The aim of the new legislation was to do away with the provision for the appointment of a President and Board of Directors, and to substitute therefor a provision for the appointment of what was termed "a board of three trustees", all of whom would be appointed for a term of years, and the
7 first for the period of seven years. To this Board was transferred the control and management of the entire railway system, which would include all appointments thereto.

The Bill was considerably modified in its course through the House of Commons. The term of office of the
7 trustees was reduced from seven to five years. A provision was inserted which would make impossible the doing away with branch lines by the Board without previous approval by the Board of Railway Commissioners. Future appointments to the Board, instead of being made by the Board itself, were restored to appointments by the government of the day. The Government, however, sought to entrench its own appointees in office by a provision that they could not be removed by any incoming government or even by resolution of the House of Commons, but only by a joint resolution of both Houses of Parliament; which means, of course, that as along as a Tory majority persisted in the Senate, Tory appointees, regardless of how

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