may be designed to be offered for sale, and carry the same to the office of the inspector general.

- 378. One of the said samples shall be delivered to the owner or his agent, and the other shall be retained in the office of the inspector general, in such place and condition to prevent it as far as possible from improving or deteriorating in quality, until after the sale or delivery of the grain.
- 379. If any controversy shall arise between any buyer and seller in relation to the quality of any grain, or in relation to a difference between any sample and the bulk of any grain sold in said city, either party may apply to the inspector general, who shall compare the sample retained by him with the bulk, and decide thereupon, whether they correspond, or whether the bulk is as good or better than the sample, and whether the purchaser or seller shall be released from the contract, and his decision shall be final.
- 380. If either buyer or seller shall refuse to comply with the terms of sale after such decision shall be made against him, the party aggrieved may recover in a suit at law double the damages he may prove he has sustained by the said refusal; or in the event of a purchaser refusing or neglecting to comply with the terms of sale after a decision of the inspector general, the owner or his agent may either retain the grain and sue for damages, or may re-sell the same and then sue for the difference in price between the first and last sale, and for the delay and detention, and recover in either case double the amount of damage that shall be proven to have been sustained.
- 381. The inspectors shall also carefully weigh and determine the weight of all grain inspected by them, and for that purpose shall procure at reasonable and proper cost suitable weights and scales for that purpose.
- 382. No inspector shall weigh or inspect any grain after it has been once sold and delivered on its arrival in said city, nor shall he during his continuance in office buy or sell, either directly or indirectly, or receive any grain by way of barter, loan or exchange, or in any way intermeddle with or busy himself in procuring to be sold or consigned to any merchant, or in loading any ship or vessel with grain, except the proper grain that may have been grown by the said inspector, under the penalty of two Vol. II.—15