

would accomplish the object and make it safer. In reference to what the hon. gentleman from Prince Albert (Hon. Mr. Davis) has said as to the knowledge the commissioner has of what was going on, I refer him to section 30, which is amended by this Bill, which compels the warehousemen to make a statement from time to time of the amount they have in store, and by the amendment proposed they must state the amount of insurance they are carrying, and should they at any time be carrying too little, then the commissioner should immediately notify them of it and have it increased.

Hon. Mr. PERLEY—The elevator man has to deliver the grain he receives, and it is to his interest to see that it is fully insured. I have an elevator of my own, and I insure the grain before I put it in the elevator. I would not have to get an insurance on ten thousand bushels if I only had five thousand bushels. I place an insurance on five thousand bushels, and when I get another thousand bushels, I raise the insurance one thousand dollars. I do this in my own interest, because if my elevator is burned out and it is only half insured, I would be a heavy loser.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS—That is the hon. gentleman's own grain.

Hon. Mr. PERLEY—No, it is everybody's grain.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS—But the hon. gentleman is responsible for it.

Hon. Mr. WATSON—I do not think my amendment is necessary, and I will not press it. I think the words: 'Shall insure against fire' will cover the case.

Hon. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—I do not object to strike out the words: 'And to the amount approved of by the commissioner,' because I see that that may lead to confusion.

The clause was amended accordingly, and adopted.

On subclause 2 of clause 16:

2. If it is found, after such examination, that the condition of the grain is such that its further deterioration cannot be prevented by re-elevation, or if after re-elevation it is still out of condition, the warehouseman shall

immediately give written notice of the facts to the commissioner and to the owner, if the owner's address is known.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS—The very same question comes up here. If the commissioner is in Winnipeg, and this man is at Fort William or Port Arthur, how long would it take to give notice in writing to the commissioner or the owner? It would take four or five days. Provision should be made to wire him.

Hon. Mr. YOUNG—My hon. friend forgets that the inspector acts at Fort William.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS—But you use the word commissioner. Could he not act in the case of the insurance as well?

Hon. Mr. YOUNG—He is required to consult the local inspector or his deputy.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS—I move that it be changed to 'commissioner or grain inspector.'

Hon. Mr. YOUNG—In the first instance the inspector is notified. Then, in addition, it is necessary to notify the commissioner. If you strike out 'commissioner' and require notice to be given to the inspector, it will be only repeating the notice.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS—I would say, 'commissioner or inspector.'

Hon. Mr. YOUNG—But the inspector is already notified.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS—But he does not take the responsibility of ordering anything to be done. If he thinks it is absolutely necessary that the grain should be elevated, to try and cool it, he does so, and if he finds the elevating is not sufficient to save the grain, you require him to ask the commissioner what shall be done with it. Now, I want the commissioner to be notified at once so that he can advise the owner and give him an opportunity to do something with it. The difficulty I see is that there is no connection at all between the first and second part of the clause.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—Why not add the words 'Written or telegraphic.' It might happen that the owner lived a thousand or two thousand miles away, and it might be necessary to notify him at once to take action.