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makes necessary the provision of expensive freight stations on property well located in the hearts of the cities; it must be trucked twice across the station platforms, weighed and billed in small lots, stevedored in the cars at one terminal and unloaded in the other; while the loss and damage have been relatively very high. Whether or not it is a source of profit is debated, but the activity of the movement is likely to be confined within a distance represented by the ability of the truck to make delivery and return in one working day.

76. "There are in service 3,486,303 automotive trucks; of these 190,644 or 5.4 per cent only, are used in common carrier service, either interstate or intrastate and this number is so insignificant as to make any effort toward their control scarcely worth while. Along with the increase in numbers has grown an increase in carrying capacity.

77. "Control of automotive traffic must be looked for through the police power of the State to ensure safety upon the highways. The blood-letting in the business as now conducted is appalling. In 1931 there were brought to their death by this agency 34,400 persons and nearly a million received injuries. Of these more than 41 per cent were of a serious character, ranging from slight contusions to maining and crippling for life. It is an instrument more dangerous than was the Great War. During 18 months of the Great War 50,510 members of the American Expeditionary Force were killed in action or died of wounds. During the 18 months ending December 31, 1931, 53,650 were killed in automobile accidents in the United States.

78. "During the 18 months of the Great War 182,674 members of the American Expeditionary Force were wounded, not mortally. During the 18 months ending December 31, 1931, 1,576,840 were wounded, not fatally, in the United States.

79. "We must then expect restriction of length, height and width, limitation of load, including the truck and trailer combination, mechanical restriction of speed, limitations in the hours of labour of chauffeurs, a higher standard in their character and skill and other controls to markedly lessen the appalling danger now attending this traffic".

(3) There would seem to be differ looks that when moder, truck regulations are in process of viscologicals the exclusive permit to common carriers will be found of value, but there will remain to be deviced, settsledtory regulations, for the control of control tearliers and of the operated truck and it will the control of the process of the process of the control of the control carriers had any means to be applied by the regulating astherity to the principles to be applied by the regulating authority to the problem in

hand, must be found in characteristics which are inherent in the motor vehicle as an agency of transport, and connot ac adapted from regulations which have been angressial in the case of "public multiples," such as theel railways, read or power undertakings. Experience of the traffic alone will indicate the principles to be supplied.

cannalssion on the considerations made by Mr. Lores a member of Missenmalssion on the operation of July varies in the United States of America call for consideration in any plan or plans which may be devised for solution of the problem in Consequence of the problem in the problem in Consequence of the problem of the problem in the problem in the problem of the pro

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LIST OF RAILWAY OFFICIALS, GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES, PUBLIC BODIES, AND INDIVIDUALS APPEARING BEFORE THE COMMISSION IN THE COURSE OF ITS INQUIRY (with reference to the relevant volume and page of the recorded proceedings)

ON BEHALF OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

COLLEGE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE		
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tcheffa Freguer and Afterney-General	11 11 11	18 32 100 323
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