

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 or 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 the Prairie Provinces the Board maintains four Assistant Commissioners—one in Alberta, two in Saskatchewan and one in Manitoba. The Assistant Commissioners investigate complaints of producers and 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 assist in maintaining the uniform quality of the top grades of Red Spring Wheat handled through terminal elevators, the Canada Grain Act provides that wheat of these grades shall be stored with grain of like grade only.

In addition to its duties under the Canada Grain Act, certain other duties are performed by the Board. Under the provisions of the inland Water Freight Rates Act (RSC 1952, c. 153), the Board maintains records of rates for the carriage of grain from Fort William or Port Arthur, Ont., by lake or river navigation and is empowered to prescribe maximum rates for such carriage. Under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act (RSC 1952, c. 213 as amended), the Board collects from licensees under the Canada Grain Act, 1 p.c. of the purchase price of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax and rapeseed purchased by such licensees.

THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD AND ITS ROLE IN GRAIN MARKETING*

The Canadian Wheat Board was established under the Canadian Wheat Board Act of 1935 (RSC 1952, c. 44 and amendments). This Act defines the object of the Board as the "marketing in an orderly manner, in interprovincial and export trade, of grain grown in Canada". The Board was at first a voluntary Board, that is, farmers had the option of marketing their wheat through the Board or through the private grain trade. In 1943, under the War Measures Act, the Wheat Board was made a compulsory Board, and all wheat going into commercial channels was required to be marketed through it. At the end of the War, the Transitional Powers Act continued the Board as the sole marketing agency for wheat until 1947 when the Canadian Wheat Board Act was amended. The major wartime powers of the Board were continued in the 1947 Act. It is under provisions of this 1947 legislation, with some later amendments, that the Board is operating today.

The powers of the Canadian Wheat Board Act are founded on the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada over export and interprovincial trade and commerce, and also upon the declaration in the Canada Grain Act that country elevators are declared to be works for the general advantage of Canada.

Procedures Used.—The Canadian Wheat Board accomplishes its objective of orderly marketing of grain through regulation and agreement, not through the ownership of grain marketing facilities. The Wheat Board itself owns no grain handling facilities. Rather,

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