

Hon. Mr. YOUNG—Take a railway with one train a day, and it leaves Winnipeg in the morning before bank hours, and there was a shortage in cash with the buyers the day before. We will say that that shortage arises at four or five o'clock in the afternoon. How are you going to get that money in twenty-four hours under the circumstances? It is impossible. If you are going to do that make it forty-eight hours.

Hon. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—That was suggested, but great objection was taken to it. Twenty-four hours was a sort of compromise arranged between the representatives of the farmers and the representatives of the grain buyers.

Hon. Mr. YOUNG—You can see that it is no good, as far as getting a supply of money is concerned.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS—There are banks all through that country now.

Hon. Mr. YOUNG—The conditions that arise out there are altogether different from the conditions that arise in the east. We have points where the increase of grain is very sudden, and a large amount of money is used up after banking hours in one day, and it takes thirty-six hours to get money from some other banking centre. It cannot be helped. We have a large country and long distances, and the great bulk of the banking is done in Winnipeg. The money is distributed from there and unless we had sufficient time to meet the shortage of money that occurs after banking hours, at outside buying points, when it cannot be wired for in time to be sent up on the next train, then twenty-four hours is not sufficient. But the true principle is that the farmer should have his choice immediately, and no complication will arise.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS—It is not necessary to send money from Winnipeg. There are banks at all buying points. Do you mean to say they cannot get money in those little banks.

Hon. Mr. YOUNG—A dealer may have credit in a bank in Winnipeg, and if he wired to a branch of that bank in the country, they would not advance the money to him unless they were authorized to do so.

Hon. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS—I could get money wired from the bank in Winnipeg to any bank.

Hon. Mr. YOUNG—Surely the hon. gentleman will not argue that there is a bank at every buying place?

Hon. Mr. DAVIS—Within three hours of it.

Hon. Mr. PERLEY—There are half a dozen buyers in every town of any importance, and I have never known, in the town of Wolseley where I have lived for twenty-five years, a case where a man could not get his cash for his wheat.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS—Does the hon. minister accept that amendment?

Hon. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—No, I prefer to keep the clause as it is. These questions were fully discussed and this provision was agreed to. If my hon. friend desires this matter should be reconsidered on the third reading, I have no objections, but I should not like to accept it here.

Hon. Mr. POWER—I move that the clause stand.

Hon. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—No.

The amendment was declared lost.

The clause was adopted.

On clause 24, subclause 3,

3. The receptacle shall be provided by the warehouseman, and the sample shall be placed therein in the presence of the owner. The receptacle shall be secured by a padlock which the owner of the grain shall provide, and the key of which he shall retain. The warehouseman shall be the custodian of the receptacle and sample.

Hon. Mr. YOUNG—The owner of the grain has the key, and the elevator man has a sample, and he is running a sort of post office as far as samples are concerned where there is a lot of binning being done. I am not going to offer an amendment, but I will say that if there is legislation which, to my mind, looks unreasonable, it is just such a clause as this that will cure itself in one year.

Hon. Mr. PERLEY—I own an elevator, and I do not propose to give any farmer a key, but I shall hold possession of the