

(b) Other Inputs

During the sixties, crop inputs (including those for fruits and vegetables) in Canada increased at an average annual rate of 5.6 percent and in the seventies the increase was 3.3 percent. Regional differences were apparent. In Western Canada crop inputs increased at an average annual rate of 7.9 percent in the sixties and 6.6 percent during the seventies. Slower growth prevailed in Eastern Canada as the average annual growth rates for the sixties and seventies were 4.3 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively.

5. Research and Development

Most research and development in the agricultural sector is performed by the public sector - mainly by federal and provincial governments and universities. Should legislation introducing plant breeders rights be passed, there could be some increase in research activity by the private sector.

6. Marketing System

The Canadian Wheat Board (CWB), a crown corporation, is the sole seller of wheat, oats and barley grown in the Prairie provinces and the Peace River districts of British Columbia for export and industrial use (milling, malting). Sales of each type of grain are pooled by the CWB so that all producers marketing a particular type and grade of grain receive the same price. Producers marketing grain through the CWB are paid an "initial payment" at the time of delivery that is guaranteed by the Federal Government and receive a final payment about six months after the end of the August-July crop year. Rye, flaxseed, canola and most feed grains for domestic use are marketed through the private trade. Approximately 3/4 of the grains and oilseeds marketed in Western Canada are handled by producer owned (cooperative) primary elevators and terminals.