

Canadian Grain Commission. The Canada Grain Act (SC 1970-71, c.7) came into force on April 1, 1971, repealing the Canada Grain Act, 1930 (RSC 1952, c.25) and replacing the former Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. The Commission reports to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture, as did the Board, and the responsibilities are unchanged. The Commission provides general supervision over the physical handling of grain in Canada by licensing elevators and elevator operators, by inspecting, grading and weighing grain received at and shipped from terminal elevators, and by other services associated with regulating the grain industry. It manages and operates the six Canadian government elevators in western Canada.

The Commission consists of a chief commissioner and two commissioners. Its objects are, in the interests of grain producers, to establish and maintain standards of quality for Canadian grain, to ensure a dependable commodity for domestic and export markets and to regulate grain handling in Canada. It has authority to conduct investigations and hold hearings on matters coming within its purview, and to undertake, sponsor and promote research in relation to grain and grain products. The Commission is part of the Canada Department of Agriculture, but submits a separate report to the Minister.

Canadian International Development Agency. The operation of Canada's international development programs are the responsibility of the Canadian International Development Agency. CIDA was originally established by Order in Council PC 1960-1476 and until 1968 was known as the External Aid Office. The Agency is under the direction of a President and a governing body — the Canadian International Development Board — and reports to Parliament through the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Canadian International Development Board. The Board is the governing council responsible for directing the operations of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). It is made up of the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Deputy Ministers of the Department of Finance and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, the Governor of the Bank of Canada and the Secretary of the Treasury. It meets under the chairmanship of CIDA's President.

Canadian Livestock Feed Board. This Board is a Crown corporation reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. Established under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act in 1967, its objectives are to ensure: (a) the availability of feed grain in eastern Canada and British Columbia, (b) the availability of adequate storage space in eastern Canada, and (c) the reasonable stability and fair equalization of feed grain prices in eastern Canada and in British Columbia. The Board administers the Feed Freight Equalization Program under which a portion of the costs of transportation of feed grains is paid. The Act also stipulates that it is the duty of the Board to make a continuing study of feed grain requirements and availability in these areas, as well as to study and make recommendations to the Minister with respect to requirements for additional feed grain storage facilities in eastern Canada. It is also the duty of the Board to advise the government on all matters pertaining to the stabilization and fair equalization of feed grain prices to livestock feeders and, to the greatest extent possible consistent with its objectives, to consult and co-operate with all departments, branches or other agencies of the Government of Canada or any province having duties, aims or objects related to those of the Board.

In addition the Board has been assigned responsibilities under the national feed grain policy which became effective on August 1, 1974. The Board is called upon to examine selling practices east of Thunder Bay and to supervise the domestic market outside the designated region of the Canadian Wheat Board. The Board designates the chairman of the committee supervising reserve stocks of feed grains presently held in Thunder Bay and Halifax and will receive full information on domestic purchases in the west and will have power to exclude from the grain transfer business anyone who disobeys its rules. If the Board finds bad pricing or supply practices, it will be permitted to intervene directly as buyer or seller of feed grain. This is supported by the Livestock Feed Assistance Act which stipulates that the Board may buy, transport, store and sell feed grains in eastern Canada and British Columbia when authorized to do so by the Governor in Council.

The Board is composed of four active members with headquarters in Montreal and branch offices in Ottawa and Vancouver. A seven-member Advisory Committee, appointed by the Governor in Council, and representing livestock feeders in eastern Canada and British Columbia, meets periodically with the Board to review and discuss all aspects of feed grain supplies and prices, and policies related thereto. This Committee may make recommendations to the Minister and the Board.

Canadian National Railways. The Canadian National Railway Company was incorporated to administer an undertaking made up mainly of railway and other service facilities and activities. It includes the assets of the former Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and its subsidiaries, and of the Canadian Northern System, as well as certain Crown-owned properties of which the management and operation have been entrusted to Canadian National.

The primary statutes governing its organization and operation are the Canadian National Railways Act (RSC 1970 c.C-10) and the Railway Act (RSC 1970 c.R-2). The direction and control of the Company and its