

market has advanced during the day. To extend the time to three days, would, under advancing market conditions, force buyers of grain who had bought and protected the purchase by a corresponding sale on the terminal markets, to cancel the purchase from farmer and repurchase at enhanced values. But the sale made on a lower market could not be cancelled, as all business law and particularly the rule of Grain Exchanges, demand the fulfillment of a contract once made. We, therefore, contend that this provision is unreasonable and unfair, and ask to have the clause eliminated from the Act.

CLAUSE 5. This amendment proposes to change the present system of appeal from the Inspection Department to a permanent Board of Appeal. There can be no particular objection taken to this, except on the score of expense. If the Government are willing to appoint a permanent Board of Appeal, it will mean an annual expenditure of at least \$10,000. a year, and it would not mean any better satisfaction to the public, as the system in operation at the present time is as nearly perfect as it is possible to have it.

The appeal is now made to three men selected by the Secretary of the Survey Board from that Board. These men all have a thorough knowledge of grain, and samples of the car or cars of grain in dispute are given to these men, and they do not know where the grain comes from, whose it is, nor what the Inspector has graded it. They have the use of the Standard samples, and the average of the samples of the bins at the terminals for their guidance, and with this and their knowledge of grain they should be able to give as just and fair a decision as it is humanly possible to obtain.

RE GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF ELEVATORS.

There can be no possible advantage to the farming interests in federal ownership of terminal elevators; first, because under the Manitoba Grain Act these terminals are operated under Govern-