

the placing of orders and the distribution of box cars comes specifically within the purview of the Canadian Wheat Board. While they may give companies some latitude from time to time in the placing of orders—they may give you X number of orders and allow you to place them at a specified number of points or at a number of elevators within a specified area—ultimately the Canadian Wheat Board control where the orders will go and very definitely, from time to time, you get specific instructions that orders must be placed at specific points.

Mr. JORGENSEN: That is when Mr. Olson has been in contact with the board.

Mr. MACDONALD: I am not quite sure whether Mr. Olson is the man who has the key, but if he is I would like to get to know him much better.

Mr. PETERS: I wanted to ask a question about the problem of bringing some of the other commodities under the operation of the board in the same manner that we have course grains; namely, rapeseed, sunflower, flax and rye. In your opinion, what would be the result of bringing these under the control of the board?

Mr. LEACH: My own answer to that, Mr. Peters, is I feel, as was pointed out in one of the earlier briefs with wheat being an international commodity traded almost between governments, that the wheat board fills the purpose and does a good job. A bit of that, as pointed out in the earlier brief of the United Grain Growers, also extends, perhaps to oats and barley. But, in oats and barley there is an open market which, at the current moment, serves as a bellweather, one might say, for prices, inasmuch as there is a great deal of traffic within Canada itself in oats and barley.

When we get into the lesser commodities, particularly flax and rapeseed, these are very competitively-priced world commodities. Peanuts from Africa, olives from Italy and other items compete with them, and it is my personal opinion that the producer would not be well served if these were to come within the purview of the Canadian Wheat Board. The worldwide marketing system of the companies engaged in world commodities is better able to reflect the situations that develop and the demands that develop for these oil seed products, and/or rye than, possibly, the wheat board, with its particular facilities for wheat only, can do at the moment.

I think it is rather interesting that several years ago when rapeseed was beginning to become a very important product for the western Canadian farmers, all of the companies, the pools, the United Grain Growers and the independent companies, gave the producer an opportunity either to go into a company pool or to sell on the open market. It think in the last two or three years of offering them that alternative, we ended up with only about 10 per cent coming in on this company pool basis.

So far as the companies are concerned, we can make our handling margin one way or another. But, from the point of view of the producer, we feel we can reflect a market situation back to the producer better under the circumstances of those commodities, than if they were all under the Canadian Wheat Board.

Mr. PETERS: I gather that most of the pressure to have the oil seeds under the Board's control stems particularly from when the price of rapeseed jumped