

quired to be licensed by the Board annually and to file security by bond or otherwise as a guarantee for the performance of all the obligations imposed upon them either by the provisions of the Canada Grain Act or by the regulations of the Board.

The Canada Grain Act lays down the general broad principles that are to govern the handling of grain but usually the details are left to the Board to be dealt with by regulation.

In order to protect the rights of the different parties the Board has jurisdiction to inquire into and is empowered to give such direction as the right and justice of the case requires regarding any matter relating to the grading or weighing of grain; deductions made from grain for dockage; shortages on delivery of grain into or out of elevators; unfair or discriminatory operation of any elevator; the refusal or neglect of any person to comply with any provision of the Canada Grain Act; and any other matter arising out of the performance of the duties of the Board.

In each of the three prairie provinces the Board maintains an Assistant Commissioner who investigates without delay complaints of the producers. These Assistant Commissioners also inspect periodically the country elevators in their respective provinces—all elevators with their equipment and stocks of grain are subject at any time to inspection by officials of the Board.

The Board sets up, annually, Committees on Grain Standards, and also appoints Grain Appeal Tribunals to give final decisions in cases where appeals are made against the grading of grain by the Board's inspection officials.

To prevent adulteration at terminal elevators the Grain Act takes adequate steps to ensure that wheat of each of the top four grades shall be stored with grain of like grade only.

In addition to its duties under the Canada Grain Act, other duties are performed by the Board as follows:—

Under the provisions of the Inland Water Freight Rates Act (c. 49, 1923) the Board maintains records of rates for the carriage of grain by lake or river navigation and is empowered to prescribe maximum rates for such carriage.

Under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act (c. 50, 1939) the Board collects, from licensees under the Canada Grain Act, 1 p.c. of the purchase price of wheat, oats, barley and rye purchased by such licensees.

The Grain Futures Act (c. 31, 1939) provides that the Board shall supervise and regulate trading in grain futures but, owing to the War, the provisions of this statute have not been exercised.

The Canada Grain Act.—The Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contains at pp. 581-583 a historical summary of the more important points respecting the shipment, inspection, and sale of Canadian grain under the Canada Grain Act, and an outline of the Canada Grain Act of 1925 appears at p. 1017 of the 1925 Year Book. The 1929 amendments are dealt with at pp. 1047-1048 of the 1930 Year Book, and the Canada Grain Act, 1930, at p. 1101 of the 1931 Year Book.

Further amendments are summarized as follows: amendments in 1932 and 1933 at p. 1178 of the 1934-35 Year Book; in 1934 at p. 1182 of the 1934-35 Year Book; in 1938 at p. 1144 of the 1939 Year Book; and in 1939 at p. 1121 of the 1940 Year Book.