

which it is created. The Farm Loan Board was created a body corporate and politic by its Act of incorporation and under the terms of section 30 of the Interpretation Act, Chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, it is empowered to sue and be sued, to contract and be contracted with in its corporate name, to have a common seal, etc.

The introductory words of this section 30 provide that in every Act unless the contrary intention appears, words making any association or number of persons a corporation or body politic and corporate shall confer these powers.

An examination of the Farm Loan Board Act would, it is submitted, not lead to the conclusion that a contrary intention appears and therefore the Board would have the power given by section 30.

Upon examining the various sections of this National Harbours Bill, it occurred to me that as the Board was restricted in many ways in the operation of its business; that the Governor in Council retained control to a large extent of its operations; that the revenues instead of being paid to the Board were to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund; that the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, subject to the provisions of the Bill, were to apply to the Board; that all the revenues and expenditures of the Board were to be subject to the audit of the Auditor General; that the accounting officers were to be civil servants and classified and appointed under the authority of the Civil Service Act; a court might come to the conclusion that a contrary intention appeared in the Act and that, therefore, the body corporate would not have the right to sue and be sued.

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