

market for milk used for manufacturing is in effect in all provinces except Newfoundland. Market shares under this plan are administered by the provincial marketing agencies under the direction of the Canadian Dairy Commission.

Most of the grain marketed in Canada is grown in the Prairie provinces. The Canadian Wheat Board is responsible for various aspects of marketing wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax and rapeseed in western Canada and in Ontario all wheat grown is sold through the Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board.

Fruit and vegetables are distributed through fresh and frozen food markets, canneries and other processors. Most produce is grown under a contract or a pre-arranged marketing scheme; marketing boards, producers' associations and cooperatives are common. Tobacco is controlled by marketing boards in Ontario and Quebec, soybeans by a board in Ontario and sugar beets by contracts with refineries in Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta.

Farmers' cooperatives are usually organized to handle or market producers' crops or livestock, or to supply the goods and services needed in farming, or both. Cooperative pooling arrangements for farm products guarantee farmers cash advances on their deliveries whether the products are sold immediately or not.

The marketing of seed in Canada is carried on by private seed companies, farmer-owned cooperatives and seed growers. Seed grades established by federal government regulation provide the user with information on the relative utility of different lots of seed. Pedigree seed is produced by members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association under conditions that ensure the purity of the variety.

Farm machinery, building materials, fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and other supplies are obtained through commercial and cooperative outlets.

11.2 Federal government services

11.2.1 Canada Department of Agriculture

Responsibilities of the Canada Department of Agriculture cover three broad areas: research, promotional and regulatory services and assistance programs. Research aims at solving practical farm problems by applying fundamental scientific research to all aspects of soil management, agricultural engineering, and crop and animal production. Promotional and regulatory services attempt to control and eradicate crop and livestock pests and register chemicals and other materials used for these purposes. Also included are inspection and grading of agricultural products and the establishment of crop and livestock improvement policies. Assistance programs cover some of the sphere of price stability, emergency relief, crop insurance, compensation, and income security in the event of crop failure.

11.2.2 Farm assistance programs

Basic to the concept of Canada's national agricultural policy is the premise that a stable agriculture is in the interest of the national economy and that farmers as a group are entitled to a fair share of the national income. Consequently the Canada Department of Agriculture has conducted long-term programs designed to aid agriculture through the application of scientific research and the encouragement of improved methods of production and marketing. Over the years, as conditions have warranted, programs have been initiated to deal with special situations. Mitigating the effects of crop failure, assisting the movement of Prairie feed grains to eastern Canada and British Columbia, reclaiming soil in the Maritime provinces and combating drought in the agricultural areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are examples.

Changes in the past two decades have dictated the need for a different approach to some problems. Large-scale mechanization and, in some segments of the industry, automation have reduced manpower requirements significantly; the number of farms has declined but the size of farms has increased; marketing and