



The annual statistical report prepared by the Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture in relation to these boards indicates that about one-sixth of the farm cash income in Canada in 1960 was received from sales made under the control of provincial marketing board plans, including the following commodities: seed corn, potatoes, other vegetables, sugar beets, tobacco, hogs, certain dairy products, fruits, wool, honey, white beans, maple products, pulpwood, wheat and soybeans. As at Mar. 15, 1962, 35 of these provincial boards had received an extension of powers for purposes of interprovincial and export trade from the Federal Government. Three had received authority to collect levies in excess of administrative expenses.

The Agricultural Products Marketing Act does not give the local or provincial marketing board any greater control over agencies outside the province than is possible through the control of the commodity by the board and whatever contractual arrangements it may make with such agencies outside the province. It does make it possible, however, for marketing boards to give groups within a province complete marketing control over any commodity produced in that province, or any area of that province which may be defined.

**The Agricultural Stabilization Act.**—The functions of this Act, passed in 1958, and its administration are outlined in the Agriculture Chapter, pp. 388-389. Under the Act, all price support levels must be related to a price formula based on the most recent ten-year average of market prices for the product concerned. In addition, the Agricultural Stabilization Board, unless the Government sets a higher support level, must support the prices of nine key commodities at not less than 80 p.c. of the ten-year average market price.