Fluid cream, cottage cheese, yogurt, sterilized infant food.	9.96
4 Ice cream, confectionery products, puddings and soups	9.81
4a Specialty cheese	9.32
4b Colby and colby-type brick cheese	9.60
5 Butter, casein, condensed and evaporated milk, skim milk and whole milk powder	9.07
5a Cheddar cheese	9.20
6 New food products	9.07

Pricing cont'd:

The board supplies the plants with the total amount of milk they require at the specified prices for all classes except 5 and 5a. For plants utilising milk in these latter two classes, their requirements are allocated according to their holdings of P.S.Q.

Various techniques are used by the board in determining the prices they establish for the various classes of milk.

The Class 1 price is determined by using an economic formula which includes both supply and demand factors as a guideline. The components of this formula and their respective weights are:

Farm Input Price Index, Eastern Ontario	20%
Feed Price Index, Eastern Ontario	10%
Average Weekly Earnings, Ontario Industrial Composite	15%
General Wholesale Price Index	30%
Fluid Milk Sales Expressed as a Percentage of Total Milk Sales	25%

The base price to which this formula is applied is the estimated cost/cwt. of an efficient fluid milk producer in the 1970-72 period.

- the board attempts to minimize the frequency of price adjustments
- the Class 2 price is established at a fixed differential of 44 cents below the Class 1 price
- the price for Class 5 (the lowest price) is influenced largely by the national target price for industrial milk, the level of Federal price supports and subsidy, and processing margin requirements.
- the price for Class 6 is set at the same level as Class 5.
- the prices of milk used in Classes 4b, and 5a are adjusted, based on prices at which cheddar cheese is sold on the Belleville Exchange and processing margin requirements.
- the prices for milk used in the remaining classes are set in relation to what the market for the products in a class will bear (i.e. competitive forces) and the marketing services rendered by the board.
- the prices paid to Group 1 Pool producers are (a) a blend price based on the proportion of their shipments within their holdings of Group 1 Pool quota which is utilized in Classes 1 and 2, and (b) blend price on the proportion utilized in Classes 3 to 6. In the Board's 1975-76 fiscal year, Group 1 Pool Producers in Southern Ontario received Class 1 and 2 prices within a range of 80-85 percent of their Group 1 Pool shipments.

Pricing cont'd:

- the price paid to Group II Pool producers is a blend price based on the proportion of industrial milk shipments which is utilized in each of the Classes 3 to 6. The blend price for bulk milk (3.5% b.f.) was \$9.245 per cwt. in June 1977.
- all milk utilized in Classes 3-6 is subject to a within-quota levy of \$1.20 per cwt. which is deducted by the board from producer payments and forwarded to the Canadian Dairy Commission for purposes of offsetting the cost of surplus disposal of skim milk powder on the world market.

Commodity Information:

Milk marketed:*	Quantity		Farm Value	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
	million pounds		million dollars	
- fluid use	2157	2198	253.9	264.9
- industrial use	3274	3053	224.1	198.0

* Source: The Dairy Review, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, catalogue 23-001 January 1977. PP6, 9.

Number of Producers (as of May, 1977):

	<u>No</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
- Group 1 Pool - (bulk)	9180	64.0
- Group 2 Pool - (bulk)	3347	23.3
- Group 2 Pool - (can)	1822	12.7
Total -	14,349	100.0

Markets:

Practically all of the fluid milk consumed in Ontario is produced in Ontario. Some industrial milk products produced in Ontario are sold in other provinces. A small amount of cheddar cheese is exported to the U.K. and the U.S. and various other products are exported in limited amounts, mainly to Mexico and Cuba.

Imports:

Mainly speciality cheese and, from time to time, butter is also imported.

Subsidies:

A producer subsidy of \$2.66 per cwt, is being paid by The Canadian Dairy Commission in 1977-78 on industrial milk deliveries up to 100 million cwts of market-sharing quota for Canada as a whole. Ontario's allocation of M.S.Q. for the 1977-78 dairy year was 31.72% of the national M.S.Q.

5.15

THE ONTARIO PORK PRODUCERS' MARKETING BOARD

Address: 4198 Dundas Street West,
Box 1103
Toronto, Ontario
M8X 1Y6

Telephone: (416) 239-2921

Chief Executive Officer: R. J. Bluhm
Secretary

General Manager: Dayre Peer

Date Established: May 1, 1946 - (as Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board)
Registered Producer vote, December 1945, 92% in favour

Major Changes in Plan since 1960:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
1961	Plan amended to allow board to operate as its own selling agency	Institution of tele-type auction system
1970	Functions of the Ontario Hog Producer's Association taken over by the board	Efficiency
1970	Name changed to Ontario Pork Producers' Marketing Board	

Since 1970 - changes in electoral procedures and county representation.

Administration:

Board of Directors: 15

Term: 3 years

Election Procedure: Electoral College

Southern Ontario is divided into four zones each having a Pork Producer's Council, the members of which are elected by the county associations for a three year term by licenced hog producers. The number of councilmen each county may elect is based on the counties previous years' hog marketings and the total number of active producers.

The 250 councilmen elected to the four zone councils elect the 15 directors of the O.P.P.M.B. at the annual meeting of the board.

Staff: Head Office - 59

Field - 101

Divisions: 5 - Operations
- Sales
- Accounting
- Promotion
- Data Processing

Standing Committees:

- Executive - 5 members
- Marketing and Export - 5 members
- Research - 5 members
- Assembly Yards - 5 members
- Communications - 5 members

Advisory Committees:

Hog Industry Advisory Committee

- 6 members - 3 appointed by O.P.P.M.B., 2 by the Meat Packers Council of Canada and one by Ontario meat packers who are not members of the Meat Packers Council.
- function - to advise the O.P.P.M.B., the Meat Packers Council and meat packers on matters related to the production and marketing of hogs such as improvements in efficiency, market information and quality of hogs, the prevention and correction of irregularities and inequities in the marketing of hogs, and the promotion of harmonious relationships within the hog marketing system.

County Associations

- maintain local organization, communication between producer and the board and programs to encourage better carcass quality and product popularity.

Liaison with National Agencies:

Canadian Pork Council
Canadian Federation of Agriculture

Policy Objectives:

- to obtain the best possible income for producers in the long term with a minimum of regulations
- to encourage expansion of domestic and export markets
- to hold markets by encouraging efficiency of production, improvement of quality and a continuity of output
- to work closely with farm organizations, other members of the trade, consumers, and governments towards the above objectives.

Delegated Powers:

- require persons engaged in the production and marketing of hogs to register with the O.P.P.M.B. and sell through the board.
- provide for the licensing of any or all persons before commencing or continuing to engage in the assembling, shipping or transporting of hogs (prohibiting the transfer of hogs without a licence)

Delegated Powers cont'd

- authorization to appoint agents and determine their duties
- to control the marketing of hogs including times and places
- to determine prices to be paid to producers
- to impose service charges to finance board activities
- to conduct a pool or pools for the distribution of all monies received from the sale of hogs

Exemptions from the Plan:

- hogs marketed for any purpose except slaughter
- hogs produced in the territorial districts and the Provincial County of Haliburton
- hogs sold by the producer of the hogs to a retail butcher who operates not more than two retail outlets and sells hogs or products thereof to consumers only

Financing :

A service charge is collected by the O.P.P.M.B. on all hogs sold. As of November 1, 1976 the service charge was 1%. This charge can be adjusted from time to time by a board regulation according to the amount of working capital the board requires. The maximum service charge the board may levy under its regulations is 1½% of the gross value of each hog marketed. The packers pay the O.P.P.M.B. for hogs purchased from producers and the board deducts the service charge before remitting the cheque to the producer.

Pricing:

Each lot of hogs is sold by a Dutch Clock Teletype auction. The sales staff of the O.P.P.M.B. determine the starting auction prices for each of the 45 marketing yards in the province based on their estimate of supply and demand conditions. The price will drop 5 cents every one and one-half seconds up to a maximum of \$1.00 until someone accepts the price and pushes their buy button cutting off all further sales on that particular lot of hogs. The buyer's identity is kept secret but all buyers are informed of the current selling price and the total quantity of hogs moving to slaughter.

There are 10 packers in Ontario with their own Teletype machines. Smaller Ontario packers and Quebec packers are represented on a buying machine in the board office. The board accepts full liability for collection of money from the packer. It then pays the producer, trucker and insurance company.

Pooling:

The price is pooled weekly. Included in the pool are the hogs that are removed from the market for off-shore export at a cost-of-production price.

Agents:

None

Promotion:

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Expenditures:	\$430,241	\$562,083

Type. - Advertising

- Television - Southern Ontario excluding Windsor and Ottawa (week of January 24th - April 18th and week of September 19th - December 12th in 1976)
- Newspapers - Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kitchener, Kingston, Windsor, Chatham, Sarnia, Ottawa. (January through April, and September through December).
- (Television and newspapers accounted for 74% of the 1976 promotion budget).

Retail Promotion:

- identification of Ontario pork by means of Ontario Pork stickers in the supermarket
- display in retail stores of posters describing various pork cuts
- point-of-sale material depicting appetizing pork dishes (with certain food chains)

Research: (\$73,213 in 1976)

- economic research
- inputs and cost of pig production research
- lighting, ventilation, heat, humidity, stress research

Commodity Information:

- total sales 1976 - 2,555,858 hogs
- average weighted domestic price in 1976 - \$63.44 per hog

Commodity Information cont'd

- markets - Ontario, United States, Japan
- sources - United States

		<u>Quantity</u>
Exports:	1975	95.3 million pounds
	1976	85.5 million pounds
Imports:	1975	93.8 million pounds
	1976	197.3 million pounds

Trade Restrictions:

Tariff of 0.5 cents per pound on live hogs entering the U. S. from Canada and on U. S. hogs entering Canada. U. S. tariff on Canadian pork products range from 3 cents per pound on canned hams to 0.5 cents per pound on fresh or frozen pork.

The Canadian tariff on canned hams from the U. S. is 10 percent, 0.5 cents per pound on fresh pork while frozen pork enters free of duty.

Subsidies:

Eligible for price support as a named commodity under the Federal Agricultural Stabilization Act and the Ontario Farm Income Stabilization Act.

Under Regulation 264/76 of the Farm Product's Marketing Act, "potatoes" means potatoes produced in Ontario used for processing.

Address: 1463 Ontario Street
Burlington, Ontario
L7S 1G6

Telephone: (416) 637 - 5609

Chief Executive Officer: Les Armstrong - Secretary - Manager

Date Established: 1976

Producer vote, 71% voting, 74% in favour

Administration:

Board of Directors: 8

Term: 1 year

Election Procedure: Electoral College

Producers are divided into 5 districts. By November 15th of each year, the producers of each district elect a District Potato Growers' Committee. Producers in districts 1, 2 and 3 can elect not less than 3, but not more than 5 committee members from amongst themselves. Producers of districts 4 and 5 elect 5 district committee members. By December 1st of each year the members of each District Committee elect from among themselves, members to the board. Districts 1, 2, and 3 each elect 1 member to the board, District 4 elects 2 members and District 5 elects 3 members to the board.

Staff: 2

Divisions: 1 - Head Office

Standing Committees:

Management	- 3 members
Finance	- 3 members
Grades	- 3 members

Advisory Committee:

- The Potato Advisory Committee

This committee is composed of 4 producer members, and 4 processor members and an independent chairman. The chairman is appointed by the Farm Products Marketing Board while the processors appoint the processor members and the board appoints the producer members.

The function of the Committee is to advise the board and promote harmonious relations between producers and processors.

Liaison with National Agencies:

- Canadian Horticultural Council
- Potato Marketing Association of North America

Policy Objectives:

- to secure through negotiations a fair and equitable return to Ontario producers for the potatoes they produced for processing
- to strengthen the processed potato industry in Ontario through improvements in potato grades and quality.

Delegated Powers:

- to control and regulate in any or all respects, the marketing of potatoes including the time and place and to prohibit the marketing of any class, variety grade or size of potatoes.
- to require persons engaged in producing or marketing of potatoes to register with the board.
- to license any or all persons before commencing or continuing to engage in the producing or marketing of potatoes, and to prohibit persons from engaging in production or marketing of potatoes without a licence.
- to fix licence fees on any person producing or marketing potatoes, and require any person receiving potatoes to deduct any licence fee payable to the board and forward the fee to the board.
- to require producers to sell or offer to sell their potatoes through the board and to prohibit any person from processing, packing or packaging any potatoes that have not been sold through the board.
- to require the price or prices payable to producers for potatoes to be paid to or through the board.

Delegated Powers of the Negotiating Agencies:

With respect of the class of potatoes for which the Negotiating Agency was appointed:

- to determine minimum price for potatoes or for any class, variety, grade or size of the potatoes
- to set terms, conditions, and forms of agreements relating to the producing or marketing of the potatoes
- to determine any charges, costs or expenses relating to the production or marketing of the potatoes.

Exemptions from the Plan:

- small whole potatoes processed by canning or freezing

Financing :

- Board is financed by the collection of 0.3¢ per cwt. licence fee on all potatoes marketed for processing in Ontario. Deduction of fee is made by the processor at time of payment and forwarded to the board.

Pricing:

There are 4 processing markets recognized and designated in the regulations pertaining to the potato plan. Minimum prices for these 4 markets are established separately by the 4 negotiating committees.

The four negotiating agencies for the respective markets are:

- The Negotiating Committee for Potatoes for Dehydration
- The Negotiating Committee for Potatoes for Chips
- The Negotiating Committee for Potatoes for French Fries and Pre-Peels
- The Negotiating Committee for Potatoes for Soups and Stews

The structure of, and regulations pertaining to each committee is identical.

Each Committee is composed of 6 members, of which 3 are appointed by the board and 3 are appointed by the processors who purchase potatoes for that designated purpose. If the Committee fails to reach agreement on any matter under its authority, the matter is referred to an Arbitration Board, composed of 3 members; 1 member appointed by the Committee members representing the board, and 1 member appointed by the Committee members representing the processors, and the third, who serves as chairman, appointed by the first 2 arbitrators. If they cannot agree on the third member the Farm Products Marketing Board will make the appointment. The Arbitration Board is empowered to make an award in respect of the matters presented to it.

Agents:

- nil

Promotion:

- nil

Commodity Information:

	Quantity (lb.)	Value (\$)
Production:	1976	1976
	274,517,354	7,065,085

Markets:

- mainly Ontario

Sources:

- 80% from the Alliston, Shelburne areas
- 20% from all other areas of Ontario

Trade Restrictions: - nil

Subsidies:

- Growers received a stabilization payment of \$1.20 per cwt. for potatoes marketed in July and August of 1976.

5.17

THE ONTARIO SEED-CORN GROWERS' MARKETING BOARD

Address: 143 Wellington St. W.
Chatham, Ontario
N7M 1J5

Telephone: (519) 352-6710

Chief Executive Officer: M. C. Campbell - Secretary

Date Established: 1942

Producer vote, 91% of eligible voters in favour

Major Changes in Plan Since 1960:

- Nil

Administration:

Board of Directors: 7

Term: 1 year

Election Procedure: Annual meeting at the district level.

Producers are divided into three districts. The producers in each district meet annually and elect their allotted number of members to sit on the board.

Staff: Number - 2

Divisions: Nil

Delegated Powers:

- to license producers of seed-corn
- to collect licence fees
- to use licence fees for paying the expenses of the board
- to stimulate, increase and improve the marketing of seed-corn
- to co-operate with a marketing board, a local board or a marketing agency of any other province for the purpose of marketing seed-corn
- to make regulations with respect to corn providing for the regulation and the controlling agreements entered into by producers of seed-corn with persons engaged in the marketing or processing of seed-corn.

Negotiating Agency:

- Negotiating Committee for Seed-Corn

This committee is made up of eight members, four of whom are appointed by the local board, and four of whom are appointed by Seed-corn dealers.

The committee is empowered to adopt or settle by agreement:

- minimum prices for seed-corn.
- terms, conditions and forms of agreements relating to the producing or marketing of seed-corn.
- any charges, costs or expenses relating to the production or marketing of seed-corn.

If the negotiating committee cannot come to an agreement, the matters in dispute are referred to an arbitration board. This board is made up of three members, one appointed by the producer members of the negotiating committee and one appointed by the dealer members of the negotiating committee. The third member is appointed by the other two members of the board.

Financing:

- producer licence fees at the rate of 2 cents for each bushel or fraction thereof of seed-corn produced.

Pricing:

- by negotiation.

5.18

ONTARIO SOYA BEAN GROWERS' MARKETING BOARD

Address: Box 1199
Chatham, Ontario
N7M 5L8

Telephone: (519) 352-7730

Chief Executive Officer: Otis McGregor - Secretary/Manager

Date Established: 1949

Producer vote with 72.0% of producers voting and
70.4% of producers in favour.

Major Changes in Plan since 1960:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
1973	Plan amended to provide board the authority to purchase and sell soya beans through its appointed agents	to permit board to fill specific export orders received by the board.
1977	maximum allowable licence fee increased from 1 cent/bu. to 1.9 cents/bu. (38.5¢/tonne to 73¢/tonne).	the first increase in the licence fee since the board was established.

Administration:

Board of Directors: 15

Term: 1 year

Method of Election: - Electoral College

The production area is divided into six districts. In each district a District Soya Bean Growers' Committee is elected yearly. Each representative to this committee represents approximately 200 producers. This committee then elects its allotted number of members to sit on the board.

Staff: Number - 7

Divisions: 4

Standing Committees:

Executive and Office	- 4 members
Negotiating	- 6 members
Marketing	- 6 members
Study Implementation	- 4 members
Public Relations	- 5 members

Liaison with National Agencies:

- Nil

Exemptions from the Plan:

- Nil

Policy Objective:

- to assure that the authorities available to the board under the plan are utilized to the fullest in the interests of the producers and that the producers are kept informed of current developments in prices and markets, both domestic and international.

Delegated Powers:

- license producers of soya beans
- collect licence fees and use these fees for the purpose of paying the expenses of the board.
- to stimulate, increase and improve the marketing of soya beans
- to co-operate with marketing boards, commissions or agencies of Canada or any province for the purpose of marketing soya beans.
- to control and regulate agreements entered into by producers of soya beans with persons engaged in marketing or processing soya beans.
- to purchase or otherwise acquire such quantities of soya beans as the board deems proper and to sell or otherwise dispose of same. (Purchases limited to such quantities as are required for export orders).
- to appoint agents.

Negotiating Agency:

This agency is made up of 12 members, six appointed by the local board, three appointed by dealers and three appointed by processors.

This agency is empowered to adopt or settle by agreement:

- minimum prices for soya beans or for any class, variety, grade or size of soya bean
- terms, conditions and forms of agreement relating to the producing or marketing of soya beans
- any charges, costs or expenses relating to the production or marketing of soya beans.

If the negotiating agency cannot come to an agreement on any of the matters an arbitration board may be formed. This board would be made up of five members, two members appointed by the board representatives on the negotiating agency, one member appointed by the dealer representatives and one member appointed by the processor representatives. The four members then appoint the fifth member to the board.

Financing:

- levy - 50¢ per metric tonne.

The maximum allowable fee is 73¢ per tonne. Licenced dealers deduct the fee from producer payments and remit each month to the board.

Pricing:

Minimum price is set by negotiated agreement based on the cost of U.S. soys delivered to Toronto-Hamilton. The board bears the cost of a telephone service whereby growers may call and obtain current soya bean prices on a 24 hour basis.

Agents:

- Dealers are licensed by the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board.

Promotion:

Activities include support of 4 H soya bean clubs and displays at the Royal Winter Fair and shopping malls to promote soya beans for human consumption. In the international market the board organizes trade symposia and initiates test marketing projects in Europe and the Pacific Rim countries. In addition the board shares in the cost of various research projects.

Commodity Information:

Marketings (000 bu.):

Ten year average (1965-66 to 1974-75) - 8,974

1975 - 1976 - 14,195

Markets: - U.K., France, Hungary, Romania, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Japan, Taiwan, U.S.A.

Sources: - Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex and Elgin counties account for 98% of production.

	Quantity (000 bushels)		Value (\$ 000)	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
Exports:	326	906	2,864	\$6,100
Imports:	14,162	14,604	86,200	81,130

Trade Restrictions:

- No restrictions on soya beans entering Canada.
- There is a tariff of 1¢/lb. on soya beans, entering the U.S., \$6.00/ton on soymeal.

5.19

THE ONTARIO TENDER FRUIT GROWERS' MARKETING BOARD

Under Regulation 338 of the Farm Product's Marketing Act, "tender fruit" refers to peaches, pears, plums and cherries produced in Ontario and used in processing by a processor.

Address: 52 Scott Street
St. Catharines
Ontario
L2R 6T5

Telephone: (416) 684-8131

Chief Executive Officer: James R. Rainforth - Secretary

Date Established: 1959

Producer vote, 42.2% voting, 85.3% in favour

Major Changes in Plan since 1960:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
1965	Board given the power to set prices	to strengthen the board's ability to obtain fair return for producers
1966	Board authorized to appoint agents	for sale of tender fruit outside Ontario
1973	Producers divided into 5 districts instead of 6 districts	amalgamation and reorganization of districts to more closely represent fruit growing areas.
1973	The number of Committee members to be elected from each district was changed	to correspond with change from 6 districts to 5 districts

Administration:

Board of Directors: 11

Term: 1 year

Election Procedure: District Election and Electoral College

In each of the 5 districts there is a District Tender Fruit Growers' Committee. By March 15th of each year, the producers of a district elect the District Committee, on the basis of 1 representative for every 50 producers. By March 30th of each year, each District Committee elects from the producers in the district the designated number of members to the board. District 1 has 6 board members to elect, Districts 2, 4, and 5 each elect one board member, and District 3 elects two members to the board.

Administration cont'd:

Staff: 7

Divisions: 1 - Head Office

Advisory Committee:

The Tender Fruit Industry Advisory Committee

- seven members appointed on annual basis
- the chairman appointed by the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board
3 appointed by the Tender Fruit Board and 3 appointed by the Ontario Food Processors Association.
- in addition there are 4 advisory sub-committees to consider the specific problems of 1) sour cherries, 2) sweet cherries, 3) peaches and 4) pears.

The advisory committee's function is to look into any irregularities or inefficiencies in the marketing system of tender fruit for processing and make recommendations to the board and to the Ontario Food Processors' Association.

Liaison with National Agencies:

Canadian Horticultural Council
Canadian Federation of Agriculture

Policy Objectives:

- to market tender fruit crops in such a manner that the growers will receive a fair price for their produce.
- to ensure quality produce for processing
- to work with the processors of tender fruit for the betterment of the industry.

Delegated Powers:

- to require any persons engaged in producing or marketing of tender fruit to register with the board.
- to license and levy a licence fee on all persons engaged in producing or marketing and to prohibit anyone from marketing tender fruit without a licence.
- to direct and control by order or direction, either as principal or agent, the marketing of tender fruit including the times and places at which tender fruit may be marketed within Ontario.
- to fix and impose service charges
- to control and regulate any agreements or any part of the agreements entered into by producers of tender fruit with persons engaged in marketing or processing tender fruit.

Delegated Powers cont'd:

- to require all tender fruit to be marketed by or through the board and to prohibit the packaging or packing of tender fruit which has not been sold by or through it.
- to prohibit the marketing of any class, variety grade or size of tender fruit.
- to appoint agents, prescribe their duties and provide for their remuneration.
- to set prices paid to producers or to the board for any class, variety, grade, or size of tender fruit and to determine different prices in different parts of Ontario.
- to require monies payable to the producer from sales to be paid to or through the board and to forward the monies to producers less service charges.
- to determine the quantity of each class, variety, grade and size of tender fruit marketed by each producer.
- to purchase or acquire any quantity or qualities of tender fruit considered advisable by the board and to sell or dispose of any tender fruit so purchased or acquired
- to make an initial payment to producers on delivery of produce.
- to conduct a pool or pools for the distribution of all money received from the sale of all tender fruit and to distribute the monies received from sales-less service charges - to producers according to the quantity, variety, grade or size of peaches or pears or plums or cherries delivered by him.
- to allow exemption from any or all of the regulations, orders, or directions under the plan for any class, variety, grade or size of tender fruit or any person engaged in production or marketing of tender fruit.

Exemptions from the Plan:

- nil

Financing:

- the board levies a licence fee which is collected by the processors and forwarded to the board.

In 1976 the licence fees collected from the producers were:

(1) sweet cherries	\$5.00/ton
(2) sour cherries	\$9.50/ton
(3) peaches	\$6.00/ton
(4) pears other than Kieffer	\$6.00/ton
(5) Kieffer pears	\$6.00/ton
(6) plums and prunes	\$5.00/ton

Pricing:

- the board is empowered to set the price to the producer. There is usually informal negotiation of the price through the Advisory Committee prior to the board finally setting a price. The informal negotiating allows the board to set a price which will be considered acceptable by producers and processors.

Quotas:

- nil

Pooling:

- nil

Agents:

- nil

Promotion:

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Expenditures:	\$25,004	\$51,108

- producers and processor contribute an equal amount for promotional activities. Depending upon the crop they each contribute fifty cents or one dollar per ton.
- Type - the board participates in the financing of the promotional activities of the Ontario Tender Fruit Institute. Members of the Institute are processors, producers and the Ontario Food Council. The Institute promotes Ontario canned fruit. The promotion is financed by a per ton promotional fee collected equally from producers and processors.

Commodity Information:

Production:	Quantity (tons)		Value (\$000)	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
Sweet cherries	1499	320	512	109
Sour cherries	6952*	4028	2180*	2335
Peaches	9919	8644	2066	1987
Pears	11937**	3334	2031**	577
Plums	973	101	193	14

* includes purchases by the Agricultural Products Board.

** includes purchases of Kieffer pears by the Agricultural Products Board.

Commodity Information cont'd:

Markets: Ontario, Quebec and United Kingdom.

Sources: the production area within Ontario is the Niagara Penninsula and South Western Ontario.

	Quantity (000 lbs)		Value (\$000)	
Exports:	1975	1976	1975	1976
Pears - canned	11	15	4	7
Sweet & sour - canned	3001	4351	1247	1674
Fruit pie fillers - canned	407	427	188	144
Fruits and berries - frozen	1801	1876	517	590

Imports:

Peaches - canned	65211	60943	15549	13118
Pears - canned	12812	14862	2977	3597
Mix fruits - canned	51038	52427	13555	12728
Cherries in liquid SO ₂	7798	10098	2452	2779
Frozen Cherries	2800	1628	769	590

Trade Restrictions:

- nil

Subsidies:

Federal: In 1975 sweet cherries, summer pears, and prune plums received a deficiency payment from the Agricultural Stabilization Board. Also in 1975, frozen sour cherries were purchased by the Agriculture Products Board. A deficiency payment was made to producers of summer pears in 1976 by the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

Provincial: Nil

Under Regulation 116/74 of the Farm Product's Marketing Act, tomato seedlings refers to tomato seedlings grown for the production of tomatoes for processing.

Address: Box 417,
Leamington, Ontario
N8H 3W5

Telephone: (519) 326-4481

Chief Executive Officer: Mr. Don Moore - Secretary

Date Established - 1974

Producer vote - 90% voting, 100% in favour.

Major Changes in Plan since 1974:- nil

Administration:

Board of Directors: 4

Term: 1 year

Election Procedure: direct ballot at the annual meeting.

Staff: 2 (part time)

Divisions: 1 - Head Office

Standing Committees:

- none

Advisory Committees:

- none

Liasion with National Agencies:

- none

Policy Objective:

- to establish a minimum price and standards of production for tomato seedlings.

Delegated Powers:

- to require all persons engaged in the production or marketing of processing tomato seedlings to be registered with the board.
- to require all persons engaged in the production of processing tomato seedlings to be licensed by the board.
- to provide for fixing of licence fees not exceeding 8 cents per thousand processing tomato seedlings.
- to require any person who receives processing tomato seedling plants to deduct any licence fees payable to the board from the moneys payable to the producer of processing tomato seedling plants and to forward the licence fees to the board.

Negotiating Agency:

A Negotiating Agency for Processing Tomato Seedling Plants composed of the members of the local board and one representative from each processor of tomatoes is empowered to adopt or settle by agreement:

- minimum prices for processing tomato seedling plants of any class, variety, grade or size.
- terms, conditions and forms of agreements relating to the production or marketing of processing tomato seedling.
- any charges, costs or expenses relating to the production or marketing of processing tomato seedling plants.

In the event a processor fails to name a representative to the negotiating agency the Ontario Farm Products Board will make the appointment.

Exemptions from the Plan:

- tomato seedlings sold for any purpose other than the production of tomatoes for processing.

Financing :

- a producer levy which in 1977 was 8 cents per thousand tomato seedling grown.
- the levy is collected by processors and forwarded to the board office.

Pricing:

Prices are established through negotiation in the negotiation agency. If agreement is not reached by February 28th of each year any remaining matters under dispute are referred to a Board of Arbitration composed of one member appointed by the board, one member appointed by the processors and a third member who is acceptable to the other two members. Should they fail to agree on a third member the appointment will be made by the Farm Products Marketing Board.

The Arbitration Board has the authority to make a binding award on all matters referred to it that the Negotiating Agency was empowered to settle by agreement.

Quotas:

- Nil

Pooling:

- Nil

Promotion:

- Nil

Commodity Information:

Production	1975		1976	
	Quantity	Value(\$)	Quantity	Value(\$)
	16,544,300	239,892	18,105,885	289,694

Markets:

- Essex and Kent Counties

Sources:

- Essex and Kent Counties

Exports:

- Nil

Imports:

- Statistics on the number of tomato seedling plants imported are not available. However, the imports, mainly from Georgia USA., are several times greater than the Ontario production.

Trade Restrictions:

Trade regulations with respect to plant diseases prevent the free transfer of plants across international borders.

Subsidies:

Federal - nil

Provincial - nil

5.21

ONTARIO TURKEY PRODUCER'S MARKETING BOARD

Address: 1400 Bishop Street,
Cambridge, Ontario
N1R 6J1.

Telephone: (519) 621-2110

Chief Executive Officer: George A. Gray - Secretary/Manager

Date Established: June 1965 - by producer vote in which more than 66 percent of those voting favoured the establishment of the plan.

Major Changes in Plan since 1965:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
June 1969	Quotas introduced	over-supply of turkeys
June 1973	Authority to set prices granted to board	unsatisfactory producer returns
Feb. 1974	Federal-Provincial agreement on national marketing plan	formation of the Canadian Turkey Marketing Agency

Administration:

Board of Directors: 8

Term: 1 year

Election Procedure: elections at district annual meetings

The turkey producing areas of the province are divided into seven districts. Each year the producers in each district elect from among themselves the appropriate number of producers to sit on the District Producer's Committee; from five to eleven members depending on the district. At the same time they elect their representatives to sit on the local board. (District 5, elects 2 representatives, all other districts - 1 representative).

Staff: Number - 3

Divisions: 1 (Head Office)

Advisory Committee:

The Turkey Industry Advisory Committee is composed of nine members. The Farm Products Marketing Board appoints the chairman, the board appoints four members, the Ontario Poultry Processors' Association appoints two members, the Ontario Division of the Canadian Feed Manufacturers' Association appoints one member and the Ontario Hatcheries Association appoints one member. The members serve for a period of one year.

The committee is empowered to make recommendations to the groups it represents regarding:

- the promotion of harmonious relationships between persons engaged in the production and marketing of turkeys

Advisory Committee cont'd:

- the promotion of greater efficiency in the production and marketing of turkeys
- the prevention and correction of irregularities and inequities in the marketing of turkeys.
- the improvement of the quality and variety of turkeys
- the improvement of the circulation of market information regarding turkeys.

Delegated Powers:

- to license producers, dealers and processors of turkeys.
- to fix, licence fees, not exceeding one eighth of a cent for each pound of live weight of turkeys used for processing and to use such licence fees for carrying out the purposes of the plan.
- to prohibit persons from engaging in the producing or marketing of turkeys except under the authority of a licence.
- to require any person who receives turkeys to deduct from the monies payable for the turkeys and to forward such licence fees to the board.
- to require any person who produces turkeys to sell turkeys to or through the board and to prohibit any person from processing, packing or packaging any turkeys that have not been sold to or through the board.
- to allot marketing quotas and to prohibit the marketing of any class, variety or grade of turkeys.
- to determine from time to time the price that shall be paid to producers for turkeys and to determine different prices for different parts of Ontario.
- to purchase or otherwise acquire such quantities of turkeys as the board considers advisable and to sell or otherwise dispose of same.

Negotiating Agency:

The Negotiating Committee for Turkeys is made up of seven persons appointed annually. Three of the members are appointed by the local board, two are appointed by the Ontario Poultry Processors' Association, one is appointed by the Ontario Division of the Canadian Feed Manufacturers' Association. The chairman is appointed by the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board.

This committee is empowered to settle by agreement:

- terms, conditions and forms of agreements relating to the production or marketing of turkeys.
- any charges, costs or expenses relating to the production or marketing of turkeys.

Exemptions from the Plan:

- Nil

Liason with National Agencies:

Canadian Turkey Marketing Agency

Policy Objectives:

- to provide a reasonable return to producers over cost of production while supplying market with adequate product at the times it is required.

Financing:

The board levies a producer licence fee of one eighth cent per lb. of live weight. It also collects a fee of one tenth cent per lb. of live weight on behalf of the Canadian Turkey Marketing Agency. These fees are deducted from money paid to producers by processors and remitted to the board.

Pricing:

The board establishes F.O.B. farm prices for broiler turkeys (14 lbs or less) and heavy turkeys on a weekly basis. These prices are based on a cost of production formula, the main components of which are depreciation, interest on working capital, return on investment in land, facilities and equipment, overhead costs such as taxes, insurance etc., variable costs such as the cost of poults, feed, labour and miscellaneous costs, uninsurable risk, and board levies. The estimated cost of production for broiler turkeys is based on a unit producing 3 flocks per year of 20,000 broilers per flock. For heavy turkeys it is based on 3 flocks per year of 13,000 birds (Hens and Toms) per flock.

Adjustments in prices occur mainly with changes in feed costs when such changes are sufficiently large to cause a change of $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per lb. in the total cost of production. Some seasonal adjustment in prices may be made to reflect changes in demand, inventories or anticipated demand. Usually these adjustments are downward because any price above "cost of production" by more than 1 cent per lb. can trigger the granting of import permits by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Quotas:

Initially broiler quotas were allotted to producers on the basis of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ birds per square foot of floor space of approved buildings. To qualify the building had to have been completed and had one complete crop through it prior to the introduction of quotas. The quota base was subsequently changed to 9 pounds per square foot.

For tonnage turkeys (heavies), the growers could select their production in either 1966, 1967 or 1968 as their base quota.

Quotas cont'd:

Quotas are transferable between producers on a freely negotiable basis, subject to the approval of the board. In 1977 quotas were trading at about 24 cents per pound. To avoid loss of quota a producer must market 80 percent of his quota allotment in a production period. Upon proof of extenuating circumstances the board may grant a producer the right to have his quota held in abeyance for a period of up to two years.

Promotion:

Type: - newspaper, radio, fairs, misc.

Expenditures:	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
	\$14,500	\$45,000

Percent of promotional funds spent on research - 10%

Commodity Information:

Production:	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Quantity (lbs. eviscerated)	102,000,000	109,666,000
Value (\$)	45,000,000	44,963,000

Markets: - all of Canada

Sources: - Southwestern Ontario

Exports:	nil	nil
----------	-----	-----

Imports*

Quantity (000 lbs.)	5,187	13,000
Value (\$)	2,749	7,946

*Source: Canada's Trade in Agricultural Products, 1974, 1975 and 1976 Economics Branch, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa.

Trade Restrictions:

Imports are restricted to 2 percent of the national production plus supplemental imports on request if product cannot be located in Canada within 72 hours.

The tariff on imports from and exports to the United States is 2 cents per pound live weight or 12½ percent on eviscerated turkey with a minimum of 5 cents per pound and a maximum of 10 cents per pound.

Under Regulation 344 of the Farm Product's Marketing Act, "vegetables" refers to green or wax beans, lima beans, red beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, sweet corn, cucumbers, green peas, peppers, pumpkin, squash and tomatoes that are used by a processor for processing.

Address: 502 Newbold Street
London, Ontario
N6E 1K6

Telephone: (519) 681 - 1875

Chief Executive Officers: H. Van der Pol - Chairman
T. E. Carroll - Secretary/Manager

Date Established: 1940 - Ontario Tomato Growers' Marketing Board
1946 - Ontario Vegetable Growers' Marketing Board

The Ontario Vegetable Growers' Marketing Scheme came into existence in 1946 through a consolidation of the previously established marketing plans for tomatoes, peas, corn and green beans. The dates at which these and subsequent vegetable marketing plans were established and the percentage of eligible voters voting in favour of the plan were as follows:

	Percent
1940 - Tomato Growers'	99
1945 - Pea, Corn and Green Wax Bean Growers'	81
1949 - Beet, Carrot and Cabbage Growers'	70 - 90
1953 - Pumpkin and Squash (no longer in plan)	72
1956 - Lima Bean Growers'	70
1973 - Cucumbers and Cauliflower	80
1976 - Peppers	80

Major Changes in Plan since 1960:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
1973	Cucumbers and cauliflower for processing included in the plan.	Expression of opinion by growers.
1976	Peppers for processing included in the plan.	expression of opinion by growers.
1976	Regulations amended to provide for negotiation, conciliation and formal arbitration proceedings.	to formalize these procedures
1977	Regulations amended to provide for term contracts.	Increase term of commitment by processors and growers from 1 year to 3 years.

Administration:

Board of Directors: 12

Term: 1 year

Election Procedure: Electoral College.

Administration cont'd:

The vegetable growing area of Ontario is divided into 8 districts. By November 15th of each year producers in each district meet to elect The District's Vegetable Growers' Committee. The Committee is formed on the basis of 1 representative for every 50 producers within the district. Having formed the District Committee the elected members must then vote to elect, from the producers in the district, members to the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Board as follows:

Districts 1 (Essex County) and 2 (Kent County) - 3 members each
Districts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 - 1 member each

Staff: 3

Divisions: nil

Standing Committees:

Negotiating Committee (for each crop)
Head Office Committee
Convention Committee
Promotion Committee

Advisory Committees:

Contract Security Committee
Tomato Products Council
Tomato Grading Committee

Liaison with National Agencies:

Canadian Horticultural Council
Canadian Federation of Agriculture

Policy Objective:

- to promote and regulate the marketing of vegetables for processing on behalf of growers and in co-operation with processors.

Delegated Powers:

- to require persons engaged in the production or marketing of vegetables to register with the board
- providing for the fixing of licence fees
- providing for the control and regulation of marketing of vegetables including the time and place of marketing
- to require any person receiving vegetables to deduct from the monies payable for the vegetables, any licence fees payable to the board and to forward the licence fees to the board.
- to stimulate, increase and improve the marketing of vegetables by such means as it considers proper.

Exemptions from the Plan:

- Nil.

Financing:

- Licence fees are based on four-tenths of one percent of the per ton value of each of the regulated vegetables. The fee is deducted from the grower's statement by the processor and the monies are forwarded to the board by the processors.

Negotiating Committees:

The plan provides for the establishment of the following negotiating committees:-

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1) Green and wax beans | 7) Sweet corn |
| 2) Lima beans | 8) Cucumbers |
| 3) Red beets | 9) Green peas |
| 4) Cabbage | 10) Peppers |
| 5) Carrots | 11) Tomatoes |
| 6) Cauliflower | |

- Each of these negotiating agencies is composed of not more than six persons of which not more than three are appointed annually by the processors of the vegetable concerned and an equal number appointed by the board.
- Each negotiating agency is empowered to adopt or settle by agreement in respect of the vegetable(s) for which it was appointed:-
 - minimum prices for any class, variety, grade or size thereof;
 - terms, conditions and forms of agreement relating to the producing or marketing of the vegetable(s); and
 - any charges, costs or expenses relating to the production or marketing of the vegetable(s).

Pricing:

In the event that a negotiating committee fails to reach agreement on the minimum price (or other matters within its jurisdiction) the matter may be referred to a conciliation board composed of 3 members, one of whom is appointed by the producer representatives on the negotiation agency, one by the processor representatives and the third by the two members so named to the conciliation board.

The conciliation board will endeavour to effect an agreement on the matter(s) under dispute which are referred to it but must do so seven days prior to certain dates specified in the regulations, i.e.

Feb. 28, in the case of tomatoes, green peas, sweet corn and cucumbers

March 15, in the case of red beets, cabbage, carrots, green and wax beans.

March 22, in the case of lima beans, cauliflower, or pumpkin and squash.

Pricing cont'd:

Any matters under dispute that cannot be resolved within these time constraints are referred to a board of arbitration, the members of which are appointed in a manner similar to the members of the conciliation board. The arbitration board is empowered to make an award on any matters referred to it.

Quotas:

- Nil

Pooling:

- Nil

Promotion:

Type: Direct consumer promotion. Promotion costs on whole pack tomatoes are shared through the Ontario Products Council.

	1975	1976
Expenditure:	\$8,000	\$10,000

Commodity Information:

Production:	1975		1976	
	Quantity (lb.)	Value (\$)	Quantity (lb.)	Value (\$)
Beans - Green & Wax	16,300,000	1,260,000	16,500,000	1,270,000
Beans - Lima	3,280,000	577,000	3,240,000	570,000
Beets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cabbage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carrots	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cauliflower	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Corn - Sweet	388,000,000	11,300,000	355,000,000	10,567,000
Cucumber	93,000,000	7,300,000	80,200,000	6,923,000
Peas - Green	78,000,000	8,690,000	62,000,000	6,882,000
Peppers - Green	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pumpkin	29,818,000	358,000	31,642,000	380,000
Squash	760,000,000	31,000,000	833,030,000	33,217,000

Source: Agricultural Statistics for Ontario 1976, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Publication 20.

Sources: Over half of the vegetables for processing are produced in Essex and Kent Counties.

Address: 880 Richmond Street.,
Chatham, Ontario.
N7M 5K8

Telephone: (519) 354-4430

Chief Executive Officer: L. Ross Addeman - General Manager

Date Established: 1958

Producer vote, 64% voting, 87% in favour

Major Changes in Plan since 1960:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Change</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
1973	Changed from negotiating to agency type board	Coincided with Federal action to peg price of wheat to domestic millers and the introduction of the Two Price Wheat Act and the board having responsibility for the purchase and sale of the entire crop rather than just the portion sold for export.
1974	Board established its own marketing department and assumed functions formerly performed by the Grains Division of U.C.O.	The necessity for a larger staff justified the establishment of the board's own marketing department.

Administration:

Board of Directors: 12

Term: 1 year

Election Procedure: Electoral College

Producers are divided into 9 districts. The producers in each county form a county group. By March 1 of each year, each county group elects from its members, one representative to the District Committee for each 360 producers in the county. In turn the members of the District Committee elect members to the board from the producers within their district. District Committees 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 each elect 1 member and District Committees 2, 4, and 9 each elect 2 members to the board.

Staff: 18

Divisions: 1 - Head Office

Standing Committees:

Executive	-- 5 members
Production and Product Development	-- 6 members
Marketing Advisory	-- 6 members
Legislative	-- 6 members
Resolutions	-- 5 members
Ontario Cereal Crops	-- 2 members
Tri-County Storage	-- 2 members

Advisory Committees:

None

Liaison with National Agencies:

- Canada Grains Council
- Canadian Federation of Agriculture

Policy Objectives:

- to stimulate, increase and improve the marketing of wheat by such means as the board considers proper.

Delegated Powers:

- to license any or all persons before commencing or continuing to engage in the marketing of wheat.
- to appoint agents and to prescribe their duties and terms and conditions of employment and to provide their remuneration.
- to require all wheat to be marketed by or through the board including the power to direct and control the times and places at which wheat may be marketed, the quantities that may be marketed by each producer and to prohibit the marketing of any class, variety, grade, or size of wheat.
- to determine the price or prices that shall be paid to producers, or to the board and to require the price or prices payable to producers for wheat to be paid to or through the local board.
- to purchase and sell such quantities of wheat as the board considers advisable.
- to fix and impose service charges for the marketing of wheat, and to pay from these service charges its expenses in carrying out the purposes of the plan.
- to conduct a pool or pools for the distribution of monies received from the sale of wheat and to make an initial payment to the producer on delivery of wheat and subsequent payments until all the monies received from the sale of wheat, after deduction of the proper expenses, have been distributed.

Exemptions from Plan:

- sales by farmers to other farmers for farm use.

Financing :

- the board levies a licence fee of 37¢ per ton to cover administration expenses. This levy is collected from producers and forwarded to the board by their agents.
- bank loans are secured for new crop purchases and reduced by sales to domestic and export markets accordingly.

Pricing:

- the board establishes the initial payments to producers for the various grades based on such factors as world wheat conditions, the expected volume of Ontario production, the level of the pegged domestic price, and the approval of the initial payment level by guarantee under the Agricultural Products Cooperative Marketing Act. Moisture drying charges and grade discounts are also specified following negotiations with the dealers.
- the price the producers receive for their deliveries is adjusted upward each month from October (\$1.10/tonne) through April (\$5.50/tonne) to compensate producers for on-farm storage costs. This premium drops to \$2.75/tonne for May deliveries and no premium is paid for June deliveries.
- the price to domestic processors, guaranteed by the Federal government, is \$119.42 per tonne (\$3.25/bushel) .

Quotas:

- Nil

Pooling:

- a price pool is operated to equalize returns among producers from sales in the domestic and export markets.

Agents:

- producers are required to deliver their wheat to dealers who are licenced agents of the board.
- for the 1977 crop year the handling charge paid to agents was 15¢ per bushel (\$5.50 per tonne), plus a 3¢ per bushel (\$1.10/tonne) conditioning fee if wheat is 14% moisture or less delivered to the board.

Promotion:

Expenditures:	1975	1976
	\$35,000	\$35,000

Type: - includes direct export contact and use of special export brochure, and domestic educational display for feature at such events as the Royal Winter Fair and the Ontario Farm Equipment Show.

- currently the board is engaged in a three year production research project at the University of Guelph, and also publishing a recipe book for domestic P.R. and promotional purposes.

Commodity Information:

	Quantity (000 bu.)		Value (\$000)	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
Production:	22,405	24,600	89,620	70,000

Markets: domestic markets include flour processors, cereal and cookie manufacturing.

major overseas markets during the past two years include the U.K., Italy, Roumania, Poland and Egypt.

Markets cont'd:	Quantity (000 bu.)		Value (\$000)	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
Domestic	8,319	9,734	26,463	29,852
Export	12,080	12,561	46,880	43,460

Sources: Southern Ontario - Essex County through Renfrew County

Imports: - nil

Trade Restrictions: - nil

Subsidies:

- Federal: Ontario Wheat production comes under the Two Price Wheat Act. The price is pegged at \$3.25/bu. basis No. 2 Grade, for wheat sold to domestic millers. The Federal government pays a subsidy equivalent to the difference between that price and the export price up to a maximum of \$1.75/bu. This program is in effect until July 31, 1980.
- Provincial: - nil.

