

accordance with a prescribed formula. The purpose of this legislation is to make cash available to producers pending delivery of their grain under the quotas established.

Under provisions of the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act, the Minister of Finance, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, pays to the Wheat Board the carrying charges on wheat in excess of 178 million bu in commercial storage at the end of the crop year.

#### **11.8.1.4 The Canadian International Grains Institute**

The Canadian International Grains Institute, first named the Canadian Grains Institute, was incorporated in July 1972; it operates in affiliation with the Canadian Wheat Board and the Canadian Grain Commission and financial responsibility is shared by the federal government and the Canadian Wheat Board. It is designed to contribute to the maintenance and enlargement of markets at home and abroad for Canadian grains, oilseeds and their products, and offers instructional programs to foreign participants selected from countries purchasing these commodities and to Canadian participants associated with the grain industry. Courses are offered in grain handling, transportation, marketing, flour milling, bread baking and macaroni manufacturing, and lectures and practical training are given in analytical methods used in processing and utilization of grains and oilseeds. The Institute is located in the Canadian Grain Commission Building in Winnipeg. Facilities include classrooms, conference rooms, offices, library, laboratories, a 9-ton, 24-hour-capacity flour mill and a pilot bakery.

#### **11.8.1.5 The Canada Grains Council**

At the suggestion of the Prime Minister, the Canada Grains Council was established in 1969 to improve co-ordination within the industry and to assist in reaching a consensus within the industry on recommendations to government. Its further aim is to assist in improving Canada's share of world markets for all grains and grain products and to expand their use in domestic markets. The administration costs of the Council are shared by the government and by industry members. Membership is open to all non-governmental organizations and associations whose members are directly engaged in the production, handling, transportation or marketing of grain and grain products. The Council's day-to-day activities are run by a Secretary-General and his staff.

In its four years of operation, the Council has demonstrated the capacity of the industry to work together on matters of mutual interest, and has made a number of recommendations to government on issues either referred to it by government or initiated by the Council itself. The Council has also issued a number of publications in line with its market promotion functions. These include *Feed grains of Canada*, printed in six languages, *Overseas mission reports*, and its *1972 Evaluation of the domestic feed grain market*; in addition, it publishes a regular marketing information bulletin.

In the summer of 1972, the Council undertook the vital task of assessing and proposing changes in Canada's grain handling and transportation system. The committee formed for this purpose from all segments of the industry will review various reports on the subject, and will propose changes to the system for efficiency and for economy of operation in the future.

### **11.8.2 Government involvement in other farm products**

Governments in Canada at both the federal and provincial levels have from the beginning enacted measures to improve and expand the performance of the agricultural sector. Originally, the emphasis was on production increases and the control and eradication of pests and diseases. Gradually, however, with rising production and increasing specialization on the part of farmers, problems in marketing began to emerge.

To ensure quality, inspection and grading procedures and standards were established, but the periodic collapse of prices caused by bumper crops and intensified by the general inability of large numbers of producers to bargain on an equitable basis with far fewer buyers has been a much more difficult part of the marketing problem.

The first attempts to provide bargaining power to producers was the organization of voluntary marketing co-operatives. All provinces eventually passed legislation for incorporation of these co-operatives, and most of them also provided additional assistance in various forms. Federally, the introduction of the Agricultural Products Marketing Act provided for financial guarantees to producers willing to market their crops on a pooling-of-returns basis. Further information on the role of co-operative organizations is given in Chapter 17.