

Hon. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT— I have no objection to changing it so that notice shall be given by wire or by letter.

Hon. Mr. YOUNG—It is the practice anyway to wire.

The subclause was amended and adopted.

On clause 22,

22. The following subsection is added to section 54 as subsection 4 thereof:

4. In every case where grain has been delivered at any public country elevator or warehouse, and a cash purchase ticket issued therefor to the person from whom such grain was received by the warehouseman, and should his paying agent within twenty-four hours after demand by the holder, neglect or refuse to redeem such cash purchase ticket, the said holder may at once, upon surrender of such cash ticket, demand in exchange therefor a warehouse storage receipt bearing same date and place of issue, and for similar grade and net weight of grain as was shown on the cash purchase ticket aforesaid. Upon return of the said cash purchase ticket to the warehouseman, he shall at once issue in exchange therefor to the holder a warehouse storage receipt of same grade and quantity of grain as shown on the face of said surrendered cash purchase ticket.

Hon. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT— This refers to the issue of storage tickets. There was a great deal of discussion about this clause, and this is the shape in which it was finally acquiesced in.

Hon. Mr. YOUNG—This is a very important clause. A farmer sells his load of grain, and gets a cash ticket for it. He goes to the party who does the paying, and should it so happen that there is no cash on hand at the time he presents that cash ticket—he may present at any time that suits him—he has the option of coming back to the elevator man and changing the transaction from a sale to a case of storage. Now, that is a rather complicated way of doing business, because in the country elevators, an elevator operator sends to his principal every night a statement showing the amount of grain he has purchased. On the basis of that statement, his principals, who may be buying at a great many points, add up their purchases and deal with the selling of their grain the next day. With this clause as it stands they may have a statement made in good faith that there is so much grain purchased at a certain point, but should there be a shortage of cash at that point, the next

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day, or the day after, these cash tickets may be exchanged in the way I have mentioned.

Hon. Mr. PERLEY—Could they not demand it when the cash is refused?

Hon. Mr. YOUNG—They may. On some lines of railway there are only three trains a week, and as a consequence it is difficult to keep money at some points in the country. There is also an aversion on the part of country merchants, who are generally the paying agents, to carry large sums of money in their safes. There is also this to be considered; while receipts may be running day after day in quantities requiring only \$400 or \$500 cash, they may suddenly increase to quantities requiring \$3,000 or \$4,000.

Hon. Mr. PERLEY—How would that happen?

Hon. Mr. YOUNG—Through fine weather coming on.

Hon. Mr. PERLEY—They should have the money there to meet the emergency.

Hon. Mr. YOUNG—The increase of receipts is largely due to climatic conditions. The grain may be fit to thresh, and there may be a large number of threshing machines brought to the neighbourhood of the station, and the deliveries in that case would very largely increase. The object of this clause, as I understand it, is to protect the farmer from a grain dealer who may be unable to pay one hundred cents on the dollar. The farmer may have sold his wheat for cash at a satisfactory price, but if he finds there is no cash on hand he may naturally feel alarmed as to the solvency of the company he is dealing with, and he wants to get himself into a safer position by changing the nature of the transaction from a cash sale to storage.

Hon. Mr. CASGRAIN—Could he not find out if the money is there to pay for the grain before he delivers?

Hon. Mr. YOUNG—I propose to amend the clause by striking out the words: 'Within twenty-four hours,' and inserting instead: 'At any time on the day of issue.' Then if a man sells his grain at an elevator and presents his check for pay-