

is little enough time. Let the clause stand as it is. It has been well considered.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—A farmer will sell his grain and get a ticket for it. He goes to the cashing office, and unless the cash is paid within 24 hours after demand is made, he can ask to have his grain restored to him. When a farmer demands cash and does not receive it, he is entitled to have his grain returned to him at once.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS—Supposing a man had gone around with a ticket for a week, and wheat had gone up to two dollars a bushel in the meantime, where would you be then?

Hon. Mr. PERLEY—Twenty-four hours is accommodation enough, and not a minute too much.

Hon. Mr. BEIQUE—That time is given to the railway people to pay, and therefore the owner of the grain would have to wait.

Hon. Mr. CASGRAIN—And pay board for himself and his team.

Hon. Mr. YOUNG—The amendment I propose is in favour of the farmer who has a bona fide case in which he honestly doubts the ability of the buyer to pay.

Hon. Mr. CASGRAIN—You cannot expect him to wait 24 hours to see if he can get his money.

Hon. Mr. GIBSON—On a sale being made by a farmer to an elevator man under the proposition of my hon. friend from Killarney, the moment he gets a receipt for the amount of grain he has put in the elevator, he has a right to demand the money, and if payment is refused, he has the right to demand a warehouse receipt for the grain to be held as his own property. To give the man 24 hours to make up his mind as to whether he is going to accept a pay ticket or a warehouse receipt, might place him in this position. On going back the next day, for the money or for a warehouse receipt he might be told that the elevator man had assigned in the meantime, and that he had put the grain that he had bought the day before out of his own hands, and the farmer has no redress whatever? When a farmer sells his grain, and has not perfect confidence in the buyer

he should have the right, if not paid at once, to demand a warehouse receipt. Under the Bill as it stands now, the merchant or dealer who is supposed to pay for this grain, may say: 'I have not the money to pay to-day, but under the Act I have 24 hours in which to pay you that money.' That gives him 24 hours in which he can assign the grain to some one else and defraud the farmer.

Hon. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—There has been a misapprehension. The case as was explained was this: in certain sections of the Northwest, where there is a great deal of grain delivered, it often happens that the grain buyer has not sufficient money to meet the demands made upon him, and the farmer, for his own convenience, chooses to accept a cash ticket. You will remember that nothing in this can compel a farmer to part with his grain unless he receives cash. If he takes a cash ticket, that is at his option. He may take a cash ticket and hold it under this clause for a week, or a month, or any time he chooses to hold it, only when he does present it, the agent must pay within twenty-four hours or must give a storage ticket. That is all the clause does.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—I do not think they should have twenty-four hours.

Hon. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—The trouble is that it is difficult to keep sufficient amounts of money on hand always to meet the necessities of the trade at points rather distant from banks or places where you can obtain accommodation; and for that reason buyers were supposed to be given twenty-four hours within which to make payment; but this clause neither compels the farmer to deliver his grain without cash, nor does it compel him to demand it within twenty-four hours. That is a favour granted to the grain purchaser, not to the farmer.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS—It gives the farmer the right to go and exchange his cash ticket for a warehouse receipt.

Hon. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—But when the farmer does demand it, he must get his cash or his grain. He is not compelled by this clause to accept the cash ticket.