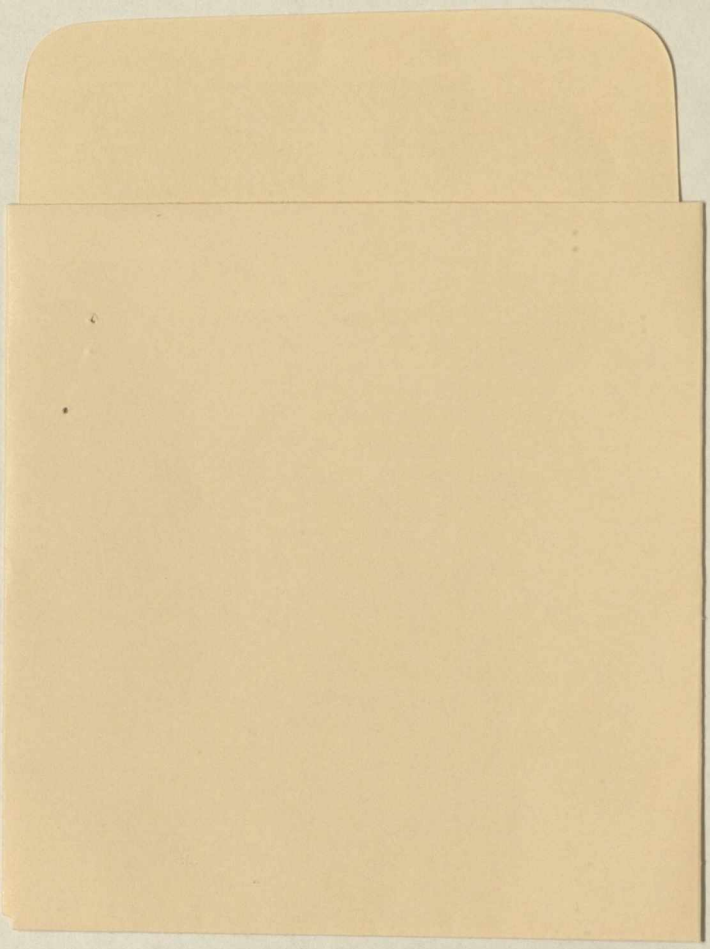

KE
72
C36
14-41
2-113

DROPPED BILLS, 1925.

	No.
Blair Engineering Company of Canada (Patent)..	15
Canada Evidence Act (postponed by Senate).....	27
Canada Temperance Act (only first reading)....	114
Canada Temperance Act (lost in Senate).....	209
C.N.R. Branch Line (Sunnybrae to Guysboro) (lost in Senate).....	210
Copyright Act (dropped after reprint by Special Committee).....	2
Criminal Code (Printer's Liability) (lost in Senate).....	3
Criminal Code (raffles at Church bazaars).....	22
Criminal Code (seditious intentions).....	29
Dominion Chartered Customs House Brokers Association (lost in Senate).....	11
Dominion Elections Act (Mr. Irvine) (defeated on second reading).....	5
Dominion Elections Act (Alternative Vote) (only first reading).....	149
Dominion Farm Loan Act (lost in Senate).....	237
Indian Act (lease of uncultivated land)(Mr.Coote)	9
Loan Companies Act (deferred till next session by B. & C. Committee).....	144
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Canada, Limited (Patent).....	19

Patent

	No.
Patent Act (Mr. McMaster).....	37
Post Office Act (Mr. Church).....	7
Railway Act (Mr. Graham) (withdrawn).....	142
Railway Act (Mr. Church - holiday fares).....	31
Railway Act (Mr. Kellner).....	8
Root Vegetable Act.....	116
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Co. (Mr. German) (lost in Railway Committee).	12
Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act (Mr. Church) (withdrawn).....	24
War Charities Act (withdrawn).....	47

SENATE BILLS DROPPED IN THE SENATE.

Canada Evidence Act.....	W
Detroit and Windsor Subway Company.....	J6
Mutual Plan Company of Canada.....	K5

9299
2

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 2.

An Act to amend and make operative certain provisions of The Copyright Act, 1921.

First reading, February 11, 1925.

MR. CHEVRIER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
91087 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 2.

An Act to amend and make operative certain provisions of The Copyright Act, 1921.

1921, c. 24; 1923, c. 10.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Copyright Amendment Act, 1925.*

INTERPRETATION.

2. (1) *The Copyright Act, 1921,* is amended by inserting the following paragraph immediately after paragraph *(e)* of section two thereof:—

"Copy."

"*(ee)* "Copy" includes any partial or complete reproduction, in a serial form or otherwise, by printing, lithographing, engraving, photo-engraving, casting, moulding or any kindred process or any process of manufacture hereafter devised, of a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work."

(2) Paragraph *(m)* of section two of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"Legal representatives."

"*(m)* "legal representatives" includes heirs, executors, administrators and assigns or other personal representatives or authorized agents or attorneys;"

(3) Paragraph *(n)* of section two of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"Literary work."

"*(n)* "Literary work" means any original composition relating to or descriptive of any subject, real or fictitious, whether artistic, scientific, literary, poetical, economic, political, philosophical, humouristic, historical, pedagogical or otherwise, unpublished or published in any material medium, method or form whatsoever, and includes maps, charts, plans, tables and compilations."

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The main object of this Bill is to secure legislation to implement the protection of the rights of authors, playwrights, composers, artists and publishers, which is not granted by the Copyright Act now in force, though the said Act was supposedly designed for that purpose. No opportunity was, during the preparation of the said Act, awarded to them of submitting their rights for consideration.

By the terms of the Revised Convention of Berne, 1908, to which Canada now adheres, the rights of many thousands of authors belonging to 30 or 35 different countries, adherent to the Union, were to be fully protected in Canada without the fulfilment of any formality; and, reciprocally, Canadian authors were likewise to enjoy, in every Unionist country, the same protection which Canada granted to Unionist authors. But the Canadian Act fails to afford the necessary remedies in case of infringement, and, contrary to the terms of the Revised Convention, imposes upon authors formalities not contemplated by the said Convention, thus limiting the enjoyment of their rights in Canada. The said Act should be amended in the manner hereinafter submitted, assuring thereby to Canadian authors, in Unionist countries, a treatment similar to the treatment which Canada, by the passing of this Bill, would prescribe and determine.

2. (1) This expression had not been previously defined.

2. (2) No alterations are made except replacing the words "legal representatives" in the second and third lines of paragraph (m) by the words now underlined.

2. (3) This expression was thus previously defined:—
"(*n*) "literary work" includes maps, charts, plans, tables and compilations."

(4) Paragraph *(q)* of section two of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"Performance."

"*(q)* "performance" means any acoustic execution of a work or any visual representation of any dramatic action in a work, including such execution or representation made by means of any mechanical instrument and any communication or 'broadcasting' of such work by wireless telephony, telegraphy, radio or other kindred process;"

Term of copyright in records and perforated rolls.

3. Section eight of the said Act is repealed.

Protection of public domain.

4. The said Act is further amended by inserting after section ten thereof, the following section:—

"**10A.** After the expiration of the term of copyright as aforesaid, the works on which copyright ceases to subsist shall be deemed public property, and any person shall thereafter be entitled to reproduce, execute or perform such works without any special authorization, subject however to the condition that the title of the work and the name of the author be accurately and completely reproduced. Provided that, if any change, alteration or adaptation is made for the reproduction, the execution or performance of a work which has become public property, such change, alteration or adaptation, as well as the name of the original author, be indicated on the reproduction of the said work, and, in the case of an execution or performance of such work, that the name of the original author, with such change, alteration or adaptation, be indicated in the notices advertising such execution or performance of said work and in the programmes thereof. Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not less than ten dollars and costs, and, in default of payment of said fine and costs, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month."

License clauses.

5. Sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen of the said Act, as amended by section two of chapter ten of the statutes of 1923, are repealed.

2. (4) To ensure that the new methods of dissemination and performance introduced by the wireless inventions shall be covered in accordance with the intent of the Copyright Act.

3. Section 8 as repealed reads as follows:—

"8. The term for which copyright shall subsist in records, perforated rolls and other contrivances by means of which sounds may be mechanically reproduced shall be fifty years from the making of the original plate from which the contrivance was directly or indirectly derived, and the person who was the owner of such original plate at the time when such plate was made shall be deemed to be the author of such contrivance, and where such owner is a body corporate, the body corporate shall be deemed for the purpose of this Act to reside within His Majesty's Dominions if it has established a place of business therein."

The provision of section 8, as to the term of copyright in mechanical instruments, is embodied in section 7 (1) of this Bill.

4. Public domain is a national property which is to be used, but not abused, and must be safeguarded as such.

5. These sections constitute a system of compulsory licenses by which the right to multiply copies in Canada is taken away from the author and conferred by the Minister of Copyright, for five years with exclusive rights, upon any trader securing a license. No such invasion of the essential nature of copyright has ever existed in Canada or in any civilized country, and the putting into effect of these sections deprive the authors of much of their natural rights and rob their property of a great part of its value—as if Parliament had promulgated an Act to force grain-growers to sell their wheat to no other than Canadian millers only at such price and on such conditions as might be determined by the latter. As regards future copyrights, these sections afford to authors only a far narrower and less valuable control of their own works in the Canadian market than they obtained under the previous Canadian legislation. These License Clauses have been forced into the Canadian Act under the pretence of helping the several classes of artisans engaged in the printing and publishing business in Canada. In fact, and inasmuch as these clauses authorize the reprinting in Canada with plates made in the United States, they are advantageous to but a few printers and help exploit a Canadian author, through a com-

6. (1) Paragraph (i) of section sixteen of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

For purposes of study.

"(i) Any fair dealing with or any reasonable quotation of an extract from any work for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review, or newspaper summary;"

(2) Subsection three of section sixteen of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Infringement when reproduced without owner's consent, and admission fee charged.

"(3) Copyright in a work shall also be deemed to be infringed by any person who, in consideration of an admission fee, permits a theatre or other place of entertainment to be used for the performance in public of the work without the consent of the owner of the copyright, unless he was not aware, and had no reasonable ground for suspecting, that the performance would be an infringement of copyright."

7. (1) Section eighteen of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Term of copyright in records and perforated rolls.

"**18.** (1) Copyright shall subsist in records, perforated rolls and other contrivances by means of which sounds may be mechanically reproduced, in like manner as if such contrivances were musical works; but the term of copyright shall be fifty years from the making of the original plate from which the contrivance was directly or indirectly derived, and the person who was the owner of such original plate at the time when such plate was made, shall be deemed to be the author of such contrivance; and where such owner is a body corporate, the body corporate shall be deemed for the purpose of this Act to reside within His Majesty's Dominions if it has established a place of business therein.

When making in Canada, of records, etc., not infringement.

(2) It shall not be deemed to be an infringement of copyright in any musical work for any person to make within Canada records, perforated rolls, or other contrivances, by means of which sounds may be reproduced and by means of which the work may be mechanically performed, if such person proves,—

(a) That such contrivances have previously been made by, or with the consent or acquiescence of, the owner of the copyright in the work; and,

(b) that he has given the prescribed notice of his intention to make the contrivances, and has paid in the prescribed manner to, or for the benefit of, the owner of the copyright in the work royalties in respect of all such contrivances sold by him, as hereinafter mentioned:

pulsory method which has been condemned by the Publishers Committee of the Toronto Board of Trade. In order to escape the evil of these License Clauses, Canadian authors are now compelled to print two editions of their work, when one single edition should be sufficient; to pay double the price for producing their work and thus double the price of the book. Such a situation is not conducive to reducing the cost of living in Canada. See *Le Droit d'Auteur*, July 15th, 1921, page 77.

6. (1) To extend the privilege of using, under this Act, any work or portion thereof for legitimate purposes.

6. (2) This amendment substitutes "in consideration of an admission fee" for "for his private profit." Cases have been seen where such permit, leading to an infringement of copyright, was given for the profit of some other person or was actually non-profit making.

7. (1) This subsection is taken from the British Copyright Act of 1911 (Section 19) from which Act almost all of the Canadian provisions have been copied, and is the underlying principle of this whole section—yet the Canadian Act did not contain it. Compare section 8 as repealed and set out in the explanatory note to section 3 of this Bill.

A new subsection one is added and the old subsections one, two, three, four, five, six and seven are, respectively, renumbered (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8).

7. (2) The words "literary or dramatic" are struck out after the word "musical" in the second line of this subsection.

The words "literary or dramatic" are struck out (after the word "musical ") in the first and second lines of paragraph (ii) of the said subsection.

Paragraph (iii) is repealed. It read as follows:—

"(iii) the making of the necessary manuscript arrangement and instrumentations of the copyrighted work, for the sole purpose of the adaptation of the work to the contrivances in question, shall not be deemed an infringement of copyright."

This is another provision which is not in the Imperial Copyright Act, 1911. It has been designed to over-rule the jurisprudence established in the case of *Chappell & Co. v. Columbia Gramophone Co., Ltd.*, (1914, 2 Ch. 745) to the effect that, although a manufacturer is entitled to make alterations in the music for the purpose of adapting it to the mechanical contrivance, he cannot without infringing copyright make manuscript copies of the music for that purpose. The manufacturer ought not to be given any further privileges than those given him by the Imperial Act.

Proviso.

When alterations necessary for adaptation to contrivance.

Provided that,—

(i) nothing in this provision shall authorize any alterations in, or omissions from, the work reproduced, unless contrivances reproducing the work subject to similar alterations and omissions have been previously made by, or with the consent or acquiescence of, the owner of the copyright, or unless such alterations or omissions are reasonably necessary for the adaptation of the work to the contrivances in question; and,

Musical work defined.

(ii) for the purposes of this provision, a musical work shall not be deemed to include a contrivance by means of which sounds may be mechanically reproduced.

Proviso.

Provided furthermore that the foregoing subsection two shall apply only to records, perforated rolls or other contrivances made or manufactured prior to the first day of January, 1924.

Rates of royalties.

(3) The rate at which such royalties as aforesaid shall be calculated shall

(a) in the case of contrivances sold within two years after the commencement of this Act by the person making the same, be two and one-half per cent; and

(b) in the case of contrivances sold as aforesaid after the expiration of that period, five per cent

on the ordinary retail selling price of the contrivance; but the royalty payable in respect of a contrivance shall in no case be less than one cent for each separate musical work in which copyright subsists reproduced thereon.

Apportionment of royalties when several owners.

(4) If any such contrivance is made reproducing on the same playing surface two or more different works in which copyright subsists, and the owners of the copyright therein are different persons, the sums payable by way of royalties under this section shall be apportioned amongst the several owners of the copyright equally.

When owner deemed to consentto making of contrivances.

(5) When any such contrivances by means of which a musical work may be mechanically performed have been made, then, for the purposes of this section, the owner of the copyright in the work shall, in relation to any person

7. (2) Proviso. The manufacturers of records have succeeded in having the royalties on mechanical reproductions fixed at two cents in Canada, while the British Act has fixed such royalties at five per cent of the retail selling price. Canadian manufacturers have also forced into the Regulations their own method of paying royalities, notwithstanding the fact that the composers primarily interested in this Act were claiming the stamp system which is established by the British regulations and which proved to be the more satisfactory manner of checking the payment of royalties. Under subsection (1) of section (18) of the Act as now in force, Canadian manufacturers are entitled to expropriate the work of an author. This is tantamount to another compulsory license which, according to the advice of the International Bureau of Berne, cannot be imposed upon Unionist authors as it is fundamentally opposed to the principle of the Convention. (See *Le Droit d'Auteur*, July 15th. 1921, p. 77.) Manufacturers have long enough taken advantage of the lawless situation which prevailed in our Dominion for a longer period than anywhere else. In 1911 the British Act was adopted to regulate through the Empire mechanical reproductions as well as other dealings with copyright works, and in the same year Bill 184 was introduced in this Parliament to apply to Canada the effects of the British legislation: manufacturers cannot legitimately complain now of being taken by surprise.

7. (3) This amendment substitutes the British *ad valorem* rate of royalty for the flat two cents per roll or playing surface as enacted in the Canadian Act. The lower rate for the first two years is also provided in the British Act, and is a concession to the manufacturers in respect of undertakings which may have been entered into while there was no royalty on such contrivances. See section 19 (3) of the British Copyright Act, 1911.

7. (5) The words "literary or dramatic" are struck out in the second line of this subsection.

who makes the prescribed enquiries, be deemed to have given his consent to the making of such contrivances if he fails to reply to such enquiries within the prescribed time.

Regulations and notices by Governor in Council.

(6) For the purposes of this section, the Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing anything which under this section is to be prescribed, and prescribing the mode in which notices are to be given and the particulars to be given in such notices, and the mode, time, and frequency of the payment of royalties; and any such regulations may, if the Governor in Council thinks fit, include regulations requiring payment in advance or otherwise securing the payment of royalties.

Provisions as to musical works heretofore published.

(7) In the case of musical works published before the commencement of this Act, the foregoing provisions shall have effect, subject to the following modifications and additions:—

Conditions as to making, and restrictions as to alterations.

(a) The conditions as to the previous making by, or with the consent or acquiescence of, the owner of the copyright in the work, and the restrictions as to alterations in or omissions from the work, shall not apply;

Royalties altered.

(b) No royalties shall be payable in respect of contrivances lawfully made and sold by the manufacturer before the commencement of this Act;

Property of author and not of assignee.

(c) Notwithstanding any assignment made before the passing of this Act of the copyright in a musical work, any rights conferred by this Act in respect of the making, or authorizing the making, of contrivances by means of which the work may be mechanically performed, shall belong to the author or his legal representatives and not to the assignee, and the royalties aforesaid shall be payable to, and for the benefit of, the author of the work or his legal representatives.

Copyright deemed to exist at date of making of original plate.

(8) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, where a record, perforated roll, or other contrivance by means of which sounds may be mechanically reproduced has ben made before the commencement of this Act, copyright shall, as from the commencement of this Act, subsist therein in like manner and for the like term as if this Act had been in force at the date of the making of the original plate from which the contrivance was directly or indirectly derived.

Proviso.

Provided that,—

(i) the person who, at the commencement of this Act, is the owner of such original plate shall be the first owner of such copyright; and,

(ii) nothing in this provision shall be construed as conferring copyright in any such contrivance if the making thereof would have infringed copyright in some other such contrivance, if this provision had been in force at the time of making of the first mentioned contrivance.

7. (7) The words "literary or dramatic" are struck out in the first line of this subsection, also in the second and third lines of paragraph *(c)* of said subsection.

The words "literary or dramatic" are struck out of subsection (1) as well as of other provisions of section 18, as they constitute an unnecessary encroachment on the author's rights and were inserted in section 18 against the principle of the Revised Convention. (See *Le Droit d'Auteur* July 15th, 1921, page 74.) The British Copyright Act does not so affect literary or dramatic rights in its dispositions relative to mechanical reproductions. Cf. British Copyright Act 1911, sections 19 (2), (5) and (7).

Failure to pay royalties.

(9) In case of the failure of the manufacturer to pay the copyright owner or legal assignee the full sum of royalties due, according to the present section and to the Regulations made thereunder, within thirty days after demand in writing, the court may award taxable costs to the plaintiff and a reasonable counsel fee, and the court may, in its discretion, enter judgment therein for any sum in addition over the amount found to be due as royalty in accordance with the terms of this Act, not exceeding three times that amount."

8. The said Act is further amended by inserting, immediately after section eighteen thereof, the following:—

Marking the date of making.

"**18A.** Any person manufacturing any record, roll, film or other contrivance for the acoustic execution or visual representation of a work, or publishing or printing any edition of a literary, musical or artistic work, shall mark clearly thereon the year of manufacturing or printing the same. And any such record, roll, film, other contrivance or edition made after the first day of January, 1926, not so marked, or marked with a date which is not that of the actual manufacture or publication, shall be deemed to have been manufactured or published in violation of copyright so long as copyright in the work continues to subsist."

Injunction.

9. Section twenty-one of the said Act is repealed.

10. The said Act is further amended by inserting, immediately after section twenty-three thereof, the following:—

Jurisdiction.

"**23A.** Any action for the recovery of any royalties or fines recoverable under this Act, or for the enforcement of any penalty imposed under this Act, or any action in respect of infringement of any right under this Act or for any remedy thereunder, may be taken in the Exchequer Court of Canada or in any provincial Court of competent jurisdiction.

Introduction of action.

"**23B.** Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the *Criminal Code*, any action or summons for infringement under this Act may be issued out of the

7. (9) The Act provides for no sanction in case of default in payment of royalties that are due. Cf. United States Copyright Law, 1909, Section 1 (i).

8. To ensure that makers claiming any rights by virtue of the date of manufacture of any reproducing apparatus do establish such date by means of the apparatus itself. This amendment also has for effect to avoid the confusion and contestations which otherwise would arise in an endeavour to ascertain whether a film, record, book or other copy of a work was produced before or after the coming into force of this Act. See *Le Droit d'Auteur*, Nov. 15th, 1921, page 125 (4).

9. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**21.** Where proceedings are taken in respect of the infringement of the copyright in any work and the defendant in his defence alleges that he was not aware of the existence of the copyright in the work, the plaintiff shall not be entitled to any remedy other than an injunction in respect of the infringement if the defendant proves that at the date of the infringement he was not aware, and had no reasonable ground for suspecting that copyright subsisted in the work: Provided that if at the date of the infringement the copyright in the work was duly registered under this Act, the defendant shall be deemed to have had reasonable ground for suspecting that copyright subsisted in the work."

This section deprives the plaintiff of all other remedy for infringement, except a mere injunction, whenever the defendant **alleges** that he was **not aware** and had no reasonable ground for suspecting athat copyright existed. There may conceivably be many cases in which justice would call for an accounting and for damages even though defendant was **not aware** and these cases might be left to the discretion of the Court. (See Debates of the Senate, May 31st, 1921, page 747, Unrevised Edition.) Furthermore the Revised Convention which Canada has accepted, has eliminated the defence of good faith. See Article 15 of the Revised Convention. Cf. U. S. Copyright Law 1909, ss. 25, 36, 40.

23A. The Exchequer Court of Canada is by statute already vested with jurisdiction in Canadian copyrights, and as such has had varied and useful experience in dealing with cases arising thereunder. As the present Act is new and complicated, and as the courts would no doubt be called upon to decide many new points and test-cases, it is felt that the Exchequer Court of Canada, having no limited monetary jurisdiction, is the forum specially fit for that purpose.

23B. This is to simplify the present practice, to reduce the cost of litigation and expedite trials in allowing the action or summons to be issued where such process could be served on the defendant.

Court or by the magistrate having jurisdiction in the county or district where the said action or summons may be served upon the defendant.

Damages.

"**23**C. (1) Any person infringing the copyright of any work protected under this Act shall be liable to pay the copyright owner or legal assignee such damages as the owner or assignee may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer shall have made from such infringement; and in proving profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove sales only, and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims, or in lieu of actual damages and profits, such damages as to the court shall appear to be just. Provided that, where the infringer shall show that he was not aware that he was infringing and that such infringement could not have been reasonably foreseen, such damages shall not be less than as hereinafter stated, namely:—

(a) for the infringement of a literary, dramatic or musical work by printed reproduction in a periodical or book or in any other material medium, method or form whatsoever, such damages shall in no case be less than ten dollars, or, as the case may be, ten dollars per thousand words or per page of the original work;

(b) for the infringement of an undramatized or undramatic work by means of motion pictures, such damages shall in no case be less than fifty dollars;

(c) for the infringement of a dramatic or dramatico-musical work by a maker of motion pictures or his agents, such damages shall in no case be less than two hundred and fifty dollars;

(d) for the infringement of a literary, musical or dramatic work by execution through mechanical or radiographic or electric process whatsoever, such damages shall in no case be less than one dollar or, as the case may be, than twenty dollars for each hour such execution would normally last;

(e) for the infringement of an artistic work, such damages shall in no case be less than twenty-five dollars for one single infringing reproduction; for the infringement of an artistic work by the reproduction thereof of copies intended to be separately sold as such, such damages shall in no case be less than one dollar for every infringing copy made or sold or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employees. Provided that, in the case of a newspaper, magazine or other periodical committing such infringement by printing within its own edition a reproduction of a protected artistic work, which shall constitute but one infringement, such damages for such infringement shall in no case be less than twenty-five dollars. Pro-

23c. This amendment provides for minimum damages which have not been provided for. It gives also the Court power to protect the author against such practices as plagiarism, alteration of title, suppression or alteration of author's name, etc. (Sec. 47 of Canadian Act repealed, among others, 15 William IV, granting minimum damages of 40s. Cf. ss. 3 and 4, Chap. 15 William IV, 1833. Cf. Section 25 United States Copyright Law, 1909, and Section 428 of the French Criminal Code. Experience has shown that, even in cases where courts have awarded damages or fines, it has been impossible to collect these damages or fines, the reason being that the defendant was insolvent or escaped under Corporation limitation. Among others the case of Joubert *vs.* Geracimo, award of the Court or Appeal, Montreal, Nov. 6th, 1916, $817 damages with interest and costs—unpaid; the case of The King *vs.* The Theatre National Inc., Montreal, 12th January, 1922. Fine $450, unpaid. See *Le Droit d'Auteur*, July 15th, 1921, page 77 (3).

vided further that, in the case of an artistic work being infringed by reproduction in posters, calendars, advertising displays or for other kindred purposes, which shall constitute but one infringement, such damages for such infringement shall in no case be less than fifty dollars;

(f) for the infringement of any other work protected under this Act, such damages shall in no case be less than one dollar for every infringing copy made or sold by or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employees;

(g) for the infringement of a lecture, sermon or address, such damages shall in no case be less than twenty-five dollars for every infringing delivery;

(h) for the infringement of a dramatic, dramatico-musical, operatic, lyric or pantomime work, or a choral or orchestral composition, such damages shall in no case be less than fifty dollars for the first and then twenty-five dollars for every subsequent infringing performance; in the case of other musical composition, not less than five dollars for every infringing performance or execution.

"(2) The foregoing limitations shall not deprive the copyright owner or assignee of any other remedy given him under this Act, nor shall they apply to infringements occurring after the actual notice to a defendant, either by service of process in a suit or other written notice served upon him.

"(3) Where the infringer is a firm, society, partnership, company, association, group or club, the president and several officers or managers of same shall be personally liable to such damages or fines as the Court may determine, notwithstanding the grant or assignment of their liability in the matter after the date of the infringement.

"(4) If the infringement is fraudulent, the Court may, without prejudice to any other remedy, award the owner of the copyright punitive damages."

11. Subsections one and two of section twenty-four of the said Act are repealed, and the following are substituted therefor:—

Summary remedies.

"**24.** (1) If any person knowingly,—

(a) makes or prints for sale or hire any infringing copy of a work in which copyright subsists; or,

(b) sells or lets for hire, or by way of trade exposes or offers for sale or hire any infringing copy of any such work; or,

(c) distributes infringing copies of any such work either for the purpose of trade or to such an extent as to affect prejudicially the owner of the copyright; or,

(d) by way of trade exhibits in public any infringing copy of any such work; or,

24. (1) The words "or prints" are added in paragraph *(a)* of subsection one of section 24. The words underlined in the fifteenth and subsequent lines have replaced the following "to a fine not exceeding ten dollars for every copy dealt with in contravention of this section, but not exceeding two hundred dollars in respect of the same transaction; or, in the case of a second or subsequent offence, either to such fine or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two months."

The present Act contains no sanction in the case of the defendant refusing or alleging incapacity to pay fine.

(e) imports for sale or hire into Canada any infringing copy of any such work;

Penalties.

he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act and be liable on summary conviction, for every copy dealt with in contravention of this section, to a fine not exceeding ten dollars and costs, and in default of payment of such fine and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, such fine not to exceed two hundred dollars in respect of the same transaction. In the case of a second or subsequent offence, either to such fine and costs or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two months.

Possession of plates for infringement.

(2) If any person knowingly makes or has in his possession any plate for the purpose of making infringing copies of any work in which copyright subsists, or knowingly causes any such work to be performed in public without the consent of the owner of the copyright, he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act, and be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and costs, or in the case of a second or subsequent offence, either to such fine or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two months.

Penalties.

12. Section twenty-five of the said Act is repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor:—

Infringement in case of literary, musical, dramatic, etc., works.

"**25.** (1) Any person who, without the written consent of the owner of the copyright or of his legal representative, reproduces or causes to be reproduced by printing, performs or causes to be performed in public the whole or any part of any literary, artistic, musical, operatic, or dramatic work in which copyright subsists in Canada, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not more than two hundred dollars, and to the payment of costs in each case, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month. In the case of a second or subsequent offence, he shall be liable either to such fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or to both. Half of the fine in each case shall be paid to the Crown and the other half to the complainant.

Change or suppression of title or author's name.

"(2) Any person who makes or causes to be made any change in or suppression of the title, or name of the author, of any literary, artistic, musical, operatic or dramatic work in which copyright subsists in Canada, or who makes or causes to be made any change in such work itself without the written consent of the author or of his legal representa-

24. (2) The words "and for his private profit" have been struck out in the third and the fourth line (after the word "knowingly"), and the words "and costs" have been added (after the word "dollars") in the eighth line of subsection two.

Subsection (2) of section 24 imposes a fine on persons who "knowingly" cause a copyright work to be performed in public without the consent of the copyright owner, There is no good reason why persons conducting non-profit-making enterprises, or indulgent in infrengency for the profit of another person, should not be required to be just as careful as those who give performances for profit.

The repealed section reads as follows:—

"**25.** (1) Any person who, without the written consent of the owner of the copyright or of his legal representative, knowingly performs or causes to be performed in public and for private profit the whole or any part, constituting an infringement, of any dramatic or operatic work or musical composition in which copyright subsists in Canada, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or, in the case of a second or subsequent offence, either to such fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or to both.

"(2) Any person who makes or causes to be made any change in or suppression of the title, or the name of the author, of any dramatic or operatic work or musical composition in which copyright subsists in Canada, or who makes or causes to be made any change in such work or composition itself without the written consent of the author or of his legal representative, in order that the same may be performed in whole or in part in public for private profit, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or in the case of a second or subsequent offence, either to such fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding four months, or to both."

This amendment, which is a redrafting of section 25 (1), is for the purpose of rendering this provision operative. The amendment includes non-profit-making bodies among those which are subject to penalty; provides a minimum as well as a maximum fine; makes it clear that each separate performance is a separate infringement; and affords the complainant some compensation for the trouble and risk involved in bringing a successful complaint.

25. (2) This amendment, which is a redrafting of section 25 (2), is for the purpose of rendering this provision operative. This is the same change as in the preceding subsection, and relates to the penalty for "change in or suppression of the title or name of the author" of a copyright work, or change in the work itself, with view to public performance, without the consent of the author.

tive, with a view of having same in whole or in part reprinted, reproduced or performed in public, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars and to the payment of costs, and in default of payment of such fine and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months. In the case of a second or subsequent offence, he shall be liable either to such fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding four months, or to both. Half of the fine in each case shall be paid to the Crown and the other half to the complainant.

Burden of proof.

"(3) In any prosecution for an offence against the provisions of this section, the burden of proving the written consent of the owner of the copyright or his legal representative, shall be upon the person charged with such offence."

13. The following sections are inserted immediately after section twenty-five of the said Act:—

Authority to legal representative.

"**25**A. In the absence of the owner of the copyright of a work in which copyright subsists in Canada, his legal representative, upon showing his power of attorney, may require from any person reproducing, executing or performing such work, or preparing to reproduce, execute or perform the same, the production of the written consent of the owner of the copyright or his legal representatives for such reproduction, execution or performance.

"Not aware" and "knowingly" defined.

"**25**B. Where the defendant alleges that he was 'not aware' of the existence of copyright on a work protected in Canada or that he did not 'knowingly' commit any infraction under this Act, the burden shall be on the defendant to prove that, prior to the committing of the alleged infringement, he did make such inquiries as would have established the existence of the copyright and that such inquiries failed to establish the existence of such copyright.

Advertisements respecting the production of theatrical works.

"**25**C. (1) No person, corporation or association shall publish or distribute or cause to be published or distributed any advertisement, newspaper notice, poster, prospectus or program referring to the performance or execution of any literary, dramatic, musical or lyric work without stating therein, accurately and completely, the name of such person, corporation or association, and without stating therein the title and the name of the author of such work or works.

Penalty.

"(2) Whosoever is guilty of any infraction of this section shall be liable, on summary conviction, over and above all other legal recourses, to a fine of not more than one hundred

25. (3) This is in accordance with the ordinary rule of evidence.

25A. To give the legal representative of the author, who might be away, the right, which is now denied to him, to inspect the authority under which a work is performed in public in this country.

25B. Cf. Regina *vs.* Prince; Remarks of Justice Brett. In *re* "Princess Battledore", Lee *vs.* Simpson. Com. Bench Reports, Vol. 3, p. 370. Cf. s. 19—where 'knowingly' is not required. S. 24 contradicts this; and Article 15 of the Revised Convention of Berne. Precedent of the Senate suppressing the word 'knowingly' from Bill 27 of 1920. See Debates of the Senate, 1920, page 369, Unrevised edition.

25C. This amendment is required to prevent fraud as well as to secure for the public accurate information as to the works performed. It has thus an educational aspect. Such a provision has been adopted by several Legislatures, among others the Legislature of Quebec. See Chap. 47, Statutes of the Province of Quebec, 1919.

dollars and costs, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

Summons for disclosure.

"**25D.** Wherever there is reasonable ground to suspect that a work is being or has been infringed, a summons shall on request therefor be issued by a police magistrate ordering the production before such magistrate of the work from which copy is being or has been made.

British Statutes apply.

"**25E.** Notwithstanding anything contained in section forty-seven of this Act, the provisions of *The Musical (Summary Proceedings) Copyright Act, 1902* (Imperial Statute, 2 Edward VII, Chap. 15) and of *The Musical Copyright Act 1906* (Imperial Statute 6 Edward VII, Chap. 36) *mutatis mutandis* shall apply as respect musical works protected under this Act."

14. Section twenty-six of the said Act, as amended by section three of chapter ten of the statutes of 1923, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Importation of certain copyright works prohibited.

"**26.** Copies made out of Canada of any work in which copyright subsists which if made in Canada would infringe copyright and as to which the owner of the copyright or the legal representative of such owner gives notice in writing to the Department of Customs and Excise that he is desirous that such copies should not be so imported into Canada, shall not be so imported, and shall be deemed to be included in Schedule C to *The Customs Tariff, 1907*, and that Schedule shall apply accordingly."

15. Section twenty-seven of the said Act, as amended by chapter ten, section two, of the statutes of 1923, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

No importation where right or license to reproduce in Canada granted.

"**27.** (1) Where the owner of the copyright has by license or otherwise granted the right to reproduce any book in Canada, it shall not be lawful, except as provided in subsection two, to import into Canada copies of such book, and such copies shall be deemed to be included in Schedule C to *The Customs Tariff, 1907*, and that Schedule shall apply accordingly.

Exceptions.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Act it shall be lawful for any person:—

(a) To import for his own use not more than two copies of any work published in any country adhering to the Convention;

(b) To import for use by any Department of His Majesty's Government for the Dominion or any of the Provinces of Canada, copies of any work, wherever published;

(c) To import any copies required for the use of any public library or institution of learning."

25 D. Under the present law there is nothing to help disclosure of such infrigency Cf. s. 11 (4) of the British Copyright Act, 1911, and U.S. Copyright Law, 1909, sect. 25 c. and d.

25E. The Canadian Copyright Act is derived from the British organic law 1911 on Copyright. Yet, section 47 of the Canadian Act repeals all the enactments relating to copyright passed by the Paliament of the United Kingdom which were formerly operative in Canada and most of which are still operative in England constituting to this day an essential element in the application of the law. The Canadian Act is now deprived of those various essential elements which should be re-enacted here. How British statutes enacting penalties and fixing damages for infringements of copyright would remain operative in Canada if section 47 of the Canadian Act had not repealed them all, is shown in the judgment of the Court of Appeal, Montreal, in the case of Joubert *vs.* Géracimo, Nov. 6th, 1916. See 3-4 Jud. Rep., Quebec, March -April, 1917.

14. It is most generally the works owned by English or French authors or publishers and protected in Canada from which piratical copies are made out of Canada and imported into Canada. The interested owner has thus to rely upon his legal representative in Canada to make claim in the matter.

15. The words "or where a license to reproduce such book has been granted under sections twelve or thirteen" are struck out (after the word "Canada") in the third and fourth lines of subsection one of section twenty-seven. This section relates to prohibition of importation. The repeal of section 13 is asked for as set forth above. Section 12 relates to the granting of a compulsory license when, after the death of the author, the owner of the copyright still refuses to allow publication and the work is consequently being withheld from the public. Since this section does not require the printing of the work in Canada, but merely the supplying of the Canadian market, there is no need for a prohibition of imports.

27. (2) Section twenty-seven contains the following subsection two, which is struck out:—

"(2) Except as provided in subsection three, it shall be unlawful to import into Canada copies of any book in which copyright subsists until fourteen days after publication thereof, and during such period or any extension thereof such copies shall be deemed to be included in schedule C to The Customs Tariff, 1907, and that Schedule shall apply accordingly.

"Provided that if within the said period of fourteen days an application for a license has been made in accordance with the provisions of section thirteen, the Minister may in his discretion extend the said period, and the prohibition against importation shall be continued accordingly. The Minister shall forthwith notify the Department of Customs of such extension."

This subsection prohibits imports until fourteen days after publication and is intended to preserve the market for the compulsory licensee under section 13; it goes out with that section.

27. (2) *c.* The words "at any time before a work is printed or made in Canada" are struck out (before the words "to import") in the first and second lines of paragraph *(c)* of subsection three. They were constituting a limitation upon the right, which is otherwise declared to be absolute, "to import any copies required for the use of any public library or institution of learning." These institutions should be permitted to obtain any editions that they may desire, irrespective of whether there is an edition made in Canada.

Administration of the Copyright Act.

16. The said Act is further amended by inserting, after section twenty-seven thereof, the following:—

"**27**A. The administration of this Act shall be under the Minister of Justice."

17. (1) Subsection two of section thirty-nine of the said Act is repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

When grant is void.

"(2) Any grant of an interest in a copyright, either by assignment or license, shall be adjudged void against any subsequent assignee or licensee for valuable consideration without actual notice, unless such assignment or license is registered in the manner directed by this Act before the registering of the instrument under which a subsequent assignee or licensee claims."

(2) Section thirty-nine of the said Act is further amended by adding, immediately thereafter, the following as subsection (3):—

Registration not to be essential.

"(3) Registration shall not in any case be deemed to be a condition of the existence of any copyright or of the exercise of any rights granted by this Act."

Subsistence of substituted right.

18. (1) Subsection one of section forty-one of the said Act is amended by adding the following after the word 'thereunder' in the eleventh line thereof:

"And where any copyright subsisted in Canada on the first day of July, 1912, but has, under the legislation repealed by this Act, expired before the commencement of this Act, the author of the work whose copyright has thus expired shall be entitled in respect of such work to all the rights to which he would have been entitled, and for the period to which he would have been entitled to them, if this Act had been in force when the work was made, and the work had been entitled to copyright thereunder, unless such rights would have already expired before the commencement of this Act."

Section twenty-seven contains the following paragraph *(d)* which is struck out of subsection (3):—

"*(d)* to import any book lawfully printed in the United Kingdom or in a foreign country which has adhered to the Convention and the Additional Protocol thereto set out in the second schedule to this Act, and published for circulation among, and sale to the public within either; provided that any officer of the Customs, may in his discretion, require any person seeking to import any work under this section to produce satisfactory evidence of the facts necessary to establish his right so to import."

Paragraph *(d)* enumerates permitted importations, and allows complete freedom of importation, for trade as well as use of all books lawfully printed and published in the United Kingdom or any Unionist country. It was doubltess necessary as an exception to the right granted to the Compulsory Licensee to prevent importation of competing copies under section 27, subsection 1; with the Compulsory License abolished, it is no longer needed, and it would have the effect of preventing the author from granting complete control of the Canadian trade to his own Canadian publisher or agent.

16. For obvious reasons, the administration of the Copyright Act should be under the Minister of Justice, as it involves problems of a highly technical legal aspect. Although the Copyright Act is nominally under the Minister of Trade and Commerce, it is the Minister of Justice who fostered the main Bill in 1921. Since the Minister of Justice is thus called, by the nature of his functions, to constantly look after such legislation, it seems more in order to entrust him *de facto* with the administration of the Act, thereby avoiding any conflict of authority.

17. (1) The words "and no grantee shall maintain any action under this Act unless his and each such prior grant has been registered" are struck out in subsection two after the word "claims" in the seventh line of subsection two.

They make registration to all intents and purposes compulsory for any holder of copyright other than the original author. The proper function of registration is to afford a particularly easy and convenient way of proving the ownership of copyright rights, not to constitute the only basis upon which they can be claimed. Section 39 starts off by saying the registration is optional, but ends by making it imperative, as in section 21. Such provision contradicts even section 4 (1) of the Canadian Act. No such provision is to be found in the British Act. Registration in Canada is almost impracticable for the hundreds of thousands of authors belonging to the thirty or thirty-five different countries of the Union, who, since Canada is now an adherent to the Convention of Berne, are granted full protection in this Dominion without any formality. If the necessity of registration be so maintained in Canada, all of the other Unionist countries could and would likely, through reciprocal treatment, compel Canadian authors to secure similar registration in every such country of the International Union. See Article 4 of the Convention where "the enjoyment of right is subject to no formality." International Bureau of Berne construes such a provision as constituting a denial of justice. See *Le Droit d'Auteur*, April 15th, July 15th (page 74*b*) and November 15th, 1921, page 124.

17. (2) Subsection three is added to subsections one and two of section thirty-nine.

It is taken from the Copyright Act of the Union of South Africa. See *Le Droit d'Auteur*, July 15th, 1921, page 74 (b).

18. (1) This subsection as amended will then read as follows:—

"41. (1) Where any person is immediately before the commencement of this Act entitled to any such right in any work as is specified in the first column of the First Schedule to this Act, or to any interest in such a right, he shall, as from that date, be entitled to the substituted right set forth in the second column of that Schedule, or to the same interest in such a substituted right, and to no other right or interest, and such substituted right shall subsist for the term for which it would have subsisted if this Act had been in force at the date when the work was made, and the work had been one entitled to copyright thereunder; and where any copyright subsisted in Canada on the first day of July, 1912, but has, under the legislation repealed by this Act, expired before the commencement of this Act, the author of the work whose copyright has thus expired shall be entitled in respect of such work to all the rights to which he would have been entitled, and for the period to which he would have been entitled to them, if this Act had been in force when the work was made, and the work had been entitled to copyright thereunder, unless such rights would have already expired before the commencement of this Act."

The amendment purports to overcome the anomaly (due to Canada's delay in adopting the Revised Berne Convention) that an immense number of works which are still copyrighted in all other Union and British countries, and will remain so for many years, are now in the public domain in Canada, and will remain there unless this provision is adopted. Any hardship which might result to persons who have invested in the reproduction or performance of these works in Canada while in the public domain is sufficiently guarded against by paragraph (b) of the same section, and by a further proviso in the first schedule of this Act. As precedent Newfoundland has put in force, in 1913, the British Copyright Act with retroactive application to 1st July, 1912. So did Australia. Likewise the Swiss Legislation of 7th December 1922, ss. 62, 63, 65, afforded retroactive protection for works which otherwise would have fallen into public domain. (See *Le Droit d'Auteur*, June 15th, 1923.)

(2) Paragraph *(b)* of subsection one of section forty-one of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Limitation of rights to extend only to acts taking place within one year.

"*(b)* where any person has before the commencement of this Act, taken any action whereby he has incurred any expenditure or liability in connection with the reproduction or performance of any work in a manner which at the time was lawful, or for the purpose of or with a view to the reproduction or performance of a work at a time when such reproduction or performance would, but for the passing of this Act, have been lawful, nothing in this section shall diminish or prejudice any rights or interests arising from or in connection with such action which are substituting and valuable at the said date, unless the person who by virtue of this section becomes entitled to restrain such reproduction or performance agrees to pay such compensation as, failing agreement, may be determined by arbitration. But nothing in this proviso shall apply to any act of reproduction or performance taking place more than one year after the commencement of this Act."

French version amended.

(3) Section forty-one, subsection three, of the said Act is amended, in the French version only, by substituting "dix-huit" for "dix-neuf", in the second line thereof.

First schedule amended.

19. The first schedule of the said Act, corresponding to section forty-one thereof, is amended by substituting, for the title words 'Existing Rights', the words 'Rights existing on July 1st, 1912', and by adding the following proviso: "Provided that any right exercised before the adoption of this Act shall be saved."

18. (2) The proviso in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 41 in the Act, as it now stands, appears to go much too far in the direction of protecting the manufacturer, reproducer or publisher against loss resulting from the new rights conferred upon the author or the extension or revival of his old rights. This limitation of the author's right shall extend only to acts of reproduction or performance taking place within one year of the commencement of this Act. As the paragraph stands, it would confer upon anybody who has made any investment, however small, "with a view to the reproduction or performance of a work" before the commencement of this Act, the right to go on reproducing or performing the work for all time.

18. (3) To correct a clerical error.

19. Such a proviso safeguards any legitimate rights which have been created through the default of making Canadian legislation conform to the British Copyright Act at the proper date.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 2.

An Act to amend and make operative certain provisions of The Copyright Act, 1921.

(Reprinted as amended and reported by the Special Committee.)

MR. CHEVRIER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2716 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 2.

An Act to amend and make operative certain provisions of The Copyright Act, 1921.

1921, c. 24; 1923, c. 10.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Copyright Amendment Act, 1925.*

INTERPRETATION.

2. (1) *The Copyright Act, 1921,* chapter twenty-four of the statutes of 1921, is amended by inserting the following paragraph immediately after paragraph *(e)* of section two thereof:—

"Copy."

"*(ee)* "Copy" includes any partial or complete reproduction, in a serial form or otherwise, by handwriting, typewriting, printing, lithographing, engraving, photo-engraving, casting, moulding or any kindred process or any process of manufacture hereafter devised, of a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work."

(2) Paragraph *(j)* of section two of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"Infringing" "Pirated".

"*(j)* "Infringing" or "pirated", when applied to a work, or to a copy of a work in which copyright subsists, means any work or any copy, including any colourable imitation, written, printed or otherwise made or reproduced or imported in contravention of the provisions of this Act.

"Legal representatives."

(3) Paragraph *(m)* of section two of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"*(m)* "legal representatives" includes heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns or authorized agents or attorneys in writing;"

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The main object of this Bill is to secure legislation to implement the protection of the rights of authors, playwrights, composers, artists and publishers, which is not granted by the Copyright Act now in force, though the said Act was supposedly designed for that purpose. No opportunity was, during the preparation of the said Act, awarded to them of submitting their rights for consideration.

By the terms of the Revised Convention of Berne, 1908, to which Canada now adheres, the rights of many thousands of authors belonging to 30 or 35 different countries, adherent to the Union, were to be fully protected in Canada without the fulfilment of any formality; and, reciprocally, Canadian authors were likewise to enjoy, in every Unionist country, the same protection which Canada granted to Unionist authors. But the Canadian Act fails to afford the necessary remedies in case of infringement, and, contrary to the terms of the Revised Convention, imposes upon authors formalities not contemplated by the said Convention, thus limiting the enjoyment of their rights in Canada. The said Act should be amended in the manner hereinafter submitted, assuring thereby to Canadian authors, in Unionist countries, a treatment similar to the treatment which Canada, by the passing of this Bill, would prescribe and determine.

2. (1) This expression had not been previously defined.

2. (2) Paragraph *(j)* is amended by the addition of the underlined words so as to define the expressions "pirated work" and "pirated copy," used in section sixteen of the Bill.

2. (3) No alterations are made except replacing the words "legal representatives" in the second and third lines of paragraph (m) by the words now underlined.

(4) Paragraph *(n)* of section two of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"Li erary work."

"*(n)* "Literary work" includes any composition relating to or descriptive of any subject, real or fictitious, whether artistic, scientific, literary, poetical, economic, political, theological, philosophical, humourous, historical, pedagogical or otherwise, unpublished or published in any material medium, method or form whatsoever, and also maps, charts, plans, tables and compilations."

(5) Paragraph *(q)* of section two of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"Performance."

"*(q)* "performance" means any acoustic execution of a work or any visual representation of any dramatic action in a work, including such execution or representation made by means of any mechanical instrument and any communication or 'broadcasting' of such work by wireless telephony, telegraphy, radio or other kindred process;"

"Book."

(6) Paragraph "*(c)*" of section two of the said Act is hereby repealed."

Proviso as to protection on extension of Act to other countries.

3. Subsection (2) of section four of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following:—

"Provided that if this Act is or has been extended to any country by virtue of the provisions of this subsection, then authors of compositions, who at the date of publication thereof were subjects or citizens of such country and were not effectively domiciled in one of the countries adhering to the Revised Berne Convention, or their heirs, assigns, successors or legal representatives, shall be entitled to copyright protection only under the condition that the provisions of this Act in so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically musical works, shall apply only to compositions published on or after January 1, 1924, and registered for copyright in Canada; this proviso shall come into force only upon such date as the Governor in Council by proclamation directs."

4. Section four of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

"Work."

"(4) For the purpose of this Act, "work" shall include the title thereto when such title has other than a general, geographically descriptive or commonplace meaning."

Copyright on creative title.

2. (4) This expression was thus previously defined:—
"*(n)* "literary work" includes maps, charts, plans, tables and compilations."

2. (5) To ensure that the new methods of dissemination and performance introduced by the wireless inventions shall be covered in accordance with the intent of the Copyright Act.

2. (6) The paragraph repealed reads as follows:—
"*(c)* 'book' shall include every volume, part or division of a volume, pamphlet, sheet of letter-press, sheet of music, map, chart, or plan separately published."
The definition of "book" is now useless since "literary work" has been defined as aforesaid.

3. This section is suggested in order not to give foreign authors more ample rights than Canadian authors enjoy in these foreign countries.

4. This section is suggested to enable an author to have protected the title of his work, when such title is creative.

5. The said Act is further amended by inserting after section ten thereof, the following section:—

Protection of public domain.

"**10A.** After the expiration of the term of copyright as aforesaid, the works on which copyright ceases to subsist shall be deemed public property, and any person shall thereafter be entitled to reproduce, execute or perform such works without any special authorization, subject however to the condition that the title of the work and the name of the author be accurately reproduced. Provided that, if any change, alteration or adaptation is made for the reproduction, the execution or performance of a work which has become public property, such change, alteration or adaptation, as well as the name of the original author, be indicated on the reproduction of the said work, and, in the case of an execution or performance of such work, that the name of the original author, with such change, alteration or adaptation, be indicated in the notices advertising such execution or performance of said work and in the programmes thereof. Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not less than ten dollars and costs, and, in default of payment of said fine and costs, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month."

License clauses.

6. Sections thirteen and fourteen of the said Act, as amended by section two of chapter ten of the statutes of 1923, are repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

License to publish in serial form.

"**13.** (1) If the publication of a book is lawfully begun as a serial elsewhere than in His Majesty's Dominions or a foreign country to which subsection one of section four of this Act applies, or if announcement of such serial publication is made, and the owner of the copyright or person entitled to copyright has refused to grant a license to any person in Canada, being a publisher of a periodical, to publish such book in serial form, a license may in the discretion of the Minister be granted to any person in Canada, being the publisher of a periodical, to publish such book once in serial form in the said periodical, provided that such license shall not be granted to more than one such publisher in the same city, town or place.

Application.

(2) Such license may be issued by the Minister on application by the publisher in such form as may be prescribed by the regulations.

Form.

(3) The application for a license under this section may be in the form of a draft contract between the licensee and the owner of the copyright.

Notice.

(4) Notice of such application shall forthwith be communicated by the Minister to the owner of the copyright in such manner as may be prescribed by the regulations.

5. Public domain is a national property which is to be used, but not abused, and must be safeguarded as such.

6. Section thirteen. Former sections thirteen and fourteen redrafted and combined. Section 13 of the Act is the licensing section applicable to "books". This is repealed and licensing confined to "serials."

"Serial." (5) The term "serial" under this section shall mean and refer to any book which is first published in separate articles or as a tale or short story complete in one issue in a newspaper or periodical.

"Owner of a copyright." (6) The term "owner of a copyright" under this section may mean the owner of the right to publish in serial form as distinct and separate from other rights of publication.

Several applications. (7) Where two or more persons have applied for a license under this section, the Minister shall award the license to the applicant proposing the terms, in the opinion of the the Minister, most advantageous to the author, and if there are two persons proposing terms equally advantageous to the author, to the applicant whose application was first received.

Terms. (8) Such license may be upon the terms proposed in such draft contract, or upon terms prescribed by the regulations provided that before such terms are settled the owner of the copyright shall be entitled to be fully heard in support of any contentions or representations he may deem it in his interests to make.

Deposit. (9) The applicant for a license under this section shall with his application deposit such amount of money as may be required by the regulations, and such money shall on the issue of the license be paid forthwith to the owner of the copyright.

Construction. (10) Nothing in this Act shall prohibit the importation and circulation of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals which together with foreign original matter contain serials licensed to be printed and published in Canada.

Licenses. **7.** Section fifteen of the said Act, as amended by section two of chapter ten of the statutes of 1923, is further amended by striking out the words "thirteen or fourteen" in the second line of subsection one, and in the second line of subsection four of the said section fifteen and substituting therefor the words "or thirteen."

8. (1) Paragraph (i) of section sixteen of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

For purposes of study. "(i) Any fair dealing with or any reasonable quotation of an extract from any work for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review, or newspaper summary;"

(2) Subsection three of section sixteen of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Infringement when reproduced in consideration of a percentage. "(3) Copyright in a work shall also be deemed to be infringed by any person who, in consideration of a percentage in the proceeds of a performance, permits a theatre or other place of entertainment to be used for the performance of a work without the consent of the owner of the copyright, unless such person was not aware, and had no reasonable ground for suspecting that the performance would be an infringement of copyright."

7. Section 14 of the Act of 1921 is now combined with section 13 in the new section 13 enacted by section 6 of this Act.

8. (1) To extend the privilege of using, under this Act, any work or portion thereof for legitimate purposes.

8. (2) This amendment substitutes "in consideration of a percentage in the proceeds of a performance" for "for his private profit."

9. (1) Section eighteen of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "literary" and "dramatic" in the second line of subsection one of section eighteen of the Act, in the first and second lines of paragraph (ii) of the said subsection, in the second line of subsection four, in the first line of subsection six and in the second and third lines of paragraph *(c)* of said subsection six of said section eighteen.

(2) Subsection two of section eighteen of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following:—

Revision of royalties on records, etc.

"Provided that, if it appears to the Governor in Council that such royalties as aforesaid are no longer equitable, the Governor in Council may make an order decreasing or increasing such royalties to such extent as under the circumstances may seem just, but any order so made shall be provisional only and shall not have any effect unless and until confirmed by Parliament; but, where an order revising royalties has been so made and confirmed, no further revision shall be made before the expiration of seven years from the date of the last revision; and provided further that no royalties shall be payable in Canada on records exported to countries where copyright royalties are payable."

(3) Subsection six of section eighteen of the said Act is amended by adding after paragraph *(c)* the following paragraph:—

Rights to continue manufacture.

"*(d)* The repeal of the words "literary" and "dramatic" as provided by subsection one of this section shall not affect the right to continue the manufacture, subject to regulations, of works which were manufactured before the date of the passing of this subsection."

(4) Section eighteen of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

Failure to pay royalties.

"(8) In case of the failure of the manufacturer to pay the copyright owner or legal assignee the full sum of royalties due, as provided by this section, and by regulations made thereunder, within sixty days after demand in writing, the court may award taxable costs to the plaintiff, and the court may, in its discretion, give judgment therein for any sum in addition over the amount found to be due as royalty in accordance with the terms of this Act, not exceeding three times that amount.

"Musical work."

"(9) For the purposes of this section "musical work" shall be held to include any words so closely associated therewith as to form part of the same work."

9. (1) The words "literary" and "dramatic" are struck out as they constitute an unnecessary encroachment on the author's rights and were inserted in section 18 against the principle of the Revised Convention. (See *Le Droit d'Auteur* July 15th, 1921, page 74.) The British Copyright Act does not so affect literary or dramatic rights in its dispositions relative to mechanical reproductions. Cf. British Copyright Act 1911, sections 19 (2), (5) and (7).

9. (2) Under the British Act, royalties on mechanical contrivances are based on the price of said contrivances. This section would authorize the Governor in Council to revise the royalties, as fixed under the Act, when such royalties are no longer equitable.

9. (4) The Act provides for no sanction in case of default in payment of royalties that are due. Cf. United States Copyright Law, 1909, Section 1 (i).

10. The said Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections immediately after section eighteen:—

Marks on records, films, etc., to show year of making.

"**18A.** Any person manufacturing any record, roll, film or other contrivance for the acoustic execution or visual representation of a work, or publishing or printing any edition or any copy of a literary, musical or artistic work, shall mark clearly thereon the year of manufacturing, publishing or printing the same, or a maple leaf indicating that such work has been so manufactured, published or printed since the enactment of this section. And any such record, roll, film, other contrivance or edition or copy made after the first day of January, 1926, not so marked, or marked with a date which is not that of the actual manufacture, publication or printing, shall be deemed to have been manufactured, published or printed in violation of copyright so long as copyright in the work continues to subsist."

Regulations as to payment of royalties on radio performances.

"**18B.** The Governor in Council may make regulations concerning the mode, time and rate of payment of royalties payable to the owner of copyright in respect of electrical, wireless, radiographic or kindred performances, when the owner of copyright consents to such performances of his work. Provided that nothing in such regulations shall deprive the copyright owner of his sole right to withhold his consent to any such performance of his work. Provided further that any communication, diffusion, reproduction, execution or representation of a work by electrical, wireless, radiographic or kindred process shall be deemed to be a performance in public, but that the broadcasting, enjoyment or reception, for no profit and in private, by means of radio sets or other kindred process or apparatus, of such communication, diffusion, reproduction, execution or representation, shall not constitute a performance under paragraph *(q)* of section two of the Act."

11. Subsection one of section nineteen of the said Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the words following: "In computing damages, the plaintiff shall be entitled to have included therein all the profits which the infringer shall have made from such infringement."

Civil remedies.

12. Section nineteen of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

Infringement by firm or company.

"(4) Where the infringer is a firm, society, partnership, company, association, group or club, the president and the said several officers or managers of same shall be personally liable to such damages or fines as the Court may determine,

10. "18A. To ensure that makers claiming any rights by virtue of the date of manufacture of any reproducing apparatus do establish such date by means of the apparatus itself. This amendment also has for effect to avoid the confusion and contestations which otherwise would arise in an endeavour to ascertain whether a film, record, book or other copy of a work was produced before or after the coming into force of this Act. See *Le Droit d'Auteur*, Nov. 15th, 1921, page 125 (4).

"18B. This section is to authorize the Governor in Council to make regulations concerning radio performances.

12. (4) To prevent a special case where a manager of a theatre escaped the penalties in resigning after having infringed a copyright.

notwithstanding the fact that the said president and the said several officers or managers may have ceased to act as such after the date of the infringement.

Fraud.

"(5) If the infringement is fraudulent, the Court may, without prejudice to any other remedy, award the owner of the copyright punitive damages."

Injunction.

13. Section twenty-one of the said Act is repealed.

14. The said Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section twenty-three thereof, the following:—

Jurisdiction.

"**23A.** Any action for the recovery of any royalties or fines recoverable under this Act, or for the enforcement of any penalty imposed under this Act, or any action in respect of infringement of any right under this Act or for any remedy thereunder, may be entered in the Exchequer Court of Canada or in any provincial Court of competent jurisdiction.

Introduction of action.

"**23B.** Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the *Criminal Code*, any action or summons for infringement under this Act may be commenced in or issued out of the Court or by the magistrate having jurisdiction in the county or district where the writ of said action or the said summons can be served upon the defendant.

15. Subsections one and two of section twenty-four of the said Act are repealed, and the following are substituted therefor:—

Summary remedies.

"**24.** (1) If any person knowingly,—

(a) makes or prints for sale or hire any infringing copy of a work in which copyright subsists; or,

(b) sells or lets for hire, or by way of trade exposes or offers for sale or hire any infringing copy of any such work; or,

(c) distributes infringing copies of any such work either for the purpose of trade or to such an extent as to affect prejudicially the owner of the copyright; or,

(d) by way of trade exhibits in public any infringing copy of any such work; or,

13. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**21.** Where proceedings are taken in respect of the infringement of the copyright in any work and the defendant in his defence alleges that he was not aware of the existence of the copyright in the work, the plaintiff shall not be entitled to any remedy other than an injunction in respect of the infringement if the defendant proves that at the date of the infringement he was not aware, and had no reasonable ground for suspecting that copyright subsisted in the work: Provided that if at the date of the infringement the copyright in the work was duly registered under this Act, the defendant shall be deemed to have had reasonable ground for suspecting that copyright subsisted in the work."

This section deprives the plaintiff of all other remedy for infringement, except a mere injunction, whenever the defendant **alleges** that he was **not aware** and had no reasonable ground for suspecting athat copyright existed. There may conceivably be many cases in which justice would call for an accounting and for damages even though defendant was **not aware** and these cases might be left to the discretion of the Court. (See Debates of the Senate, May 31st, 1921, page 747, Unrevised Edition.) Furthermore the Revised Convention which Canada has accepted, has eliminated the defence of good faith. See Article 15 of the Revised Convention. Cf. U. S. Copyright Law 1909, ss. 25, 36, 40.

23A. The Exchequer Court of Canada is by statute already vested with jurisdiction in Canadian copyrights, and as such has had varied and useful experience in dealing with cases arising thereunder. As the present Act is new and complicated, and as the courts would no doubt be called upon to decide many new points and test-cases, it is felt that the Exchequer Court of Canada, having no limited monetary jurisdiction, is the forum specially fit for that purpose.

23B. This is to simplify the present practice, to reduce the cost of litigation and expedite trials in allowing the action or summons to be issued where such process could be served on the defendant.

24. (1) The words "or prints" are added in paragraph *(a)* of subsection one of section 24. The words underlined in the fifteenth and subsequent lines have replaced the following "to a fine not exceeding ten dollars for every copy dealt with in contravention of this section, but not exceeding two hundred dollars in respect of the same transaction; or, in the case of a second or subsequent offence, either to such fine or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two months."

The present Act contains no sanction in the case of the defendant refusing or alleging incapacity to pay fine.

(e) imports for sale or hire into Canada any infringing copy of any such work;

Penalties.

he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act and be liable on summary conviction, for every copy dealt with in contravention of this section, to a fine not exceeding ten dollars and costs, and in default of payment of such fine and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, such fine not to exceed two hundred dollars in respect of the same transaction. In the case of a second or subsequent offence, either to such fine and costs or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two months.

Possession of plates for infringement.

(2) If any person knowingly makes or has in his possession any plate for the purpose of making infringing copies of any work in which copyright subsists, or knowingly causes any such work to be performed in public without the consent of the owner of the copyright, he shall be guilty

Penalties.

of an offence under this Act, and be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and costs, or in the case of a second or subsequent offence, either to such fine or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two months.

16. Section twenty-four of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

Warrant to seize pirated copies.

"(4) A police magistrate, upon the application of the owner of the copyright in any work in which copyright subsists, may act as follows: If satisfied by evidence that there is reasonable ground for believing that pirated copies of such work are being hawked, carried about, sold or offered for sale, may, by order, authorize a constable to seize such copies without warrant and to bring them before the Magistrate, and the Magistrate on proof that the copies are pirated, may order them to be destroyed, or to be delivered up to the owner of the copyright if he makes application for that delivery.

Seizure without warrant.

"(5) If any person shall hawk, carry about, sell or offer for sale any pirated copy of any such work, every such pirated copy may be seized by any constable without warrant, on the request in writing of the apparent owner of the copyright in such work, or of his agent thereto authorized in writing, and at the risk of such owner. On seizure of any such copies, they shall be conveyed by such constable before a magistrate, and, on proof that they are infringements of copyright, shall be forfeited or destroyed or otherwise dealt with, as the magistrate may think fit.

Arrest on written authority.

"(6) Any constable may take into custody without warrant any person who, in any street or public place, sells or exposes, offers or has in his possession for sale any pirated copies of any such work as may be specified in any general

24. (2) The words "and for his private profit" have been struck out in the third and the fourth line (after the word "knowingly"), and the words "and costs" have been added (after the word "dollars") in the eighth line of subsection two.

Subsection (2) of section 24 imposes a fine on persons who "knowingly" cause a copyright work to be performed in public without the consent of the copyright owner, There is no good reason why persons conducting non-profit-making enterprises, or indulgent in infrengency for the profit of another person, should not be required to be just as careful as those who give performances for profit.

16. The Canadian Copyright Act is derived from the British organic law 1911 on Copyright. Yet, section 47 of the Canadian Act repeals all the enactments relating to copyright passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom which were formerly operative in Canada and most of which are still operative in England constituting to this day an essential element in the application of the law. The Canadian Act is now deprived of those various essential elements which should be re-enacted here. This new section embodies in the Canadian Act some resources taken from the Imperial Acts which, under the former Canadian Act, applied to Canada.

written authority addressed to the chief officer of police, and signed by the apparent owner of the copyright in such work or his agent thereto authorized in writing, requesting the arrest, at the risk of such owner, of all persons found committing offences under this section in respect to such work, or who offers for sale any pirated copies of any such specified work by personal canvass or by personally delivering advertisements or circulars.

Copy.

"(7) A copy of every written authority addressed to a chief officer of police under this section shall be open to inspection at all reasonable hours by any person without payment of any fee, and any person may take copies of or make extracts from any such authority.

Search warrant.

"(8) If a magistrate is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence against this Act is being committed on any premises, he may grant a search warrant authorizing the constable named therein to enter the premises between the hours of six of the clock in the morning and nine of the clock in the evening, and, if necessary, to use force for making such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise, and to seize any copies of any work or any plates in respect of which he has reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence against this Act is being committed.

Forfeiture.

"(9) All copies of any work and plates seized under this section shall be brought before a magistrate, and if proved to be pirated copies or plates intended to be used for the printing or reproduction of pirated copies shall be forfeited and destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the magistrate thinks fit."

Infringement in case of literary, musical, dramatic, etc., works.

17. Section twenty-five of the said Act is repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor:—

"**25.** (1) Any person who, without the written consent of the owner of the copyright or of his legal representative, reproduces or causes to be reproduced by printing, performs or causes to be performed in public the whole or any part of any literary, artistic, musical, operatic, or dramatic work in which copyright subsists in Canada, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than five dollars and not more than two hundred dollars, and to the payment of costs in each case; and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month. In the case of a second or subsequent offence, he shall be liable either to such fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or to both.

Change or suppression of title or author's name.

"(2) Any person who makes or causes to be made any change in or suppression of the title, or name of the author, of any literary, artistic, musical, operatic or dramatic work

The repealed section reads as follows:—

"**25.** (1) Any person who, without the written consent of the owner of the copyright or of his legal representative, knowingly performs or causes to be performed in public and for private profit the whole or any part, constituting an infringement, of any dramatic or operatic work or musical composition in which copyright subsists in Canada, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or, in the case of a second or subsequent offence, either to such fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or to both.

"(2) Any person who makes or causes to be made any change in or suppression of the title, or the name of the author, of any dramatic or operatic work or musical composition in which copyright subsists in Canada, or who makes or causes to be made any change in such work or composition itself without the written consent of the author or of his legal representative, in order that the same may be performed in whole or in part in public for private profit, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or in the case of a second or subsequent offence, either to such fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding four months, or to both."

This amendment, which is a redrafting of section 25 (1), is for the purpose of rendering this provision operative. The amendment includes non-profit-making bodies among those which are subject to penalty; provides a minimum as well as a maximum fine.

25. (2) This amendment, which is a redrafting of section 25 (2), is for the purpose of rendering this provision operative. This is the same change as in the preceding subsection, and relates to the penalty for "change in or suppression of the title or name of the author" of a copyright work, or change in the work itself, with view to public performance, without the consent of the author.

in which copyright subsists in Canada, or who makes or causes to be made any change in such work itself without the written consent of the author or of his legal representative, with a view of having same in whole or in part reprinted, reproduced or performed in public, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars and to the payment of costs, and in default of payment of such fine and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months. In the case of a second or subsequent offence, he shall be liable either to such fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding four months, or to both.

Burden of proof.

"(3) In any prosecution for an offence against the provisions of this section, the burden of proving the written consent of the owner of the copyright, or his legal representative, shall be upon the person charged with such offence."

18. The following sections are inserted immediately after section twenty-five of the said Act:—

Authority to legal representative.

"**25A.** In the absence of the owner of the copyright of a work in which copyright subsists in Canada, his legal representative, upon showing his power of attorney, may require from any person reproducing, executing or performing such work, or preparing to reproduce, execute or perform the same, the production of the written consent of the owner of the copyright or his legal representatives for such reproduction, execution or performance.

"Not aware" and "knowingly" defined.

"**25B.** Where the defendant alleges that he was not aware of the existence of copyright in a work protected in Canada or that he did not knowingly commit any infraction under this Act, the burden shall be on the defendant to prove that, prior to the alleged committing of the infringement, he did make such inquiries as would have established the existence of the copyright.

Summons to infringer.

"**25C.** Wherever there is reasonable ground to suspect that a work is about to be or is being or has been infringed, and the suspected infringer, on demand in writing to do so, has failed to forthwith produce the text or copy of the work from which a reproduction, execution or performance is about to be or is being or has been made contrary to the provisions of this Act, a summons shall, on request therefor, be issued by a police magistrate ordering the suspected infringer to appear before such magistrate and to produce such text or copy."

No defence that works were executed from incomplete copies.

"**25D.** (1) Any person, corporation or association charged under this Act with having reproduced, performed or exe-

25. (3) This is in accordance with the rule of evidence provided in some other statutory cases.

25A. To give the legal representative of the author, who might be away, the right, which is now denied to him, to inspect the authority under which a work is performed in public in this country.

25B. Cf. Regina *vs.* Prince; Remarks of Justice Brett. In *re* "Princess Battledore", Lee *vs.* Simpson. Com. Bench Reports, Vol. 3, p. 370. Cf. s. 19—where 'knowingly' is not required. S. 24 contradicts this; and Article 15 of the Revised Convention of Berne. Precedent of the Senate suppressing the word 'knowingly' from Bill 27 of 1920. See Debates of the Senate, 1920, page 369, Unrevised edition.

25C. Under the present law there is nothing to help disclosure of such infringency Cf. s. 11 (4) of the British Copyright Act, 1911, and U.S. Copyright Law, 1909, sect. 25 c. and d.

25D. This section purports at covering certain cases which have been disclosed to the Committee.

cuted a work contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall not be allowed to set up as a means of defence that the work was so reproduced, performed or executed from copies of such work bearing an altered title or from copies failing to disclose the name of the author of the original work; and any assignment of a work shall not entitle the assignee to suppress or change the name of the author of the said work nor in any way whatsoever change the nature of the work, nor in any other way affect the moral right of the author therein.

"Moral right."

"(2) For the purpose of this section 'moral right' means the author's personal privilege of enjoying the prestige or influence which he may derive or which may accrue to him from his production, notwithstanding any assignment of his property rights."

19. Section twenty-six of the said Act, as amended by section three of chapter ten of the statutes of 1923, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Importation of certain copyright works prohibited.

"**26.** Copies made out of Canada of any work in which copyright subsists which if made in Canada would infringe copyright and as to which the owner of the copyright or the legal representative of such owner gives notice in writing to the Department of Customs and Excise that he is desirous that such copies should not be so imported into Canada, shall not be so imported, and shall be deemed to be included in Schedule C to *The Customs Tariff, 1907*, and that Schedule shall apply accordingly."

20. Section twenty-seven of the said Act, as amended by chapter ten, section two, of the statutes of 1923, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

No importation where right or license to reproduce in Canada granted.

"**27.** (1) Where the owner of the copyright has by license or otherwise granted the right to reproduce any book in Canada, it shall not be lawful, except as provided in subsection two, to import into Canada copies of such book, and such copies shall be deemed to be included in Schedule C to *The Customs Tariff, 1907*, and that Schedule shall apply accordingly.

Exceptions.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Act it shall be lawful for any person:—

(a) To import for his own use not more than two copies of any work published in any country adhering to the Convention;

(b) To import for use by any Department of His Majesty's Government for the Dominion or any of the Provinces of Canada, copies of any work, wherever published;

(c) To import any copies required for the use of any public library or institution of learning."

19. It is most generally the works owned by English or French authors or publishers and protected in Canada from which piratical copies are made out of Canada and imported into Canada. The interested owner has thus to rely upon his legal representative in Canada to make claim in the matter.

20. The words "or where a license to reproduce such book has been granted under sections twelve or thirteen" are struck out (after the word "Canada") in the third and fourth lines of subsection one of section twenty-seven. This section relates to prohibition of importation. The repeal of section 13 is asked for as set forth above. Section 12 relates to the granting of a compulsory license when, after the death of the author, the owner of the coypright still refuses to allow publication and the work is consequently being withheld from the public. Since this section does not require the printing of the work in Canada, but merely the supplying of the Canadian market, there is no need for a prohibition of imports.

27. (2) Section twenty-seven contains the following subsection two, which is struck out:—

"(2) Except as provided in subsection three, it shall be unlawful to import into Canada copies of any book in which copyright subsists until fourteen days after publication thereof, and during such period or any extension thereof such copies shall be deemed to be included in schedule C to The Customs Tariff, 1907, and that Schedule shall apply accordingly.

"Provided that if within the said period of fourteen days an application for a license has been made in accordance with the provisions of section thirteen, the Minister may in his discretion extend the said period, and the prohibition against importation shall be continued accordingly. The Minister shall forthwith notify the Department of Customs of such extension."

This subsection prohibits imports until fourteen days after publication and is intended to preserve the market for the compulsory licensee under section 13; it goes out with that section.

27. (2) *c.* The words "at any time before a work is printed or made in Canada" are struck out (before the words "to import") in the first and second lines of paragraph *(c)* of subsection three. They were constituting a limitation upon the right, which is otherwise declared to be absolute, "to import any copies required for the use of any public library or institution of learning." These institutions should be permitted to obtain any editions that they may desire, irrespective of whether there is an edition made in Canada.

When grant is void.

21. (1) Subsection two of section thirty-nine of the said Act is repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

"(2) Any grant of an interest in a copyright, either by assignment or license, shall be adjudged void against any subsequent assignee or licensee for valuable consideration without actual notice, unless such assignment or license is registered in the manner directed by this Act before the registering of the instrument under which a subsequent assignee or licensee claims, and no grantee shall maintain any action under this Act unless and until his grant has been registered."

(2) Section thirty-nine of the said Act is further amended by adding, immediately thereafter, the following as subsection (3):—

Registration not to be essential.

"(3) Registration shall not in any case be deemed to be a condition of the existence of any copyright."

22. The said Act is amended by inserting the following section:—

Copies for Library.

"**41**A. (1) The publisher of every book published in Canada shall, within three months after publication, deliver or cause to be delivered, at his own expense, two copies of the first edition and two copies of each subsequent edition if such contain additions or alterations either in the letter press or in the maps, prints or other engravings thereto belonging, to the Librarian of Parliament who shall give a written receipt therefor.

Penalty.

"(2) If a publisher fails to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars and costs and twice the amount of the retail selling price of the book, such last mentioned amount to belong to His Majesty for the public uses of Canada."

French version amended.

23. Section forty-one, subsection three, of the said Act is amended, in the French version only, by substituting "dix-huit" for "dix-neuf", in the second line thereof.

Section twenty-seven contains the following paragraph *(d)* which is struck out of subsection (3):—

"*(d)* to import any book lawfully printed in the United Kingdom or in a foreign country which has adhered to the Convention and the Additional Protocol thereto set out in the second schedule to this Act, and published for circulation among, and sale to the public within either; provided that any officer of the Customs, may in his discretion, require any person seeking to import any work under this section to produce satisfactory evidence of the facts necessary to establish his right so to import."

Paragraph *(d)* enumerates permitted importations, and allows complete freedom of importation, for trade as well as use of all books lawfully printed and published in the United Kingdom or any Unionist country. It was doubltess necessary as an exception to the right granted to the Compulsory Licensee to prevent importation of competing copies under section 27, subsection 1; with the Compulsory License abolished, it is no longer needed, and it would have the effect of preventing the author from granting complete control of the Canadian trade to his own Canadian publisher or agent.

21. (1) The words "and no grantee shall maintain any action under this Act unless his and each such prior grant has been registered" are struck out in subsection two after the word "claims" in the seventh line of subsection two.

They make registration to all intents and purposes compulsory for any holder of copyright other than the original author. The proper function of registration is to afford a particularly easy and convenient way of proving the ownership of copyright rights, not to constitute the only basis upon which they can be claimed. Section 39 starts off by saying the registration is optional, but ends by making it imperative, as in section 21. Such provision contradicts even section 4 (1) of the Canadian Act. No such provision is to be found in the British Act. Registration in Canada is almost impracticable for the hundreds of thousands of authors belonging to the thirty or thirty-five different countries of the Union, who, since Canada is now an adherent to the Convention of Berne, are granted full protection in this Dominion without any formality. If the necessity of registration be so maintained in Canada, all of the other Unionist countries could and would likely, through reciprocal treatment, compel Canadian authors to secure similar registration in every such country of the International Union. See Article 4 of the Convention where "the enjoyment of right is subject to no formality." International Bureau of Berne construes such a provision as constituting a denial of justice. See *Le Droit d'Auteur*, April 15th, July 15th (page 74*b*) and November 15th, 1921, page 124.

21. (2) Subsection three is added to subsections one and two of section thirty-nine.

It is taken from the Copyright Act of the Union of South Africa. See *Le Droit d'Auteur*, July 15th, 1921, page 74 (b).

22. This section re-establishes a practice which was prescribed under our former Copyright Act and which is followed in England. (Copies delivered to the British Museum.) This section was added at the suggestion of the Librarian of Parliament.

23. To correct a clerical error.

Application of provisions regarding licenses and importation.

24. Section two of *The Copyright Amendment Act, 1923*, chapter ten of the statutes of 1923 is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

"**2.** Sections thirteen, fifteen and twenty-seven of *The Copyright Act, 1921*, as amended by this Act, shall not apply to any work the author of which is a British subject who resided elsewhere than in Canada at the date of the making of the said work, or the subject or citizen of a country which has adhered to the Convention and the additional Protocol thereto set out in the second Schedule to the said Act."

"2. The word "fourteen" is struck out after the word "thirteen" in the first line; the underlined words are new.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 3.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Printer's Liability).

First reading, February 12, 1925.

Mr. NEILL.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92659 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 3.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Printer's Liability).

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S. 146.

1. The *Criminal Code*, chapter one hundred and forty-six of the Revised Statutes, 1906, is amended by inserting the following sections immediately after section three hundred and thirty-four thereof:—

Name and residence of printer on every paper or book.

"**334A.** Every person who prints any paper or book whatsoever which is meant to be published, distributed, posted or dispersed, and who does not print upon the front of every such paper, if the same is printed on one side only, or upon the first or last leaf of every such paper or book which shall consist of more than one leaf, in legible characters, his or her name and usual place of abode or business; and every person who publishes, distributes, posts or disperses, or assists in publishing, distributing, posting or dispersing, any printed paper or book on which the name and place of abode of the person printing the same is not printed as aforesaid, is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than twenty dollars and costs, and in default of payment to three months' imprisonment.

Penalty.

Printers to keep a copy of every paper they print with name and abode of employer.

"**334B.** Every person who prints any paper for hire, reward, gain or profit, shall carefully preserve and keep for the space of six months after the printing of the same one copy, at least, of every paper so printed by him or her, on which he or she shall write, or cause to be written or printed in fair and legible characters, the name and place of abode of the person or persons by whom he or she shall be employed to print the same; and every person who prints any paper for hire, reward, gain or profit, as aforesaid, who omits or neglects to write or cause to be written or printed as aforesaid, the name and place of his or her employer on one of such printed papers, or to keep or

Explanatory Note.

In many cases, false, defamatory and libellous statements are made in papers, pamphlets and books circulated and distributed, without any thing thereon to show by whom the paper is printed or who is responsible for its publication. The object of this legislation is to meet the difficulty which arises in such cases of proving printing and publication, and to provide the means of discovering the names and addresses of the person or persons responsible therefor.

This Bill is based upon and is largely a reproduction of the British statutes enacted for the same purpose, which have been in force for many years. By 2 and 3 Victoria (1839), c. 12, s. 2, every paper or book which is meant to be published or dispersed must have on it the name and address of the printer. And by 32 and 33 Vict. (1869), c. 24, s. 1, the printer must for six calendar months carefully preserve at least one copy of each paper printed by him, and write thereon the name and address of the person who employed and paid him to print it, and show the same to any justice of the peace, who, within such six calendar months, shall require to see the same.

preserve the same for the space of six months next after the printing thereof, or to produce and show the same to any justice of the peace, magistrate, police officer, or judge or to any person authorized by any such justice, magistrate or judge, who within the space of six months shall require to see the same, shall, for every such omission neglect or refusal, be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than twenty dollars and costs, and in default of payment to three months' imprisonment.

Penalty.

Not to extend to papers printed by authority of Parliament, or local legislatures.

"**334c.** Nothing in the two preceding sections shall extend or be construed to extend to any paper printed by the authority and for the use of either House of Parliament or of any Provincial Legislature, or of the Government of the Dominion of Canada or of any Province of Canada, or of any department thereof.

Not to extend to engravings or the printing of name and address.

(2) Nothing therein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to the printing by letter press of the name and address or business or profession of any person, and the articles in which he deals, or to any papers for the sale of estates or goods by auction or otherwise.

Not to extend to bank notes, bills, etc., or to any paper printed by authority of any public officer.

(3) Nothing therein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to require the name and residence of the printer to be printed upon any bank note, bill of exchange, promissory note, bond or other security for money, bill of lading, policy of insurance, power of attorney, deed or agreement or upon any transfer or assignment of any public stocks, bonds or other securities, or upon any transfer or assignment of the stocks of any public corporation or company incorporated by any Act of the Parliament of Canada or of any Provincial Legislature, or upon any dividend, warrant of or for public or other stocks, funds or securities, or upon any receipt for money or goods, or upon any proceedings in any court of law or equity, or in any inferior court, or upon any warrant, order or other papers printed by the authority of any public board or public officer in the execution of their respective offices, notwithstanding the whole or any part of the said several securities, instruments, proceedings, matters, and things aforesaid shall have been or shall be printed."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 3.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Printer's Liability).

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 25th FEBRUARY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92681 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 3.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Printer's Liability).

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S. 146.

1. The *Criminal Code*, chapter one hundred and forty-six of the Revised Statutes, 1906, is amended by inserting the following sections immediately after section three hundred and thirty-four thereof:—

Name and residence of printer on every paper or book.

"**334A.** Every person who prints any paper or book whatsoever which is meant to be published, distributed, posted or dispersed, and who does not print upon the front of every such paper, if the same is printed on one side only, or upon the first or last leaf of every such paper or book which shall consist of more than one leaf, in legible characters, his or her name and usual place of abode or business; and every person who publishes, distributes, posts or disperses, or assists in publishing, distributing, posting or dispersing, any printed paper or book on which the name and place of abode of the person printing the same is not printed as aforesaid, is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than twenty dollars and costs, and in default of payment to three months' imprisonment.

Penalty.

Printers to keep a copy of every paper they print with name and abode of employer.

"**334B.** Every person who prints any paper for hire, reward, gain or profit, shall carefully preserve and keep for the space of six months after the printing of the same one copy, at least, of every paper so printed by him or her, on which he or she shall write, or cause to be written or printed in fair and legible characters, the name and place of abode of the person or persons by whom he or she shall be employed to print the same; and every person who prints any paper for hire, reward, gain or profit, as aforesaid, who omits or neglects to write or cause to be written or printed as aforesaid, the name and place of his or her employer on one of such printed papers, or to keep or

Explanatory Note.

In many cases, false, defamatory and libellous statements are made in papers, pamphlets and books circulated and distributed, without any thing thereon to show by whom the paper is printed or who is responsible for its publication. The object of this legislation is to meet the difficulty which arises in such cases of proving printing and publication, and to provide the means of discovering the names and addresses of the person or persons responsible therefor.

This Bill is based upon and is largely a reproduction of the British statutes enacted for the same purpose, which have been in force for many years. By 2 and 3 Victoria (1839), c. 12, s. 2, every paper or book which is meant to be published or dispersed must have on it the name and address of the printer. And by 32 and 33 Vict. (1869), c. 24, s. 1, the printer must for six calendar months carefully preserve at least one copy of each paper printed by him, and write thereon the name and address of the person who employed and paid him to print it, and show the same to any justice of the peace, who, within such six calendar months, shall require to see the same.

preserve the same for the space of six months next after the printing thereof, or to produce and show the same to any justice of the peace, magistrate, police officer, or judge or to any person authorized by any such justice, magistrate or judge, who within the space of six months shall require to see the same, shall, for every such omission neglect or refusal, be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than twenty dollars and costs, and in default of payment to three months' imprisonment.

Penalty.

Not to extend to papers printed by authority of Parliament, or local legislatures.

"**334c.** Nothing in the two preceding sections shall extend or be construed to extend to any paper printed by the authority and for the use of either House of Parliament or of any Provincial Legislature, or of the Government of the Dominion of Canada or of any Province of Canada, or of any department thereof.

Not to extend to engravings or the printing of name and address.

(2) Nothing therein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to the printing by letter press of the name and address or business or profession of any person, and the articles in which he deals, or to any papers for the sale of estates or goods by auction or otherwise.

Not to extend to bank notes, bills, etc., or to any paper printed by authority of any public officer.

(3) Nothing therein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to require the name and residence of the printer to be printed upon any bank note, bill of exchange, promissory note, bond or other security for money, bill of lading, policy of insurance, power of attorney, deed or agreement or upon any transfer or assignment of any public stocks, bonds or other securities, or upon any transfer or assignment of the stocks of any public corporation or company incorporated by any Act of the Parliament of Canada or of any Provincial Legislature, or upon any dividend, warrant of or for public or other stocks, funds or securities, or upon any receipt for money or goods, or upon any proceedings in any court of law or equity, or in any inferior court, or upon any warrant, order or other papers printed by the authority of any public board or public officer in the execution of their respective offices, notwithstanding the whole or any part of the said several securities, instruments, proceedings, matters, and things aforesaid shall have been or shall be printed."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 4.

An Act respecting Divorce.

First reading, February 13, 1925.

Mr. SHAW.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92570 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 4.

An Act respecting Divorce.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Divorce Act.*

Right of wife to divorce husband for adultery.

2. In any court having jurisdiction to grant divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* any wife may commence an action praying that her marriage may be dissolved on the ground that her husband has since the celebration thereof been guilty of adultery.

Conditions upon which decree may be pronounced.

3. If the court is satisfied by the evidence that the case of the wife has been proved, and does not find that the wife has been in any manner accessory to or has connived at the adultery of her husband, or that she has condoned the adultery complained of, or that the action was commenced and is prosecuted in collusion with the husband or the woman with whom he is alleged to have committed adultery, then the court shall pronounce a decree declaring such marriage to be dissolved; provided always that the court shall not be bound to pronounce such decree if it finds that the wife during the marriage has been guilty of adultery, or if the wife shall in the opinion of the court have been guilty of unreasonable delay in presenting or prosecuting such action or of cruelty towards the husband, or of having deserted or wilfully separated herself from the husband before the adultery complained of, and without reasonable excuse, or of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

Proviso.

Service of process.

4. Every process by which action under this Act is commenced, shall be served on the party to be affected thereby, either within or without the province in which

Explanatory Note.

The sole object of this Bill is to give the wife the right to divorce her husband on the same ground (viz., adultery) that the husband can now divorce his wife.

Legislation to the same effect was passed by the Imperial Parliament in "An Act to amend the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857," chapter 19, 1923 (Imperial Statutes).

such action was commenced, in such manner as the Court may from time to time direct; provided always that the said court may dispense with such service altogether in case it shall seem necessary or expedient so to do.

Rights preserved.

5. Nothing contained herein shall affect, restrict, or take away any right of any wife existing immediately before the passing of this Act.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 4.

An Act respecting Divorce.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
4th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92609 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 4.

An Act respecting Divorce.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Divorce Act.*

Right of wife to divorce husband for adultery.

2. In any court having jurisdiction to grant divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* any wife may commence an action praying that her marriage may be dissolved on the ground that her husband has since the celebration thereof been guilty of adultery.

Conditions upon which decree may be pronounced.

3. If the court is satisfied by the evidence that the case of the wife has been proved, and does not find that the wife has been in any manner accessory to or has connived at the adultery of her husband, or that she has condoned the adultery complained of, or that the action was commenced and is prosecuted in collusion with the husband or the woman with whom he is alleged to have committed adultery, then the court shall pronounce a decree declaring such marriage to be dissolved; provided always that the court shall not be bound to pronounce such decree if it finds that the wife during the marriage has been guilty of adultery, or if the wife shall in the opinion of the court have been guilty of unreasonable delay in presenting or prosecuting such action or of cruelty towards the husband, or of having deserted or wilfully separated herself from the husband before the adultery complained of, and without reasonable excuse, or of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

Proviso.

Rights preserved.

4. Nothing contained herein shall affect, restrict, or take away any right of any wife existing immediately before the passing of this Act.

Explanatory Note.

The sole object of this Bill is to give the wife the right to divorce her husband on the same ground (viz., adultery) that the husband can now divorce his wife.

Legislation to the same effect was passed by the Imperial Parliament in "An Act to amend the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857," chapter 19, 1923 (Imperial Statutes).

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 5.

An Act to amend The Dominion Elections Act.

First reading, February 16, 1925.

Mr. IRVINE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92890 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 5.

An Act to amend The Dominion Elections Act.

1920, c. 46; 1921, c. 1; 1922, c. 20.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Contributions for political purposes, and foreign canvassers.

1. Sections ten and eleven of *The Dominion Elections Act*, chapter forty-six of the statutes of 1920, are repealed.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The sections repealed read as follows:—

"Contributions for Political Purposes.

"10. (1) No unincorporated company or association and no incorporated company or association other than one incorporated for political purposes alone shall, directly or indirectly, contribute, loan, advance, pay, or promise or offer to pay any money or its equivalent to, or for, or in aid of, any candidate at an election, or to, or for, or in aid of, any political party, committee, or association, or to or for, or in aid of, any company incorporated for political purposes, or to, or for, or in furtherance of, any political purpose whatever, or for the indemnification or reimbursement of any person for moneys so used. Companies not to contribute for election purposes.

(2) Every director, shareholder, officer, attorney, or agent of any company or association violating the provisions of this section, or who aids, abets, advises, or takes part in any such violation, and every person who asks or knowingly receives any money or its equivalent in violation of the provisions of this section, is guilty of an indictable offence against this Act punishable as in this Act provided. (Sec. 36 of 7-8 E. VII, c. 26.) Officers liable to punishment for violation of section.

"Foreign Canvassers.

"11. Any person, not being an elector or a candidate, who resides without Canada and who, to secure the election of any candidate, canvasses for votes or in any way endeavours to induce voters to vote for any candidate at an election, or to refrain from voting, is guilty of an indictable offence against this Act punishable as in this Act provided. (Sec. 33 of 7-8 E. VII, c. 26.)" Persons not electors and not residents of Canada forbidden to canvass.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 6.

An Act to amend The Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

First reading, February 19, 1925.

Mr. BLACK
(Yukon).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92955 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 6.

An Act to amend The Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

1924, c. 74.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section twenty-two of *The Yukon Quartz Mining Act*, chapter seventy-four of the statutes of 1924, is repealed and the following substituted for:—

Inscriptions.

"**22.** The inscriptions to be placed on these posts shall be and remain clearly and legibly marked by knife, marking iron, crayon or pencil."

2. Section twenty-nine of the said Act is repealed and the following substitued therefor:—

Marking by holder when claim located.

"**29.** When a claim has been located the holder shall immediately mark the line between posts No. 1 and No. 2 so that it can be distinctly seen throughout its entire length; in a timbered locality, the marking shall be done by blazing trees and cutting underbrush, and in a locality where there is neither timber nor underbrush the holder shall set legal posts or erect monuments of earth or rock not less than eighteen inches high and three feet in diameter at the base."

3. Section fifty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Adjoining claims, not more than eight, may be on certificate worked together.

"**53.** (1) Adjoining claims, not exceeding eight in number, may be worked by the owners thereof in partnership upon filing a notice of their intention to so work the same with the mining recorder and upon obtaining a certificate according to form "E" of this Act. This certificate will allow the holders thereof to perform on any one or more of such claims all or any part of the work required to entitle them to a certificate of work for each claim so held by them. If such work shall not be done, or if payment shall not be made in lieu thereof as prescribed in section fifty-five of this Act, the claims shall be deemed

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. Section 22 is amended by adding at the end thereof the underlined words "or pencil."

2. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**29.** When the claim has been located the locator shall immediately mark out the location line joining post No. 1 with post No. 2 so that it may be distinctly seen at every point throughout its entire length. In a timbered locality the line shall be opened up throughout its length by cutting away trees and brushwood and removing obstructions, and trees and brushwood likely to obstruct a clear view of the line throughout its entire length or of the posts marking the claim shall be removed. The trees at each side of and adjoining the location line shall also be marked by placing on each tree blazes, one blaze on each tree facing the location line and one blaze on each side of the tree in the direction of the said line. In a locality where there is neither timber nor underbrush the locator shall set legal posts or erect monuments of earth or rock, not less than eighteen inches high and three feet in diameter at the base, so that such line may be distinctly seen throughout its entire length."

3. The second paragraph of subsection one and subsection two of section 53 as underlined are new.

to be vacant and abandoned without any declaration of cancellation or forfeiture on the part of the Crown.

When section to apply.

The provisions of this section shall apply to and include claims held under entry, grant, lease or any title.

Claims renewable on application.

(2) Claims in respect of which such certificates have been issued and claims owned by one person, within a mining district, may, on application by the owners thereof, be made renewable on any one date. For this the Mining Recorder shall charge, for each claim, one dollar and a quarter for each three months or portion thereof that it is necessary to extend the record to make all such claims renewable on the same date, and the work, or payment in lieu thereof, required for the fractional part of the year for which each claim is extended shall be allowed at the rate of twenty-five dollars for each three months or fraction thereof, and such payment or work shall be made or performed prior to the date upon which all are so made renewable."

Conditions of renewal.

4. Section fifty-six of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

When claim expires.

"**56.** If the amount of work or payment in lieu thereof prescribed by this Act is not done or made during the year, the claim shall on the expiry of the year, lapse and forthwith be open for location under this Act without any declaration of cancellation on the part of the Crown."

5. Section eighty-nine of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Record to be made at office of Mining Recorder of district.

"**89.** Record of all leases of mineral claims made pursuant to this Act and record of all transfers, assignments and other documents in any manner affecting mineral claims or interests therein held under lease or otherwise, shall be made at the office of the Mining Recorder of the district in which such claim is situate and the office for recording and filing all such transfers and documents shall be the office of such Mining Recorder."

4. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**56.** If the prescribed amount of work is not done during the year, or if payment is not made in lieu thereof, as provided in section fifty-five of this Act, the claim shall, at the expiration of the period of fourteen days provided for, lapse and shall forthwith be open to relocation under this Act without any declaration of cancellation or forfeiture on the part of the Crown."

5. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**89.** After a lease of a mineral claim has been issued, assignments of the whole or of undivided interests in such claim shall be filed with the Minister, accompanied by the lessee's copy of the lease, but no such assignment shall be accepted or registered unless it is unconditional and its execution proved to the satisfaction of the Minister, and unless the law and regulations in respect of such claim have been fully complied with."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 6.

An Act to amend The Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
15th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92966 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 6.

An Act to amend The Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

1924, c. 74.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section twenty-two of *The Yukon Quartz Mining Act*, chapter seventy-four of the statutes of 1924, is repealed and the following substituted for:—

Inscriptions.

"**22.** The inscriptions to be placed on these posts shall be and remain clearly and legibly marked by knife, marking iron, crayon or pencil."

2. Section twenty-nine of the said Act is repealed and the following substitued therefor:—

Marking by holder when claim located.

"**29.** When a claim has been located the locator shall immediately mark the location line between posts No. 1 and No. 2 so that it can be distinctly seen thoughout its entire length; in a timbered locality, the marking shall be done by blazing trees and cutting underbrush, and in a locality where there is neither timber nor underbrush the locator shall set legal posts or erect monuments of earth or rock not less than eighteen inches high and three feet in diameter at the base."

3. Section fifty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Adjoining claims, not more than eight, may be on certificate worked together.

"**53.** (1) Adjoining claims, not exceeding eight in number, may be worked by the owners thereof in partnership upon filing a notice of their intention to so work the same with the mining recorder and upon obtaining a certificate according to form "E" of this Act. This certificate will allow the holders thereof to perform on any one or more of such claims all or any part of the work required to entitle them to a certificate of work for each claim so held by them. If such work shall not be done, or if payment shall not be made in lieu thereof as prescribed in section fifty-five of this Act, the claims shall be deemed

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. Section 22 is amended by adding at the end thereof the underlined words "or pencil."

2. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**29.** When the claim has been located the locator shall immediately mark out the location line joining post No. 1 with post No. 2 so that it may be distinctly seen at every point throughout its entire length. In a timbered locality the line shall be opened up throughout its length by cutting away trees and brushwood and removing obstructions, and trees and brushwood likely to obstruct a clear view of the line throughout its entire length or of the posts marking the claim shall be removed. The trees at each side of and adjoining the location line shall also be marked by placing on each tree blazes, one blaze on each tree facing the location line and one blaze on each side of the tree in the direction of the said line. In a locality where there is neither timber nor underbrush the locator shall set legal posts or erect monuments of earth or rock, not less than eighteen inches high and three feet in diameter at the base, so that such line may be distinctly seen throughout its entire length."

3. The second paragraph of subsection one and subsection two of section 53 as underlined are new.

to be vacant and abandoned without any declaration of cancellation or forfeiture on the part of the Crown.

Claims renewable on application.

(2) Claims in respect of which such certificates of partnership in form "E" have been issued and claims owned by one person, within a mining district, may, on application by the owners thereof, be made renewable on any one date.

Conditions of renewal.

For this the Mining Recorder shall charge, for each claim, one dollar and a quarter for each three months or portion thereof that it is necessary to extend the record to make all such claims renewable on the same date, and the work, or payment in lieu thereof, required for the fractional part of the year for which each claim is extended shall be allowed at the rate of twenty-five dollars for each three months or fraction thereof, and such payment or work shall be made or performed prior to the date upon which all are so made renewable."

4. Section fifty-six of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

When claim expires.

"**56.** (1) If the amount of work or payment in lieu thereof prescribed by this Act is not done or made during the year, the claim shall on the expiry of the year, lapse and forthwith be open for location under this Act without any declaration of cancellation on the part of the Crown."

If evidence of work not furnished.

(2) If the owner of the claim has performed the required work during the year, but has failed to furnish the prescribed evidence of such work having been performed, the mining recorder may issue a grant to another person who shall have duly located, in the manner prescribed in this Act, the area embraced in such claim, or any portion thereof.

Proviso.

Provided nevertheless that the said owner may, within six months after the expiration of such year, apply for a renewal grant and for the cancellation of any other grant issued in respect of the said claim, or for any portion thereof, and the latter grant shall be cancelled by the mining recorder, or in the event of a grant not having been issued for the said claim, any pending application for the same shall be refused, upon it being proved to the satisfaction of the mining recorder that the required work was performed by or on behalf of the said owner, and upon the said owner paying the expenses to which the person locating the claim may have been put in locating and applying for the said claim, and in the event of a grant having been issued therefor, paying also all expenses to which such person may have been put in obtaining the same, and also compensation for any bona fide work that he may have performed thereon by reason of such grant.

Proviso.

Provided that where the owner of a claim fails to obtain the required certificate of work

4. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**56.** If the prescribed amount of work is not done during the year, or if payment is not made in lieu thereof, as provided in section fifty-five of this Act, the claim shall, at the expiration of the period of fourteen days provided for, lapse and shall forthwith be open to relocation under this Act without any declaration of cancellation or forfeiture on the part of the Crown."

within the time specified in section fifty-four of this Act, the fee for such certificate, if paid within three months after the year has expired, shall be fifteen dollars, and after three months and within six months from such date shall be twenty-five dollars.

If evidence of work not furnished within six months.

(3) If the owner of a claim, however, fails within a period of six months after the expiration of the year to satisfy the mining recorder that the prescribed work has been done and to obtain a certificate in the form "D" in the schedule to this Act, his interest or right in, to, or in respect of, the said claim shall, at the expiration of such period of six months, *ipso facto*, be and become absolutely and utterly null and void, without any notice or declaration of cancellation by or on behalf of the Crown, and without judicial inquiry, notwithstanding the fact that the prescribed work may have been duly performed on the claim within the year, as required by this Act, but not proved as aforesaid."

5. Section eighty-nine of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Leases executed in triplicate. Copies where sent.

"**89.** Leases of mineral claims, and renewals thereof, shall be executed in triplicate, one copy to be forwarded to the lessee, one copy to the mining recorder for the district, and one copy to be retained in the Department. All transfers, assignments and other documents in any way affecting the title to a mineral claim, or an interest therein, held under lease, shall be presented to the mining recorder for the district in the manner prescribed in section eighty-six of this Act, but in triplicate, accompanied by the lessee's copy of the lease. When any such transfer, assignment, or other document is duly registered the mining recorder shall endorse on each of the copies thereof the prescribed certificate of registration, and shall return one of the copies of such document to the assignee, together with the lessee's copy of the lease, similarly endorsed, one copy shall be forwarded to the Department and the remaining copy shall be retained in the office of the mining recorder."

5. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**89.** After a lease of a mineral claim has been issued, assignments of the whole or of undivided interests in such claim shall be filed with the Minister, accompanied by the lessee's copy of the lease, but no such assignment shall be accepted or registered unless it is unconditional and its execution proved to the satisfaction of the Minister, and unless the law and regulations in respect of such claim have been fully complied with."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 7.

An Act to amend the Post Office Act.

First reading, February 20, 1925.

Mr. CHURCH.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
93014 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 7.

An Act to amend the Post Office Act.

R.S., c. 66.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The *Post Office Act*, chapter sixty-six of the Revised Statutes, 1906, is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section fifty-seven thereof:—

Sworn statement of names and addresses of editors, owners, stockholders, etc., to be made semi-annually.

"**57A.** (1) The editor, publisher, business manager, or owner, of every newspaper, magazine, periodical, or other publication, shall file with the Postmaster General and the postmaster of the post office designated by the regulations, not later than the first day of April and the first day of October of each year, on blanks furnished by the Post Office Department, a sworn statement setting forth the names and post office addresses of the editor and managing editor, publisher, business managers and owners, and, in addition, the stockholders, if the publication be owned by a corporation; and also the names of known bondholders, mortgagees or other security holders; and also, in the case of daily newspapers, there shall be included in such statement the average of the number of copies of each issue of such publication sold or distributed to paid subscribers during the preceding six months: Provided, that the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to religious, fraternal, temperance, and scientific or other similar publications: Provided further, that it shall not be necessary to include in such statement the names of persons owning less than one per centum of the total amount of stock, bonds, mortgages or other securities. A copy of such sworn statement shall be published in the second issue of such newspaper, magazine, or other publication printed next after the filing of such statement. Any such publication shall be denied the privileges of the mail if it shall fail to comply with the provisions of this subsection

Religious, etc., publications not affected.

Small stockholders omitted.

To be printed in next issue.

Denied admission to mails on failure.

within ten days after notice by registered letter of such failure.

Paid editorials, etc., to be marked "advertisement."

(2) All editorial or other reading matter published in any such newspaper, magazine, or periodical for the publication of which money or other valuable consideration is paid, accepted, or promised shall be plainly marked "advertisement".

Penalty for failure.

Any editor or publisher printing editorial or other reading matter for which compensation is paid, accepted or promised without so marking the same shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not more than five hundred dollars.

Statements to be made in duplicate and delivered to postmaster.

(3) The statement required by this section shall be made in duplicate in the form prescribed by the Postmaster General and both copies shall be delivered to the postmaster designated by the regulations. The postmaster shall forward one copy to the Postmaster General and retain the other in the files of the post office. The postmasters shall furnish the publishers with copies of the said form at least ten days prior to the first day of April and the first day of October of each year.

Regulations.

(4) The Postmaster General may make such regulations as are required to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 8.

An Act to amend The Railway Act, 1919.

First reading, February 23, 1925.

Mr. KELLNER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
93250 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 8.

An Act to amend The Railway Act, 1919.

1919, c. 68.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Subsection two of section three hundred and twenty-two of *The Railway Act, 1919*, is amended by adding the following proviso thereto:—

Terms and conditions of freight classification.

"Provided always that what is known as the open rule mixture shall prevail, which means that two or more classes of commodities may be shipped in one car at a car load rate."

Explanatory Note.

The object of this legislation is to provide for the privilege of mixed car loads of freight.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 9.

An Act to amend the Indian Act.

First reading, February 24, 1925.

Mr. COOTE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
93069 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 9.

An Act to amend the Indian Act.

R.S., c. 81; 1918, c. 26.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Lease of uncultivated lands in a reserve.

1. Subsection three of section ninety of the *Indian Act*, as enacted by chapter twenty-six of the statutes of 1918, is repealed.

Explanatory Note.

At an Indian Convention held at the town of Macleod, November, 1924, a resolution was passed unanimously asking that subsection 3 of section 90 of the Indian Act should be repealed.

The Indians claim that under the powers conferred upon the Superintendent General in this subsection a lease of a large part of one of their reserves has been granted against the vote of the Indian Band on whose reserves the said lands are situated, and that such action and the exercise of such powers under the statute constitute a violation of the Treaty made in 1877 between Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and the Black Feet, Blood, Piegan and other Indians on the other part.

The subsection to be repealed reads as follows:—

"(3) Whenever any land in a reserve whether held in common or by an individual Indian is uncultivated and the band or individual is unable or neglects to cultivate the same, the Superintendent General, notwithstanding anything in this Act to the contrary, may, without a surrender, grant a lease of such lands for agricultural or grazing purposes for the benefit of the band or individual, or may employ such persons as may be considered necessary to improve or cultivate such lands during the pleasure of the Superintendent General, and may authorize and direct the expenditure of so much of the capital funds of the band as may be considered necessary for the improvements of such land, or for the purchase of such stock, machinery, material or labour as may be considered necessary for the cultivation or grazing of the same, and in such case all the proceeds derived from such lands, except a reasonable rent to be paid for any individual holding, shall be placed to the credit of the band: Provided that in the event of improvements being made on the lands of an individual the Superintendent General may deduct the value of such improvements from the rental payable for such lands."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 10.

An Act respecting The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada and to change its name to "London Fire Insurance Company of Canada".

First reading, February 26, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. HOCKEN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92355 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 10.

An Act respecting The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada and to change its name to "London Fire Insurance Company of Canada."

Preamble. 1899, c. 118; 1901, c. 103.

WHEREAS The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada has by its petition represented that it has ceased to write business under the mutual system and has prayed for the passing of an Act to change the name of the said company to "London Fire Insurance Company of Canada" and to change the qualification of its directors so that the holding of a mutual policy shall no longer be required as a necessary qualification, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Name changed.

1. The name of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, hereinafter called "the Company", is changed to "London Fire Insurance Company of Canada", but such change in name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of the Company, nor in any way affect any suit or proceeding now pending, or judgment existing, either by, or in favour of, or against the Company, which notwithstanding such change in the name of the Company, may be prosecuted, continued, completed and enforced as if this Act had not been passed.

Existing rights saved.

2. Section seven of chapter one hundred and eighteen of the statutes of 1899 is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Qualifications of directors.

"**7.** After the said capital has been subscribed as aforesaid all the directors, severally shall be holders of shares of the said capital to the amount of one thousand dollars upon which all calls have been duly paid."

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

2. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"7. After the said capital has been subscribed as aforesaid *at least two-thirds of the persons to be elected directors of the Company, in addition to the qualifications required by section thirteen of chapter forty of the statutes of 1878,* shall be holders of shares of the said capital to the amount of one thousand dollars upon which all calls have been duly paid, *and the other one-third of the directors to be elected shall possess at least the qualifications required by the said section thirteen.*

The said section is amended by striking out the words from "at least" in the second line thereof down to "1878" in the fourth line thereof inclusive and substituting therefor the words "all the directors, severally" and by striking out all the words of the said section after the words "duly paid" in the sixth line thereof.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 10.

An Act respecting The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada and to change its name to "London Fire Insurance Company of Canada".

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 14th APRIL, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92378 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 10.

An Act respecting The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada and to change its name to "London Fire Insurance Company of Canada."

Preamble. 1899, c. 118; 1901, c. 103.

WHEREAS The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada has by its petition represented that it has ceased to write business under the mutual system and has prayed for the passing of an Act to change the name of the said company to "London Fire Insurance Company of Canada" and to change the qualification of its directors so that the holding of a mutual policy shall no longer be required as a necessary qualification, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Name changed.

1. The name of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, hereinafter called "the Company", is changed to "London Fire Insurance Company of Canada", but such change in name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of the Company, nor in any way affect any suit or proceeding now pending, or judgment existing, either by, or in favour of, or against the Company, which notwithstanding such change in the name of the Company, may be prosecuted, continued, completed and enforced as if this Act had not been passed.

Existing rights saved.

2. Section seven of chapter one hundred and eighteen of the statutes of 1899 is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Qualifications of directors.

"**7.** After the said capital has been subscribed as aforesaid all the directors, severally shall be holders of shares of the said capital to the amount of one thousand dollars upon which all calls have been duly paid."

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

2. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"7. After the said capital has been subscribed as aforesaid *at least two-thirds of the persons to be elected directors of the Company, in addition to the qualifications required by section thirteen of chapter forty of the statutes of 1878*, shall be holders of shares of the said capital to the amount of one thousand dollars upon which all calls have been duly paid, *and the other one-third of the directors to be elected shall possess at least the qualifications required by the said section thirteen.*

The said section is amended by striking out the words from "at least" in the second line thereof down to "1878" in the fourth line thereof inclusive and substituting therefor the words "all the directors, severally" and by striking out all the words of the said section after the words "duly paid" in the sixth line thereof.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 11.

An Act to incorporate Dominion Chartered Customs House Brokers Association.

First reading, February 26, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. McMASTER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92357 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 11.

An Act to incorporate Dominion Chartered Customs House Brokers Association.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that an Act may be passed incorporating them as an association under the name of Dominion Chartered Customs House Brokers Association, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. William George Stuart, Nathan Mendelssohn, John Raymond Stewart, Charles Edward Racine, James Kiely, John Ainslie Finlayson, customs house brokers, all of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, and Maurice G. Thompson, of Toronto, in the province of Ontario; William G. Bell, of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, and David Leith, of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, customs house brokers, together with such other persons as may become members of the Association are incorporated under the name of Dominion Chartered Customs House Brokers Association, hereinafter called "the Association".

Corporate name.

Objects and powers.

2. The purposes of the Association shall be to fix standards of skill and competency for its members and thereby promote efficiency in customs house brokers, and for the said purposes the Association may throughout Canada,—

(a) hold such examinations as are found expedient; and

(b) grant certificates of efficiency to persons who have passed such examinations.

Membership.

3. The membership of the Association shall consist of persons who have passed the prescribed examinations, and of such persons as the directors may admit as non-certifi-

cated members until such time as they have passed the prescribed examinations, and of whose qualifications and fitness the directors may approve.

Real and personal property.

4. The Association may receive, accept, purchase and hold any personal property, lands, buildings and hereditaments, for the purposes of the Association, and may sell, mortgage, lease or dispose of the same, but so that the Association shall apply all its profits, if any, or other income, in promoting its objects, and shall not at any time pay any dividends to its members. The provisions of this section shall not prevent the remuneration of members of the board of directors or officers of the Association for services rendered, out of any surplus remaining after the ordinary expenses of the Association have been met.

Head office.

5. The head office of the Association shall be in the city of Montreal.

Board of directors.

6. The business and affairs of the Association shall be managed by a board of directors consisting of not less than six and not more than twenty-one members, to be constituted in such manner as may be provided by by-law; and the persons named in section one of this Act shall be the officers and directors of the Association, until others, under the provisions of this Act, are elected to fill their places.

Meetings.

7. The first general meeting of the Association shall be held during the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, at such time and place, and upon such notice as the directors may decide. Subsequent meetings of the Association shall be held as the by-laws of the Association may provide, but at least one such meeting shall be held in each calendar year. At any general or special meeting members may be represented and vote by proxy, but no such proxy shall be exercised by a person who is not a member of the Association.

By-laws of directors.

8. The objects and powers of the Association shall be carried out and exercised under by-laws and resolutions passed by the directors, and every such by-law, unless in the meantime confirmed at a general meeting of the Association called for the purpose of considering it, shall have force only until the next annual meeting, and in default of confirmation thereat shall cease to have force: Provided always that any by-law passed by the directors may be repealed, amended, varied or otherwise dealt with by the Association, at any general annual meeting or at a special general meeting called for the purpose.

By-laws of Association.

9. The Association in general or special meetings assembled may make by-laws for carrying out its objects, and exercising the powers conferred upon it by its Act of incorporation.

Termination of membership.

10. If any person ceases, for any cause whatever, to be a member of the Association he shall not, nor shall his heirs, representatives or assigns, have any interest in or claim against the funds and property of the Association, because or by reason of his membership in the Association.

Licenses.

11. Licenses to practise as customs house brokers shall be issued by the Department of Customs and Excise, of Canada, only to members of the Association, and to persons holding certificates from such Association.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 11.

An Act to incorporate Dominion Chartered Customs House Brokers Association.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 23rd JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92377 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 11.

An Act to incorporate Dominion Chartered Customs House Brokers Association.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that an Act may be passed incorporating them as an association under the name of Dominion Chartered Customs House Brokers Association, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. William George Stuart, Nathan Mendelssohn, John Raymond Stewart, Charles Edward Racine, James Kiely, John Ainslie Finlayson, customs house brokers, all of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, and Maurice G. Thompson, of Toronto, in the province of Ontario; William G. Bell, of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, and David Leith, of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, customs house brokers, together with such other persons as may become members of the Association are incorporated under the name of Dominion Chartered Customs House Brokers Association, hereinafter called "the Association".

Corporate name.

Objects and powers.

2. The purposes of the Association shall be to fix standards of skill and competency for its members and thereby promote efficiency in customs house brokers, and for the said purposes the Association may throughout Canada,—

(a) hold such examinations as are found expedient; and

(b) grant certificates of efficiency to persons who have passed such examinations.

Membership.

3. The membership of the Association shall consist of persons who have passed the prescribed examinations, and of such persons as the directors may admit as non-certifi-

cated members until such time as they have passed the prescribed examinations, and of whose qualifications and fitness the directors may approve.

Real and personal property.

4. The Association may receive, accept, purchase and hold any personal property, lands, buildings and hereditaments, for the purposes of the Association, and may sell, mortgage, lease or dispose of the same, but so that the Association shall apply all its profits, if any, or other income, in promoting its objects, and shall not at any time pay any dividends to its members. The provisions of this section shall not prevent the remuneration of members of the board of directors or officers of the Association for services rendered, out of any surplus remaining after the ordinary expenses of the Association have been met.

Head office.

5. The head office of the Association shall be in the city of Montreal.

Board of directors.

6. The business and affairs of the Association shall be managed by a board of directors consisting of not less than six and not more than twenty-one members, to be constituted in such manner as may be provided by by-law; and the persons named in section one of this Act shall be the officers and directors of the Association, until others, under the provisions of this Act, are elected to fill their places.

Meetings.

7. The first general meeting of the Association shall be held during the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, at such time and place, and upon such notice as the directors may decide. Subsequent meetings of the Association shall be held as the by-laws of the Association may provide, but at least one such meeting shall be held in each calendar year. At any general or special meeting members may be represented and vote by proxy, but no such proxy shall be exercised by a person who is not a member of the Association.

By-laws of directors.

8. The objects and powers of the Association shall be carried out and exercised under by-laws and resolutions passed by the directors, and every such by-law, unless in the meantime confirmed at a general meeting of the Association called for the purpose of considering it, shall have force only until the next annual meeting, and in default of confirmation thereat shall cease to have force: Provided always that any by-law passed by the directors may be repealed, amended, varied or otherwise dealt with by the Association, at any general annual meeting or at a special general meeting called for the purpose.

By-laws of Association.

9. The Association in general or special meetings assembled may make by-laws for carrying out its objects, and exercising the powers conferred upon it by its Act of incorporation.

Termination of membership.

10. If any person ceases, for any cause whatever, to be a member of the Association he shall not, nor shall his heirs, representatives or assigns, have any interest in or claim against the funds and property of the Association, because or by reason of his membership in the Association.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 12.

An Act respecting The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.

First reading, February 26, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. GERMAN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92363 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 12.

An Act respecting The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.

1891, c. 86; 1893, c. 62; 1895, c. 66; 1896 (1), c. 39; 1903, c. 197; 1905, c. 165; 1915, c. 57; 1916, c. 50; 1917, c. 58; 1918, c. 57.

WHEREAS The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company has by its petition prayed for the passing of an Act authorizing it to construct an extension of its line of railway from a point at or near Coyle Station in the township of Crowland, in the county of Welland, to the town of Port Colborne, in the said county; and it is expedient to grant the prayer of said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Extension of railway authorized.

1. The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Company") may within two years after the passing of this Act commence to construct a line of railway extending from a point at or near the present terminus of its line of railway at or near Coyle Station in the township of Crowland, in the county of Welland, thence in a general southerly direction through the townships of Crowland and Humberstone, the village of Humberstone and the town of Port Colborne to a point in the town of Port Colborne on the north shore of Lake Erie west of the Welland Canal and to a point in the town of Port Colborne on the north shore of Lake Erie east of the Welland Canal, all in the province of Ontario; and may within five years after the passing of this Act complete the said line of railway; and if within the said periods respectively the said line of railway is not commenced or is not completed and put in operation the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said line as then remains uncompleted.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 13.

An Act respecting a patent of West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company.

First reading, February 26, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. JACOBS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92361 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 13.

An Act respecting a patent of West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company of the city of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, has by its petition represented that it is the present owner of Canadian Patent No. 135,250 granted on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1911, to Viggo Drewsen, of the city of Brooklyn, in the State of New York aforesaid, for fibre manufacture; that the said patent expired by reason of the non-payment of the fee required by *The Patent Act*; and has prayed that the Commissioner of Patents be authorized to receive the payment of the fee so required, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition; Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S. c. 69.

Extension of time for payment of fees.

1923, c. 23.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in *The Patent Act*, or in the patent mentioned in the preamble, the Commissioner of Patents may, within three months after the passing of this Act, receive from the holder of the said patent, payment of the full fees required by *The Patent Act* and such payment shall avail to the same extent as if it had been made within the time required by *The Patent Act*.

Rights saved.

2. If any person has during the period between the expiry of the six years from the date of such patent, and the twenty-second day of November, 1924, commenced to construct, manufacture, use or sell in Canada the invention covered by said patent, such person may continue to construct, manufacture, use and sell the said invention in as full and ample a manner as if this Act had not been passed.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 13.

An Act respecting a patent of West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 24th MARCH, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92375 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 13.

An Act respecting a patent of West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company of the city of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, has by its petition represented that it is the present owner of Canadian Patent No. 135,250 granted on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1911, to Viggo Drewsen, of the city of Brooklyn, in the State of New York aforesaid, for fibre manufacture; that the said patent expired by reason of the non-payment of the fee required by *The Patent Act;* and also because of failure to manufacture in Canada within the prescribed time the invention covered by the said patent, and has prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and has prayed that the Commissioner of Patents be authorized to receive the payment of the fee so required, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition; Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S. c. 69.

Extension of time for application to revive patent.

1. If the patentee designated by the patent mentioned in the preamble to this Act or his assignee or other legal representative makes, within three months from the date of the passing of this Act, an application to the Commissioner of Patents for an order restoring and reviving that patent notwithstanding non-payment of fees or failure to manufacture within Canada the invention covered by the said Patent, the provisions of section forty-seven of *The Patent Act*, except the two years' limitation of time for such application contained in that section, shall apply to that patent, and complying with those provisions the Commissioner of Patents may make either an order for restoring and reviving the patent or an order dismissing the application.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 14.

An Act respecting a patent of Edgeworth Greene.

First reading, February 26, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. JACOBS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92091 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 14.

An Act respecting a patent of Edgeworth Greene.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edgeworth Greene, has by his petition represented that he is a resident of the city of Montclair, in the State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, and is the present owner of Canadian patent No. 149802 issued the fifth day of August, 1913, for non-refillable bottles, and of Canadian patent No. 161821 issued the sixth day of April, 1915, for non-refillable bottles; and of Canadian patent No. 170568 issued the fourth day of July, 1916, for mutilatable retaining casings for bottles; and whereas the said Edgeworth Greene has prayed that the said patents or either of them shall not be void notwithstanding the non-payment of fees and the failure to construct or manufacture in Canada, or the importation into Canada of the inventions covered by the said patents, during the period between the tenth day of January, 1922, and the first day of December, 1923; and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Extension of time for payment of fees.

1923, c. 23.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in *The Patent Act* or in the patents mentioned in the preamble, the Commissioner of Patents may, within three months after the passing of this Act, receive from the holder of the said patents payment of the full fees required by *The Patent Act* for the further term, and said patents and such fees shall avail to the same extent and shall have the same effect as if they had been made within the time required by *The Patent Act*.

Patents not to be void.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in *The Patent Act* or in the patents mentioned in the preamble, said patents, or either of them, shall not be void by reason of the failure to construct or manufacture in Canada or by reason of the importation into Canada of the inventions covered thereby during the period between the tenth day of January, 1922, and the first day of December, 1923.

Rights saved.

3. If any person has within the period between the expiry of six years from the respective dates of the said patents and the eighteenth day of October, 1924, commenced to construct, manufacture, use or sell in Canada the invention covered by the said patent, such person may continue to construct, manufacture, use or sell the said invention in as full and ample a manner as if this Act had not been passed.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 14.

An Act respecting a patent of Edgeworth Greene.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 24th MARCH, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
91632 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 14.

An Act respecting a patent of Edgeworth Greene.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edgeworth Greene, has by his petition represented that he is a resident of the city of Montclair, in the State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, and is the present owner of Canadian patent No. 149802 issued the fifth day of August, 1913, for non-refillable bottles, and of Canadian patent No. 161821 issued the sixth day of April, 1915, for non-refillable bottles; and of Canadian patent No. 170568 issued the fourth day of July, 1916, for multilatable retaining casings for bottles; and that the said patents have expired by reason of the non-payment of fees and the failure to construct or manufacture in Canada, and by the importation into Canada of the inventions covered by the said patents, during the period between the tenth day of January, 1922, and the first day of December, 1923; and has prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Extension of time for application to revive patent.

1. If the patentee designated by the patent mentioned in the preamble to this Act or his assignee or other legal representative makes, within three months from the date of the passing of this Act, an application to the Commissioner of Patents for an order restoring and reviving that patent notwithstanding non-payment of fees or failure to manufacture within Canada the invention covered by the said Patent, the provisions of section forty-seven of *The Patent Act*, except the two years' limitation of time for such application contained in that section, shall apply to that patent, and complying with those provisions the Commissioner of Patents may make either an order for restoring and reviving the patent or an order dismissing the application.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 15.

An Act respecting a patent of Blair Engineering Company of Canada, Limited.

First reading, February 26, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. McMaster.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92089 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 15.

An Act respecting a patent of Blair Engineering Company of Canada, Limited.

Preamble.

R.S., c. 79.

WHEREAS Blair Engineering Company of Canada, Limited, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, a corporation organized under the *Companies Act* of Canada, has by its petition shown that it is the owner by assignment No. 58819, dated the first day of February, 1910, of Canadian patent No. 109293 granted on the twenty-fourth day of December, 1907, to Thomas S. Blair Jr. for furnaces; and whereas the said Company has prayed that the term of duration of the said patent shall be extended seven years, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Duration of patent extended.

1923, c. 23.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in *The Patent Act* or in the patent referred to in the preamble, the term of duration of the said patent shall be extended seven years and the patent shall remain in full force and effect until the twenty-fourth day of December, 1931.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 16.

An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act.

First reading, February 26, 1925.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92894 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 16.

An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act.

R.S. c. 139; 1913, c. 51.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Subsection two of section thirty-two of the *Supreme Court Act*, as enacted by chapter fifty-one of the statutes of 1913, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Dates of sessions of Supreme Court.

"(2) The first session shall begin on the first Tuesday in February, the second on the first Tuesday in May, and the third on the first Tuesday in October, in each year."

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of this amendment is to change the date of the October sittings from the second to the first Tuesday in October. Subsection 2 reads as follows:—

"(2) The first session shall begin on the first Tuesday in February, the second on the first Tuesday in May, and the third on the second Tuesday in October, in each year."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 16.

An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act.

(Reprinted as proposed to be amended in Committee of the Whole House.)

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3344 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 16.

An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act.

R.S. c. 139; 1913, c. 51.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Subsection two of section thirty-two of the *Supreme Court Act*, as enacted by chapter fifty-one of the statutes of 1913, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Dates of sessions of Supreme Court.

"(2) The first session shall begin on the first Tuesday in February, the second on the first Tuesday in May, and the third on the first Tuesday in October, in each year."

Appeals from court of last resort.

2. Section thirty-six of the said Act, as enacted by chapter thirty-two of the statutes of 1920, is amended by striking out paragraph *(b)* thereof, and substituting therefor the following:—

"*(b)* a judgment granting a motion for a nonsuit or directing a new trial."

Leave to appeal by provincial court of last resort.

3. Section forty-one of the said Act, as enacted by chapter thirty-two of the statutes of 1920, is amended by striking out the last four lines of the section, and substituting the following:—

"If a special leave to appeal has been refused by the highest Court of final resort in the province the Supreme Court may nevertheless grant such leave during the period fixed by section sixty-nine or within thirty days thereafter, or within such further extended period as the Court or a Judge may upon cause shown in the particular case, either before or after the expiry of the said thirty days, fix or allow."

Procedure in appeals.

4. Section sixty-nine of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Notice of intention to limit appeal.

"(2) The appellant may appeal from the whole or any part of any judgment, or order, and at the time of bringing the appeal he shall, if he intends to limit the appeal, give notice stating that part only of such judgment or order is complained of, and shall in the notice specify such part."

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. The purpose of this amendment is to change the date of the October sittings from the second to the first Tuesday in October. Subsection 2 reads as follows:—

"(2) The first session shall begin on the first Tuesday in February, the second on the first Tuesday in May, and the third on the second Tuesday in October, in each year."

2. The underlined word "granting" is substituted for the word "upon" in the existing paragraph.

3. The underlined words are to be added to the section.

4. Section sixty-nine as amended by 1920, c. 32, reads as follows:—

"**69.** Except as otherwise provided, every appeal shall be brought within sixty days from the signing or entry or pronouncing of the judgment appealed from: Provided that the months of July and August shall be excluded in the computation of the said sixty days."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 16.

An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
2nd JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92909 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 16.

An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act.

R.S. c. 139; 1913, c. 51.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Subsection two of section thirty-two of the *Supreme Court Act*, as enacted by chapter fifty-one of the statutes of 1913, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Dates of sessions of Supreme Court.

"(2) The first session shall begin on the first Tuesday in February, the second on the first Tuesday in May, and the third on the first Tuesday in October, in each year."

Appeals from court of last resort.

2. Section thirty-six of the said Act, as enacted by chapter thirty-two of the statutes of 1920, is amended by striking out paragraph *(b)* thereof, and substituting therefor the following:—

"*(b)* a judgment granting a motion for a nonsuit or directing a new trial."

Leave to appeal by provincial court of last resort.

3. Section forty-one of the said Act, as enacted by chapter thirty-two of the statutes of 1920, is amended by striking out the last four lines of the section, and substituting the following:—

"If a special leave to appeal has been refused by the highest Court of final resort in the province the Supreme Court may nevertheless grant such leave during the period fixed by section sixty-nine or within thirty days thereafter, or within such further extended period as the Court or a Judge may upon cause shown in the particular case, either before or after the expiry of the said thirty days, fix or allow."

Procedure in appeals.

4. Section sixty-nine of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Notice of intention to limit appeal.

"(2) The appellant may appeal from the whole or any part of any judgment, or order, and at the time of bringing the appeal he shall, if he intends to limit the appeal, give notice stating that part only of such judgment or order is complained of, and shall in the notice specify such part."

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. The purpose of this amendment is to change the date of the October sittings from the second to the first Tuesday in October. Subsection 2 reads as follows:—

"(2) The first session shall begin on the first Tuesday in February, the second on the first Tuesday in May, and the third on the second Tuesday in October, in each year."

2. The underlined word "granting" is substituted for the word "upon" in the existing paragraph.

3. The underlined words are to be added to the section.

4. Section sixty-nine as amended by 1920, c. 32, reads as follows:—

"**69.** Except as otherwise provided, every appeal shall be brought within sixty days from the signing or entry or pronouncing of the judgment appealed from: Provided that the months of July and August shall be excluded in the computation of the said sixty days."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 17.

An Act respecting the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company.

First reading, March 4, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. JELLIFF.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92463 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 17.

1900, c. 79;
1903, c. 187;
1904, cc. 42, 43;
1905, c. 52;
1906, c. 53;
1911, c. 32;
1912, c. 62;
1913, c. 60.

An Act respecting the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company has by its petition prayed for the passing of an Act authorizing it to construct the lines of railway as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Extension of time for construction.

1. The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, hereinafter called "the Company," may within two years after the passing of this Act commence to construct the following lines of railway, namely:—

(a) From a point at or near Cardston in township three, range twenty-five, west of the fourth meridian, in a generally northwesterly direction across the Blood Indian Reserve, thence in a northerly and northeasterly direction to a point at or near Glenwoodville, in township five, range twenty-seven, west of the fourth meridian, a distance of about thirty miles, all in the Province of Alberta;

(b) From a point at or near Woolford in township three, range twenty-four, west of the fourth meridian, thence in a generally southerly and southeasterly direction to a point in township one, range twenty-three, west of the fourth meridian, a distance of about fifteen miles, all in the Province of Alberta;

Extension of time for completion.

And may within five years after the passing of this Act complete the said lines of railway; and if within the said periods respectively the said lines of railway are not commenced or are not completed and put in operation the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said lines of railway as shall then remain uncompleted.

Issue of securities.

2. The amount of the securities to be issued by the Company in respect of the said railways shall not exceed forty thousand dollars ($40,000) per mile of its railway, and such securities may be issued only in proportion to the length of railway constructed or under contract to be constructed.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 17.

An Act respecting the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 20th MARCH, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92500 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 17.

1900, c. 79;
1903, c. 187;
1904, cc. 42, 43;
1905, c. 52;
1906, c. 53;
1911, c. 32;
1912, c. 62;
1913, c. 60.

An Act respecting the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company has by its petition prayed for the passing of an Act authorizing it to construct the lines of railway as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Extension of time for construction.

1. The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, hereinafter called "the Company," may within two years after the passing of this Act commence to construct the following lines of railway, namely:—

(a) From a point at or near Cardston in township three, range twenty-five, west of the fourth meridian, in a generally northwesterly direction across the Blood Indian Reserve, thence in a northerly and northeasterly direction to a point at or near Glenwoodville, in township five, range twenty-seven, west of the fourth meridian, a distance of about thirty miles, all in the Province of Alberta;

(b) From a point at or near Woolford in township three, range twenty-four, west of the fourth meridian, thence in a generally southerly and southeasterly direction to a point in township one, range twenty-three, west of the fourth meridian, a distance of about fifteen miles, all in the Province of Alberta;

Extension of time for completion.

And may within five years after the passing of this Act complete the said lines of railway; and if within the said periods respectively the said lines of railway are not commenced or are not completed and put in operation the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said lines of railway as shall then remain uncompleted.

Issue of securities.

2. The amount of the securities to be issued by the Company in respect of the said railways shall not exceed forty thousand dollars ($40,000) per mile of its railway, and such securities may be issued only in proportion to the length of railway constructed or under contract to be constructed.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 18.

An Act respecting The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada.

First reading, March 4, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. STEWART (Humboldt).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92461 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

1893, c. 52;
1908, c. 126;
1910, c. 121;
1911, c. 109;
1912, c. 115;
1913, c. 144;
1914, c. 97;
1915, c. 47;
1919, c. 90;
1921, c. 65;
1923, c. 78.

BILL 18.

An Act respecting The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada.

Preamble.

WHEREAS The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada has by its petition prayed for the passing of an Act extending the time for the commencement and completion of a certain line of railway, extending from Theodore in the Province of Saskatchewan westerly to a point between Govan and Lanigan in the said province, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Extension of time for construction.

1. The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada, hereinafter called "the Company," may within two years after the passing of this Act commence to construct the line of railway which it was authorized to construct by paragraph *(b)*, section one, chapter sixty-five of the statutes of 1921, namely:—

From a point at or near Theodore in or about township twenty-eight, range six or seven, west of the second meridian, thence in a generally westerly direction to a point between Govan and Lanigan on the Pheasant Hills Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway;

Extension of time for completion.

And may within five years after the passing of this Act complete the said line of railway; and if within the said periods respectively the said line of railway is not commenced or is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said line of railway as shall then remain uncompleted.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 18.

An Act respecting The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 20th MARCH, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92499 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

1893, c. 52;
1908, c. 126;
1910, c. 121;
1911, c. 109;
1912, c. 115;
1913, c. 144;
1914, c. 97;
1915, c. 47;
1919, c. 90;
1921, c. 65;
1923, c. 78.

BILL 18.

An Act respecting The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada.

Preamble.

WHEREAS The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada has by its petition prayed for the passing of an Act extending the time for the commencement and completion of a certain line of railway, extending from Theodore in the Province of Saskatchewan westerly to a point between Govan and Lanigan in the said province, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Extension of time for construction.

1. The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada, hereinafter called "the Company," may within two years after the passing of this Act commence to construct the line of railway which it was authorized to construct by paragraph *(b)*, section one, chapter sixty-five of the statutes of 1921, namely:—

From a point at or near Theodore in or about township twenty-eight, range six or seven, west of the second meridian, thence in a generally westerly direction to a point between Govan and Lanigan on the Pheasant Hills Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway;

Extension of time for completion.

And may within five years after the passing of this Act complete the said line of railway; and if within the said periods respectively the said line of railway is not commenced or is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said line of railway as shall then remain uncompleted.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 19.

An Act respecting a patent of The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited.

First reading, March 4, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. MARLER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92092 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 19.

An Act respecting a patent of The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited.

Preamble.

1903, c. 149.

WHEREAS the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, a body politic and corporate, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, has by its petition shown that it is the owner of Canadian Patent No. 98083 granted on the twentieth day of March, 1906, for certain new and useful improvements in instruments for converting alternating electric currents into continuous currents; and whereas the said Company has prayed that the term of duration of the said patent shall be extended seven years, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Duration of patent extended.

1923, c. 23.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in *The Patent Act* or in the patent referred to in the preamble, the term of duration of the said patent shall be extended seven years, and the said patent shall remain in full force and effect until the twentieth day of March, 1931.

Rights saved.

2. If any person has in the period between the twentieth day of March, 1924, and the twenty-second day of November, 1924, commenced to construct, manufacture, use or sell in Canada the invention covered by the said patent, such person may continue to construct, manufacture, use or sell the said invention so manufactured in as full and ample a manner as if this Act had not been passed.

Making for export not affected.

3. This Act shall not affect or restrict in any way the manufacture in Canada of the invention covered by the said patent for export out of Canada.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 20.

An Act respecting a patent owned by the Concrete Surfacing Machinery Company.

First reading, March 5, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. CHEVRIER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92360 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 20.

An Act respecting a patent owned by the Concrete Surfacing Machinery Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Concrete Surfacing Machinery Company, hereinafter called "the Company", has by its petition set forth in effect that it is a company duly constituted under the laws of the State of Ohio, one of the United States of America, that it is doing business in the city of Cincinnati, in the said State of Ohio, and that it is the owner of a patent for a new and useful tool for stones, etc., namely, a patent numbered 171,557, dated the twenty-ninth day of August, 1916, the said patent having been issued under the provisions of *The Patent Act*, and under the seal of the Patent Office for the term of six years from the date thereof, the said patent having become void because of failure to pay the balance of the fees for the full term of eighteen years and because of failure to comply with the requirements of section thirty-eight of the said Act as to importation and manufacture in Canada of the invention for which the said patent was granted; and whereas by its petition the Company has in effect prayed that it may be enacted as hereinafter set forth: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., 1906, c. 69.

Commissioner may restore patent or dismiss application.

1. If the Company, its assignee or other legal representative makes, within three months from the date of the passing of this Act, an application to the Commissioner of Patents for an order restoring and reviving the patent designated in the preamble to this Act notwithstanding failure to pay the balance of the fees, or manufacture in Canada the invention for which the said patent was granted, and notwithstanding the importation into Canada of such invention, the provisions of section forty-seven of *The Patent Act*, except the two years' limitation of time for such application contained in that section, shall apply to such patent, and complying with those provisions the Commissioner of Patents may make either an order restoring and reviving the patent or an order dismissing the application.

1923, c. 23.

Rights saved.

2. If any person has in the period between the twenty-ninth day of August, 1922, and the seventh day of February, 1925, commenced to construct, manufacture, use or sell in Canada the invention covered by the said patent, such person may continue to construct, manufacture, use or sell the said invention in as full and ample a manner as if this Act had not been passed.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 20.

An Act respecting a patent owned by the Concrete Surfacing Machinery Company.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 9th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92380 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 20.

An Act respecting a patent owned by the Concrete Surfacing Machinery Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Concrete Surfacing Machinery Company, hereinafter called "the Company", has by its petition set forth in effect that it is a company duly constituted under the laws of the State of Ohio, one of the United States of America, that it is doing business in the city of Cincinnati, in the said State of Ohio, and that it is the owner of a patent for a new and useful tool for stones, etc., namely, a patent numbered 171,557, dated the twenty-ninth day of August, 1916, the said patent having been issued under the provisions of *The Patent Act*, and under the seal of the Patent Office for the term of six years from the date thereof, the said patent having become void because of failure to pay the balance of the fees for the full term of eighteen years and because of failure to comply with the requirements of section thirty-eight of the said Act as to importation and manufacture in Canada of the invention for which the said patent was granted; and whereas by its petition the Company has in effect prayed that it may be enacted as hereinafter set forth: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., 1906, c. 69.

Commissioner may restore patent or dismiss application.

1. If the Company, its assignee or other legal representative makes, within three months from the date of the passing of this Act, an application to the Commissioner of Patents for an order restoring and reviving the patent designated in the preamble to this Act notwithstanding failure to pay the balance of the fees, or manufacture in Canada the invention for which the said patent was granted, and notwithstanding the importation into Canada of such invention, the provisions of section forty-seven of *The Patent Act*, except the two years' limitation of time for such application contained in that section, shall apply to such patent, and complying with those provisions the Commissioner of Patents may make either an order restoring and reviving the patent or an order dismissing the application.

1923, c. 23.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 21.

An Act respecting The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited.

First reading, March 5, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. CASGRAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92356 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 21.

An Act respecting The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited.

Preamble.

WHEREAS The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, has, by its petition, represented that it was duly incorporated by chapter one hundred and forty-nine of the statutes of 1903, and has prayed for an Act to change its name, and to ratify and confirm a certain by-law, No. XXXI, reducing the par value of the shares of the Company from two dollars and fifty cents to one dollar each and maintaining the capital stock of the Company at seven million five hundred thousand dollars by a further issue of four million five hundred thousand shares; and to authorize it to conduct a business of telephone communication; and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1903, c. 149.

Name changed.

1. The name of The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, mentioned in the preamble, hereinafter called "the Company", is hereby changed to "Canadian Marconi Company", but such change of name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of the Company, nor in any way affect any suit or proceedings now pending or judgment existing either by or in favour of or against the Company which, notwithstanding such change in the name of the Company, may be prosecuted, continued, completed and enforced as if this Act had not been passed.

Existing rights saved.

By-law confirmed.

2. The by-law of the Company passed by the directors and approved by the shareholders, and designated by-law No. XXXI, reducing the par value of the shares of the Company from two dollars and fifty cents to one dollar each and maintaining the capital stock of the Company at seven million five hundred thousand dollars by a further issue of

four million five hundred thousand shares, is hereby ratified and confirmed.

3. Sections seven and eleven of chapter one hundred and forty-nine of the statutes of 1903 are hereby repealed, and the following sections are substituted therefor:—

Capita stock.

"**7.** The capital stock of the Company shall be seven million five hundred thousand dollars, divided into seven million five hundred thousand shares of one dollar each.

Increase or reduction of capital.

"**11.** No by-law for increasing or reducing the capital stock of the Company shall have any force or effect until it is approved of by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a special general meeting of shareholders called for the purpose of considering such by-law."

Power to carry on telephonic communication.

4. The Company may conduct a business of telephonic communication by means of wireless or other system of telephony, and all the powers granted to it by said chapter one hundred and forty-nine of the statutes of 1903 with respect to the business of telegraphy may be exercised with respect to the business of telephony.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The sections repealed read as follows:—

"**7.** The capital stock of the new Company shall be five million dollars, divided into one million shares of five dollars each.

"**11.** No by-law for increasing or reducing the capital stock, shall have any force or effect until it is approved of by the votes of holders of at least two-thirds in value of the subscribed capital stock present or represented by proxy at a special general meeting duly called for the purpose of considering such by-law."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 21.

An Act respecting The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 24th APRIL, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92382 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 21.

An Act respecting The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited.

Preamble.

WHEREAS The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, has, by its petition, represented that it was duly incorporated by chapter one hundred and forty-nine of the statutes of 1903, and has prayed for an Act to change its name, and to ratify and confirm a certain by-law, No. XXXI, reducing the par value of the shares of the Company from two dollars and fifty cents to one dollar each and maintaining the capital stock of the Company at seven million five hundred thousand dollars by a further issue of four million five hundred thousand shares; and to authorize it to conduct a business of telephone communication; and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1903, c. 149.

Name changed.

1. The name of The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, mentioned in the preamble, hereinafter called "the Company", is hereby changed to "Canadian Marconi Company", but such change of name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of the Company, nor in any way affect any suit or proceedings now pending or judgment existing either by or in favour of or against the Company which, notwithstanding such change in the name of the Company, may be prosecuted, continued, completed and enforced as if this Act had not been passed.

Existing rights saved.

By-law confirmed.

2. The by-law of the Company passed by the directors and approved by the shareholders, and designated by-law No. XXXI, reducing the par value of the shares of the Company from two dollars and fifty cents to one dollar each and maintaining the capital stock of the Company at seven million five hundred thousand dollars by a further issue of

four million five hundred thousand shares, is hereby ratified and confirmed.

3. Sections seven and eleven of chapter one hundred and forty-nine of the statutes of 1903 are hereby repealed, and the following sections are substituted therefor:—

Capital stock.

"**7.** The capital stock of the Company shall be seven million five hundred thousand dollars, divided into seven million five hundred thousand shares of one dollar each.

Increase or reduction of capital.

"**11.** No by-law for increasing or reducing the capital stock of the Company shall have any force or effect until it is approved of by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a special general meeting of shareholders called for the purpose of considering such by-law."

Power to carry on telephonic communication.

4. The Company may conduct a business of telephonic communication by means of wireless telephony, and subject to the provisions of section three hundred and seventy-five of *The Railway Act, 1919*, the Company shall have power to transmit telegraph and telephone messages for the public and to collect tolls therefor.

Charges for messages.

5. Section seventeen of chapter one hundred and forty-nine of the statutes of 1903 is repealed.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The sections repealed read as follows:—

"**7.** The capital stock of the new Company shall be five million dollars, divided into one million shares of five dollars each.

"**11.** No by-law for increasing or reducing the capital stock, shall have any force or effect until it is approved of by the votes of holders of at least two-thirds in value of the subscribed capital stock present or represented by proxy at a special general meeting duly called for the purpose of considering such by-law."

5. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**17.** The new Company may transmit messages and communications for the public and collect rates and charges therefor, but no rates or charges shall be demanded or taken for the transmission of any message or communication until it has been approved of by the Governor in Council, who may also revise such rates and charges from time to time."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 22.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.

First reading, March 5, 1925.

Mr. MARTELL.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
93803 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 22.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.

R.S. c. 146.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Raffles at church bazaars.

1. Paragraph *(b)* of subsection six of section two hundred and thirty-six of the *Criminal Code* is hereby repealed.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The paragraph repealed reads as follows:—

"(*b*) Raffles for prizes of small value at any bazaar held for any charitable or religious object, if permission to hold the same has been obtained from the city or other municipal council, or from the mayor, reeve or other chief officer of the city, town or other municipality, wherein such bazaar is held, and the articles raffled for thereat have first been offered for sale and none of them are of a value exceeding fifty dollars."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 23.

An Act respecting The Toronto Terminals Railway Company.

First reading, March 10, 1925.

The MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
93252 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 23.

An Act respecting The Toronto Terminals Railway Company.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1906, c. 170; 1924, c. 70,

1. Subsection three of section 15A of chapter one hundred and seventy of the statutes of 1906, as enacted by section six of chapter seventy of the statutes of 1924, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Issue of securities by C.N.R. to purchase securities of Company.

"(3) The Canadian National Railway Company may issue, in addition to the security issue authorized by subsection two of this section, bonds, debentures or other securities to an amount not exceeding seven million dollars to be used,—

Purposes for which to be used.

(a) In the purchase at par of securities issued by the Company not exceeding, together with the securities purchased under the provisions of subsection two of this section, one-half of the total securities to be issued by the Company for the purpose of its undertaking;

(b) In defraying the cost of portions of the said Viaduct and Works, which will not be included in the works to be owned by the Company and will have to be constructed for or by the Canadian National Railway Company itself."

Explanatory Note.

The object of this Bill is to provide that the proceeds of the securities which the Canadian National Railway Company was authorized to issue may be used not only to purchase one-half of the securities to be issued by the Terminals Company in respect of the portions of the viaduct and works to be used in common by the Canadian National Railway Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, but also to defray the cost of portions of the viaduct and works to be constructed for or by and to be used exclusively by the Canadian National Railway Company. The amending Act will not change the amount of the bond issue now provided, but will merely approve the method in which it will necessarily be employed.

The words underlined in the Bill are new.

The subsection repealed reads as follows:

"(3) The Canadian National Railway Company may issue, in addition to the security issue authorized by subsection two of this section, bonds, debentures or other securities to an amount not exceeding seven million dollars to be used in the purchase of securities, not exceeding, together with the securities *issued* under the provisions of subsection two of this section, at par, one-half of the total securities to be issued by the Company for the purposes of its undertaking."

Issue of securities by C.N.R. to purchase securities of Company.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 23.

An Act respecting The Toronto Terminals Railway Company.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 19th MARCH, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
93254 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 23.

An Act respecting The Toronto Terminals Railway Company.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1906, c. 170; 1924, c. 70,

1. Subsection three of section 15A of chapter one hundred and seventy of the statutes of 1906, as enacted by section six of chapter seventy of the statutes of 1924, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Issue of securities by C.N.R. to purchase securities of Company.

"(3) The Canadian National Railway Company may issue, in addition to the security issue authorized by subsection two of this section, bonds, debentures or other securities to an amount not exceeding seven million dollars to be used,—

Purposes for which to be used.

(a) In the purchase at par of securities issued by the Company not exceeding, together with the securities purchased under the provisions of subsection two of this section, one-half of the total securities to be issued by the Company for the purpose of its undertaking;

(b) In defraying the cost of portions of the said Viaduct and Works, which will not be included in the works to be owned by the Company and will have to be constructed for or by the Canadian National Railway Company itself."

Explanatory Note.

The object of this Bill is to provide that the proceeds of the securities which the Canadian National Railway Company was authorized to issue may be used not only to purchase one-half of the securities to be issued by the Terminals Company in respect of the portions of the viaduct and works to be used in common by the Canadian National Railway Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, but also to defray the cost of portions of the viaduct and works to be constructed for or by and to be used exclusively by the Canadian National Railway Company. The amending Act will not change the amount of the bond issue now provided, but will merely approve the method in which it will necessarily be employed.

The words underlined in the Bill are new.

The subsection repealed reads as follows:

"(3) The Canadian National Railway Company may issue, in addition to the security issue authorized by subsection two of this section, bonds, debentures or other securities to an amount not exceeding seven million dollars to be used in the purchase of securities, not exceeding, together with the securities *issued* under the provisions of subsection two of this section, at par, one-half of the total securities to be issued by the Company for the purposes of its undertaking."

Issue of securities by C.N.R. to purchase securities of Company.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 24.

An Act to amend The Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act, 1911.

First reading, March 11, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. CHURCH.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92358 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 24.

An Act to amend The Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act, 1911.

1911, c. 26.

WHEREAS The Toronto Harbour Commissioners have by their petition prayed for an Act extending the powers of the Commissioners, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act, 1925.*

Additional powers.

2. The Toronto Harbour Commissioners, hereinafter called "the Commissioners," shall have power in addition to all other powers vested in them—:

Guarantee bonds or securities of, or finance, persons or corporations leasing or buying property.

(a) To guarantee the bonds, debentures and other securities of any person, firm or body corporate purchasing or leasing property from the Commissioners or carrying on business of any kind upon property leased or purchased from the Commissioners and to otherwise finance or assist in financing any person, firm or body corporate so purchasing or leasing or carrying on business as aforesaid: Provided that the powers in this subsection contained shall only be exercised after approval in each case in which it is proposed to exercise such powers has been given by resolution passed by the Council of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Toronto;

To construct buildings.

(b) To construct, maintain and equip on its own lands such buildings and structures as it may deem suitable or desirable, having regard to the situation of such lands;

To conduct amusements, recreation and play grounds or grant permits for the same.

(c) To conduct amusements, recreation grounds and playgrounds, public or private, or arrange with others to conduct them on the Commissioners' Lands, or such parts thereof as the Commissioners may deem

suitable for the purpose, and to charge or receive compensation for the use, enjoyment of such amusements and admission to such grounds and use of such lands in such way as the Commissioners may think proper, and to permit others to conduct and operate such amusements, recreation grounds and play grounds, public or private, and to make charges therefor either wholly for themselves, or partly for themselves and partly for the Commissioners, or wholly for the Commissioners, as the Commissioners may think proper, and to construct and erect on such lands such buildings and structures as they may deem advisable for the aforesaid purposes and to lease the said lands and structures as they may think proper;

To operate steamers and ferry boats.

(d) To lease, hire, purchase and operate steamers, ferry boats and other vessels within the port and harbour of Toronto for the purpose of carrying passengers and freight and to charge and collect proper compensation for so doing.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 25.

An Act to amend The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

First reading, March 12, 1925.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94012 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 25.

An Act to amend The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

1907, c. 20; 1910, c. 29; 1918, c. 27; 1920, c. 29.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907*, is amended by inserting after section two thereof the following:—

"APPLICATION OF ACT.

Disputes to which Act shall apply.

"**2A.**(1) This Act shall apply to the following disputes only:—

Disputes relating to employment on works within authority of Parliament.

(i) Any dispute in relation to employment upon or in connection with any work, undertaking or business which is within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, including but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing:

Navigation and shipping.

(a) works, undertakings or business operated or carried on for or in connection with navigation and shipping, whether inland or maritime;

Steamship and railway lines and other works connecting provinces or extending beyond province.

(b) lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs and other works and undertakings connecting any province with any other or others of the provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the province;

Lines of steamships.

(c) lines of steamships between a province and any British or foreign country;

Ferries.

(d) ferries between any province and any British or foreign country, or between two provinces;

Works carried on by aliens, and foreign corporations.

(e) works, undertakings or business belonging to, carried on or operated by aliens, including foreign corporations immigrating into Canada to carry on business;

Explanatory Note

The purpose of this amendment is to limit the application of the Act in terms to matters not within the legislative jurisdiction of any province. It is recognized, of course, that the enumerative provisions of the amendment are not technically necessary for this purpose, but it is thought advisable nevertheless to insert them for purposes of convenience and to make the Act more intelligible to the bodies of employees and employers whose interests the legislation is designed to serve. These remarks apply as well to any overlapping which may be found to exist in the amendment as drawn. It is hoped that the enactment of the section in this form will tend to prevent misunderstandings and differences regarding the application of the Act to particular disputes, and to create greater certainty in the administration of the Act than would be possible if the provisions were couched in more general terms.

The purpose of paragraph (iv) is to enable any province to take advantage of the provisions of the Dominion Act should it so desire.

Works for general advantage of Canada.

(f) such works as, although wholly situate within the province, have been or may be declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada, or for the advantage of two or more of the provinces;

Works of companies under Dominion charter.

(g) works, undertakings or business of any company or corporation incorporated by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada.

Disputes not within exclusive provincial jurisdiction.

(ii) Any dispute which is not within the exclusive legislative authority of any provincial legislature to regulate in the manner provided by this Act.

Disputes during national emergency.

(iii) Any dispute which the Governor in Council may by reason of any real or apprehended national emergency declare to be subject to the provisions of this Act.

Disputes made subject to this Act by provincial legislation.

(iv) Any dispute which is within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any province and which by the legislation of the province is made subject to the provisions of this Act.

Construction of Act.

(2) The provisions of this Act shall be construed as relating only to the application of *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907*, and not so as to extend the meaning of the word "employer" as defined by section two, paragraph *(c)*, of the said Act."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 25.

An Act to amend The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 13th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94028 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 25.

An Act to amend The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

1907, c. 20; 1910, c. 29; 1918, c. 27; 1920, c. 29.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907*, is amended by inserting after section two thereof the following:—

"APPLICATION OF ACT.

Disputes to which Act shall apply.

"2A. This Act shall apply to the following disputes only:—

Disputes relating to employment on works within authority of Parliament.

(i) Any dispute in relation to employment upon or in connection with any work, undertaking or business which is within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, including but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing:

Navigation and shipping.

(a) works, undertakings or business operated or carried on for or in connection with navigation and shipping, whether inland or maritime;

Steamship and railway lines and other works connecting provinces or extending beyond province.

(b) lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs and other works and undertakings connecting any province with any other or others of the provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the province;

Lines of steamships.

(c) lines of steamships between a province and any British or foreign country;

Ferries.

(d) ferries between any province and any British or foreign country, or between two provinces;

Works carried on by aliens, and foreign corporations.

(e) works, undertakings or business belonging to, carried on or operated by aliens, including foreign corporations immigrating into Canada to carry on business;

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The purpose of this amendment is to limit the application of the Act in terms to matters not within the legislative jurisdiction of any province. It is recognized, of course, that the enumerative provisions of the amendment are not technically necessary for this purpose, but it is thought advisable nevertheless to insert them for purposes of convenience and to make the Act more intelligible to the bodies of employees and employers whose interests the legislation is designed to serve. These remarks apply as well to any overlapping which may be found to exist in the amendment as drawn. It is hoped that the enactment of the section in this form will tend to prevent misunderstandings and differences regarding the application of the Act to particular disputes, and to create greater certainty in the administration of the Act than would be possible if the provisions were couched in more general terms.

The purpose of paragraph (iv) is to enable any province to take advantage of the provisions of the Dominion Act should it so desire.

Works for general advantage of Canada.

(f) such works as, although wholly situate within the province, have been or may be declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada, or for the advantage of two or more of the provinces;

Works of companies under Dominion charter.

(g) works, undertakings or business of any company or corporation incorporated by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada.

Disputes not within exclusive provincial jurisdiction.

(ii) Any dispute which is not within the exclusive legislative authority of any provincial legislature to regulate in the manner provided by this Act.

Disputes during national emergency.

(iii) Any dispute which the Governor in Council may by reason of any real or apprehended national emergency declare to be subject to the provisions of this Act.

Disputes made subject to this Act by provincial legislation.

(iv) Any dispute which is within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any province and which by the legislation of the province is made subject to the provisions of this Act.

Construction of Act.

"2B. The provisions of this Act shall be construed as relating only to the application of *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907*, and not so as to extend the meaning of the word "employer" as defined by section two, paragraph *(c)*, of the said Act."

2. Subparagraph *(b)* of paragraph two of section fifteen of *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907*, as enacted by section two of chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1910, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Statutory declaration to accompany application for appointment of Board.

"*(b)* A statutory declaration setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant a lockout or strike will be declared, and (except where the application is made by an employer in consequence of an intended change in wages or hours proposed by the said employer) that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained; or, where a dispute directly affects employees in more than one province and such employees are members of a trade union having a general committee authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes between employers and employees and so recognized by the employer, a statutory declaration by the chairman or president and by the secretary of such committee setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarants a strike will be declared, that the dispute has been the subject of negotiations between the committee of the employees and the employer, or that it has been impossible to secure

1910, c. 29.

Declaration by officers of trade union.

[No alterations are made by the following amendments except the addition of the new words in italics.]

2. The first part of subparagraph *(b)* is unchanged. The latter part is amended as follows:—

"... failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarants a strike will be declared, that the dispute has been the subject of negotiations between the committee *of the employees* and the employer, *or that it has been impossible to secure conference or to enter into negotiations*, that all efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement have failed, and that there is no reasonable hope of securing a settlement by further *effort or* negotiations."

conference or to enter into negotiations, that all efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement have failed, and that there is no reasonable hope of securing a settlement by further effort or negotiations."

3. Section fifty-seven of the said Act, as amended by section five of chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1910, and as further amended by section five of chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1920, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Relation of parties to remain unchanged pending proceedings before a Board.

"**57.** Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended or desired change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours; and in the event of such intended or desired change resulting in a dispute, it shall be unlawful for the employer to make effective a proposed change in wages or hours or for the employees to go on strike, until the dispute has been finally dealt with by a Board, and a copy of its report has been delivered through the Registrar to both the parties affected; the application for the appointment of a Board shall be made by the employers or employees proposing the change in wages or in hours; neither of those parties shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, or on account of the dispute do or be concerned in doing directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lockout or strike, or a suspension or discontinuance of employment or work, but the relationship of employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute, or anything arising out of the dispute; but if, in the opinion of the Board, either party uses this or any other provision of this Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay, and the Board so reports to the Minister, such party shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to the same penalties as are imposed for a violation of the next preceding section."

1920, c. 29.

4. Section fifty-eight of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Penalty for causing lockout or change in wages or hours.

"**58.** Any employer declaring or causing a lockout or making effective a change in wages or hours contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars for each day or part of a day that such lockout or change exists."

3. The first twelve lines of section 57 are amended as follows. The rest of the section is not changed.

"SEC. 57.—Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended *or desired* change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours; and in the event of such intended *or desired* change resulting in a dispute, *it shall be unlawful for the employer to make effective a proposed change in wages or hours or for the employees to go on strike,* until the dispute has been finally dealt with by a Board, and a copy of its report has been delivered through the Registrar to both the parties affected; *the application for the appointment of a Board shall be made by the employers or employees proposing the change in wages or hours,* neither of those parties shall alter the conditions, etc."

4. The changes in section 58 are as follows:—

"SEC. 58.—Any employers declaring or causing a lockout *or making effective a change in wages or hours* contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars for each day or part of a day that such lockout *or change* exists."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 26.

An Act respecting a patent of Walter W. Williams.

First reading, March 17, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. McMaster.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92359 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 26.

An Act respecting a patent of Walter W. Williams.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Walter W. Williams has by his petition represented that he is a resident of the city of Bloomington, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, and that he is the owner of Canadian patent No. 242248, granted to him on the nineteenth day of August, 1924, for liquid fuel atomizers; that application for the said patent was made on the nineteenth day of January, 1923, and the required fee of fifteen dollars was paid thereon; that notice of allowance of the said patent was mailed on the twelfth day of May, 1923, but the payment of the further fee of twenty dollars, which should have been made by the twelfth day of November, 1923, was overlooked, and the application for the patent was thereby forfeited; that the petitioner then applied within six months of the said forfeiture, for restoration of the application under the provisions of subsection three of section forty-three of *The Patent Act*, and paid at the time of the said application the required fee of fifteen dollars thereon, and that the final fee of twenty dollars was paid thereon on the thirteenth day of June, 1924, and the patent was issued to the petitioner on the nineteenth day of August, 1924; that the petitioner is advised by counsel that owing to the provisions of the said subsection three of section forty-three of *The Patent Act* there are doubts as to whether a forfeited application may be restored and a patent granted thereon unless the fee of twenty dollars, payable on the grant of the patent, is paid at the same time as the fee of fifteen dollars payable for the restoration of the application; and has prayed that the action of the Commissioner in accepting the fees at the times stated, and in subsequently issuing the said patent may be approved and confirmed, and that the said patent be declared to be of as full force and effect as if the fee payable upon the grant of the patent had been paid at the time the application for restoration

1923, c. 23.

was made; and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Patent to be in force.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in *The Patent Act* or in the patent referred to in the preamble, the said patent shall be of as full force and effect as if the fee payable on the grant of the said patent had been duly paid at the time of the application for restoration of the application for said patent, and prior to the twelfth day of May, 1924.

Action of Commissioner ratified.

2. The action of the Commissioner of Patents in accepting the fee payable upon the grant on the thirteenth day of June, 1924, and in subsequently issuing the said patent on the said application on the nineteenth day of August, 1924, is hereby ratified and confirmed.

Rights saved.

3. If any person has prior to the seventh day of February, 1925, commenced to construct, manufacture, use or sell in Canada the invention covered by the said patent, such person may continue to construct, manufacture, use or sell the said invention in as full and ample a manner as if this Act had not been passed.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 26.

An Act respecting a patent of Walter W. Williams.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 12th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92376 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 26.

An Act respecting a patent of Walter W. Williams.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Walter W. Williams has by his petition represented that he is a resident of the city of Bloomington, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, and that he is the owner of Canadian patent No. 242248, granted to him on the nineteenth day of August, 1924, for liquid fuel atomizers; that application for the said patent was made on the nineteenth day of January, 1923, and the required fee of fifteen dollars was paid thereon; that notice of allowance of the said patent was mailed on the twelfth day of May, 1923, but the payment of the further fee of twenty dollars, which should have been made by the twelfth day of November, 1923, was overlooked, and the application for the patent was thereby forfeited; that the petitioner then applied within six months of the said forfeiture, for restoration of the application under the provisions of subsection three of section forty-three of *The Patent Act*, and paid at the time of the said application the required fee of fifteen dollars thereon, and that the final fee of twenty dollars was paid thereon on the thirteenth day of June, 1924, and the patent was issued to the petitioner on the nineteenth day of August, 1924; that the petitioner is advised by counsel that owing to the provisions of the said subsection three of section forty-three of *The Patent Act* there are doubts as to whether a forfeited application may be restored and a patent granted thereon unless the fee of twenty dollars, payable on the grant of the patent, is paid at the same time as the fee of fifteen dollars payable for the restoration of the application; and has prayed that the action of the Commissioner in accepting the fees at the times stated, and in subsequently issuing the said patent may be approved and confirmed, and that the said patent be declared to be of as full force and effect as if the fee payable upon the grant of the patent had been paid at the time the application for restoration

1923, c. 23.

was made; and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Patent to be in force.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in *The Patent Act* or in the patent referred to in the preamble, the said patent shall be of as full force and effect as if the fee payable on the grant of the said patent had been duly paid at the time of the application for restoration of the application for said patent, and prior to the twelfth day of May, 1924.

Action of Commissioner ratified.

2. The action of the Commissioner of Patents in accepting the fee payable upon the grant on the thirteenth day of June, 1924, and in subsequently issuing the said patent on the said application on the nineteenth day of August, 1924, is hereby ratified and confirmed.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 27.

An Act to amend the Canada Evidence Act.

First reading, March 17, 1925.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
93891 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 27.

An Act to amend the Canada Evidence Act.

R.S., c. 145.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Answers to incriminating questions.

1. Subsection two of section five of the *Canada Evidence Act*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter one hundred and forty-five, is amended by striking out the words "in the giving of such evidence" at the end thereof.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Subsection 2 of section 5 is as follows:—

"2. If with respect to any question a witness objects to answer upon the ground that his answer may tend to criminate him, or may tend to establish his liability to a civil proceeding at the instance of the Crown or of any person, and if but for this Act, or the act of any provincial legislature, the witness would therefore have been excused from answering such question, then although the witness is by reason of this Act, or by reason of such provincial act, compelled to answer, the answer so given shall not be used or receivable in evidence against him in any criminal trial, or other criminal proceeding against him thereafter taking place, other than a prosecution for perjury in the giving of such evidence."

The purpose of the amendment is to enable the Crown on a prosecution for perjury to use against the accused any evidence given by him in any other proceeding.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 27.

An Act to amend the Canada Evidence Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1st JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
93894 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 27.

An Act to amend the Canada Evidence Act.

R.S., c. 145.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Answers to incriminating questions.

1. Subsection two of section five of the *Canada Evidence Act*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter one hundred and forty-five, is amended by striking out the words "in the giving of such evidence" at the end thereof.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Subsection 2 of section 5 is as follows:—

"2. If with respect to any question a witness objects to answer upon the ground that his answer may tend to criminate him, or may tend to establish his liability to a civil proceeding at the instance of the Crown or of any person, and if but for this Act, or the act of any provincial legislature, the witness would therefore have been excused from answering such question, then although the witness is by reason of this Act, or by reason of such provincial act, compelled to answer, the answer so given shall not be used or receivable in evidence against him in any criminal trial, or other criminal proceeding against him thereafter taking place, other than a prosecution for perjury in the giving of such evidence."

The purpose of the amendment is to enable the Crown on a prosecution for perjury to use against the accused any evidence given by him in any other proceeding.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 28.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1926.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 17th MARCH, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94174 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 28.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1926.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears by message from His Excellency the Right Honourable Julian Hedworth George, Baron Byng of Vimy, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada, and the estimates accompanying the said message, that the sum hereinafter mentioned is required to defray certain expenses of the public service of Canada, not otherwise provided for, for the financial year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and for other purposes connected with the public service: May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, that:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Appropriation Act, No. 1, 1925.*

$31,409,846.82 granted for 1925-26.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole thirty-one million, four hundred and nine thousand, eight hundred and forty-six dollars and eighty-two cents towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service, from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, not otherwise provided for, and being one-sixth of the amount of each of the several items to be voted, set forth in the Estimates for the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, as laid

before the House of Commons at the present session of Parliament.

Account to be rendered in detail.

3. A detailed account of the sums expended under the authority of this Act shall be laid before the House of Commons of Canada during the first fifteen days of the then next session of Parliament.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 29.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code

First reading, March 19, 1925.

Mr. McMaster.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94678 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 29.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.

R.S., c. 146; 1919, c. 46.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section one hundred and thirty-three of the *Criminal Code*, chapter one hundred and forty-six of the Revised Statutes of Canada, as repealed by chapter forty-six of the statutes of 1919, is hereby re-enacted as follows:—

Intentions not seditious.

"**133.** No one shall be deemed to have a seditious intention only because he intends in good faith,—

(a) to show that His Majesty has been misled or mistaken in his measures; or

(b) to point out errors or defects in the government or constitution of the United Kingdom, or any part of it, or of Canada or any province thereof, or in either House of Parliament of the United Kingdom or of Canada, or in any legislature, or in the administration of justice; or to excite His Majesty's subjects to attempt to procure, by lawful means, the alteration of any matter in the state; or,

(c) to point out, in order to their removal, matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce feelings of hatred and illwill between different classes of His Majesty's subjects."

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

This section was contained in the Criminal Code, 1892, and in the Criminal Code, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. It was repealed by section 4 of chapter 46 of the statutes of 1919. From 1892 to 1919 the section stood as originally framed. It is a saving clause which in substance provides that if words of criticism of public measures are uttered in good faith, or attempts are made by peaceful means to point out errors or defects in the government or constitution or to suggest remedies for some apparent grievance or difficulty, no seditious intention shall be presumed.

The object of the Bill is to restore the law as it stood for so many years as a wholesome safeguard in the public interest.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 31.

An Act to amend The Railway Act, 1919.

First reading, March 20, 1925.

Mr. CHURCH.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94619 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 31.

An Act to amend The Railway Act, 1919.

1919, c. 68.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section three hundred and thirty-three of *The Railway Act, 1919*, chapter sixty-eight of the statutes of 1919, is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Special passenger tariffs for exhibitions, fairs, holiday seasons, etc., to be established.

"(4) Special passenger tariffs specifying a lower toll or tolls to be charged by the company for passengers going to and returning from places where exhibitions, fairs, games or meetings of any kind are being held, and special passenger tariffs specifying a lower toll or tolls to be charged during holiday seasons shall be established under the provisions of this Act, and if any company fails to establish such special passenger tariffs for such purposes or if the toll or tolls in any such proposed tariff are deemed by the Board to be too large, the Board shall have power to prescribe the toll or tolls that shall be charged. The Board shall also have power to prescribe the conditions under which and the period or periods during which such special tariff shall apply or be in force."

Powers of Board.

Explanatory Note.

1. The object of the amendment is to restore the special rate that applied prior to the war in regard to tickets purchased on such special occasions as Thanksgiving Day and certain other holidays, and for the purpose of attendance at the fall fairs, conventions and sporting events as are held throughout Canada. Before the war, single fares or a fare and a third were charged, instead of the full return fare, to persons attending various functions of this character on certain days and special occasions and conventions of different kinds held in the spring of the year by farmers' and other organizations. In connection with sporting events, such as soccer, lacrosse, football and hockey and other games, there was also a cut rate for week ends. If the old special rate that obtained for these events prior to the war were restored, there would be a large increase in the earnings of the railways from this class of traffic.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 32.

An Act respecting the disposal of the Canteen Funds.

First reading, March 25, 1925.

The MINISTER OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
93399 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 32.

An Act respecting the disposal of the Canteen Funds.

Preamble.

WHEREAS certain profits have accumulated from the operation of canteens during the late war and from other sources; and whereas more particularly these profits represent (i) the share allotted to the Canadian Expeditionary Force of the profits made by the operation of canteens under the control of the British War Office, (ii) the profits made by the operation of canteens under the control of various units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force overseas, (iii) the share of profits allotted to the Government of Canada for division among Canadian war charities by the War Office Cinematograph Committee arising from the profits made by such Committee from the exhibition of pictures taken in the area of active operations, (iv) the share allotted to the Royal Canadian Navy by the Admiralty; and whereas, there is now in the hands of the Receiver-General for Canada the sum of $2,350,000 more or less, representing the said allotments and profits together with interest thereon; and whereas through the intervention of His Excellency the Governor General a special allotment of £5,000 has been made by the Council of Management of the United Services Fund from the share of the Canteen Funds allocated to the United Kingdom, for the benefit of ex-Imperial soldiers and their families resident in Canada with a request that it be administered as it may be determined by the Government of Canada; and whereas it is desirable that distribution of these amounts be made so that ex-members of the forces and their dependents may benefit thereby: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Canteen Funds Act.*

"Canteen Funds."

2. In this Act "Canteen Funds" shall mean the funds referred to in this Act other than the allotment of £5,000 made by the Council of the United Services Fund,

"British Funds." "Ex-member of the forces."

"British Funds" shall mean the said allotment, and "ex-member of the forces" shall mean an ex-member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who saw service in France or England in the late war, or a member of the Royal Canadian Navy who served overseas.

Central Board of Trustees.

3. There shall be appointed by the Governor in Council a Central Board of Trustees consisting of three members who shall serve without remuneration for the period of three years and shall be eligible for reappointment.

Provincial Boards of Trustees.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council of a province may appoint a Board of Trustees for such province consisting of five members in the case of Ontario and three members in the case of each of the other provinces, who shall serve without remuneration for the period of three years and shall be eligible for reappointment.

Majority to be ex-members of forces.

5. A majority of the members of the Central Board of Trustees and of each provincial Board of Trustees shall be ex-members of the forces.

Allotment of Funds.

6. Allotment of the Canteen Funds shall be made in the following manner:—

Outstanding accounts.

(a) The sum of $20,000 shall be held by the Receiver-General for Canada for the payment of any outstanding accounts or claims in respect of the units, the funds of which are included in the Canteen Funds, provided that should any portion of this amount remain unexpended on the first day of July, 1929, such unexpended portion shall be disposed of as set forth in paragraph *(e)* of this section;

Adjustment service and bureau at Ottawa.

(b) The sum of $100,000 shall be allotted and paid to the Central Board of Trustees to be expended by such Board from time to time in such amounts and in such manner as it may deem best for the maintenance and assistance of an adjustment service and bureau at Ottawa for the benefit of ex-members of the forces and their dependents;

United Services Fund.

American Red Cross Association.

(c) The sum of $50,000 shall be allotted and paid to the United Services Fund of Great Britain and the sum of $50,000 shall be allotted and paid to the American Red Cross Association to be used by the said Fund and Association respectively in such manner from time to time as the said Fund or Association may deem proper for assistance in specially meritorious cases of ex-members of the forces and their dependents, resident in the United Kingdom or the United States of America, as the case may be, and who are in genuine distress, provided that if the said Fund or Association is unable to accept the said allotments on the conditions

herein set forth the Governor in Council may make such other disposition thereof as may be deemed advisable;

High Commissioner for relief of distress.

(d) Any unexpended balance now in the hands of the High Commissioner for Canada in England shall be retained by him and shall be utilized by him for the relief of distressed ex-members of the forces in the United Kingdom;

Nine provincial allotments.

(e) The residue shall be divided into nine provincial allotments in the proportion indicated by the following percentages:—

	Per cent
Alberta	7·752
British Columbia and the Yukon	11·213
Manitoba	10·654
New Brunswick	4·072
Nova Scotia	5·549
Ontario	41·237
Prince Edward Island	·739
Quebec	11·622
Saskatchewan	7·162
	100·000

and on appointment as herein provided of a provincial Board of Trustees the provincial allotment shall immediately be paid to such Board.

British Funds.

7. The British Funds, shall be allotted and paid to the Central Board of Trustees to be expended by such Board from time to time in such amounts and in such manner as it may deem best for assistance in specially meritorious cases of ex-members of the Imperial Forces and their dependents, resident in Canada.

Regulations.

8. The Governor in Council may make such regulations as may be deemed necessary for the guidance and direction of the Central Board of Trustees, and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province may make such regulations as may be deemed necessary for the guidance and direction of the provincial Board of Trustees of his province, provided that the duties of the provincial Board of Trustees shall be to receive and hold the provincial allotment and to ascertain by such method as may appear to them most feasible, the wishes of those most interested and residing in the province, or, in the case of British Columbia, in the Province and the Yukon, concerning the disposition of such allotment, and following this, to determine the object to which the allotment should be devoted, and, as far as may be necessary, to administer the same for such object or to provide for such administration by others and to do such

Duties of provincial Board of Trustees.

other things as may be indicated in the Order in Council appointing them.

Expenses charged to allotment.

9. The expenses incurred by the Central Board of Trustees or any provincial Board of Trustees in connection with the said trust shall be a charge on the allotment.

Vacancies.

10. Any vacancy in the membership of the Central Board of Trustees due to death or resignation may be filled by the Governor in Council, and any vacancy similarly caused in the membership of a provincial Board of Trustees may be filled by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

General principles of allotment.

11. Without limiting the powers hereby conferred on the Lieutenant-Governors in Council the following general principles shall govern any distribution or apportionment of the amounts allotted to the said provincial Boards of Trustees:—

(a) Any plans formulated should be based on the assumption that there will be prospective beneficiaries for several years to come;

(b) Any use of the fund for relief purposes should be limited to the class of case for which no relief is then available from governmental sources, and in particular to specially meritorious cases;

(c) If the provision of scholarships in schools and universities is undertaken for specially promising children of ex-members of the forces or of members of the forces who have died this should not necessarily be confined to the higher grades.

Reports to Minister.

12. A report shall be made as of the thirty-first day of March in each year to the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment by the Central Board of Trustees, by the provincial Boards of Trustees and by any other bodies or organizations to whom allotment has been made, setting forth the work accomplished during the preceding twelve months, the amount expended and the balance on hand.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 32.

An Act respecting the disposal of the Canteen Funds.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 5th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
93401 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 32.

An Act respecting the disposal of the Canteen Funds.

Preamble.

WHEREAS certain profits have accumulated from the operation of canteens during the late war and from other sources; and whereas more particularly these profits represent (i) the share allotted to the Canadian Expeditionary Force of the profits made by the operation of canteens under the control of the British War Office, (ii) the profits made by the operation of canteens under the control of various units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force overseas, (iii) the share of profits allotted to the Government of Canada for division among Canadian war charities by the War Office Cinematograph Committee arising from the profits made by such Committee from the exhibition of pictures taken in the area of active operations, (iv) the share allotted to the Royal Canadian Navy by the Admiralty; and whereas, there is now in the hands of the Receiver-General for Canada the sum of $2,350,000 more or less, representing the said allotments and profits together with interest thereon; and whereas through the intervention of His Excellency the Governor General a special allotment of £5,000 has been made by the Council of Management of the United Services Fund from the share of the Canteen Funds allocated to the United Kingdom, for the benefit of ex-Imperial soldiers and their families resident in Canada with a request that it be administered as it may be determined by the Government of Canada; and whereas it is desirable that distribution of these amounts be made so that ex-members of the forces and their dependents may benefit thereby: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as *The Canteen Funds Act.*

"Canteen Funds."

2. In this Act "Canteen Funds" shall mean the funds referred to in this Act other than the allotment of £5,000 made by the Council of the United Services Fund,

"British Funds." "Ex-member of the forces."

"British Funds" shall mean the said allotment, and "ex-member of the forces" shall mean an ex-member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who saw service in France or England in the late war, or a member of the Royal Canadian Navy who served overseas.

Central Board of Trustees.

3. There shall be appointed by the Governor in Council a Central Board of Trustees consisting of three members who shall serve without remuneration for the period of three years and shall be eligible for reappointment, and there shall also be appointed by the Governor in Council a Board of Trustees for the Yukon Territory consisting of three members who shall serve without remuneration for the period of three years and shall be eligible for reappointment.

Provincial Boards of Trustees.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council of a province may appoint a Board of Trustees for such province consisting of five members in the case of Ontario and three members in the case of each of the other provinces, who shall serve without remuneration for the period of three years and shall be eligible for reappointment.

Majority to be ex-members of forces.

5. A majority of the members of the Central Board of Trustees and of each provincial Board of Trustees shall be ex-members of the forces, who have seen service overseas.

Allotment of Funds.

6. Allotment of the Canteen Funds shall be made in the following manner:—

Outstanding accounts.

(a) The sum of $20,000 shall be held by the Receiver-General for Canada for the payment of any outstanding accounts or claims in respect of the units, the funds of which are included in the Canteen Funds, provided that should any portion of this amount remain unexpended on the first day of July, 1929, such unexpended portion shall be disposed of as set forth in paragraph *(e)* of this section;

Adjustment service and bureau at Ottawa.

(b) The sum of $100,000 shall be allotted and paid to the Central Board of Trustees to be expended by such Board from time to time in such amounts and in such manner as it may deem best for the maintenance and assistance of an adjustment service and bureau at Ottawa for the benefit of ex-members of the forces and their dependents;

United Services Fund.

American Red Cross Association.

(c) The sum of $50,000 shall be allotted and paid to the United Services Fund of Great Britain and the sum of $50,000 shall be allotted and paid to the American Red Cross Association to be used by the said Fund and Association respectively in such manner from time to time as the said Fund or Association may deem proper for assistance in specially meritorious cases of ex-members of the forces and their dependents,

resident in the United Kingdom or the United States of America, as the case may be, and who are in genuine distress, provided that if the said Fund or Association is unable to accept the said allotments on the conditions herein set forth the Governor in Council may make such other disposition thereof as may be deemed advisable;

High Commissioner for relief of distress.

(d) Any unexpended balance now in the hands of the High Commissioner for Canada in England shall be retained by him and shall be utilized by him for the relief of distressed ex-members of the forces in the United Kingdom;

Ten provincial allotments.

(e) The residue shall be divided into ten different allotments in the proportion indicated by the following percentages for the provinces or territory hereunder specified:—

	Per cent.
Alberta	7.752
British Columbia	10.944
Manitoba	10.654
New Brunswick	4.072
Nova Scotia	5.549
Ontario	41.237
Prince Edward Island	.739
Quebec	11.622
Saskatchewan	7.162
Yukon Territory	.269

and on appointment as herein provided of a provincial Board of Trustees, or of a Board of Trustees for the Yukon Territory, the provincial, or Yukon allotment shall immediately be paid to such Board.

British Funds.

7. The British Funds shall be allotted and paid to the Central Board of Trustees to be expended by such Board from time to time in such amounts and in such manner as it may deem best for assistance in specially meritorious cases of ex-members of the Imperial Forces and their dependents, resident in Canada.

Regulations.

8. The Governor in Council may make such regulations as may be deemed necessary for the guidance and direction of the Central Board of Trustees and for the guidance and direction of the Board of Trustees for the Yukon Territory, and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province may make such regulations as may be deemed necessary for the guidance and direction of the provincial Board of Trustees, provided that the duties of the provincial Board of Trustees and the Board of Trustees for the Yukon Territory shall be to receive and hold the provincial allotment, or the Yukon allotment, as the case may be, and to ascertain

Duties of provincial Board of Trustees.

by such method as may appear to them most feasible the wishes of those most interested and residing in the province or in the Yukon Territory, concerning the disposition of such allotment, and following this, to determine the object to which the allotment shall be devoted, and, as far as necessary, to administer same for such object, or provide for such administration by others and to do such other things as may be indicated in the Order in Council appointing them.

Expenses charged to allotment.

9. The expenses incurred by the Central Board of Trustees and the Board of Trustees for the Yukon Territory, and any provincial Board of Trustees in connection with the said trust shall be a charge on the allotment.

Vacancies.

10. Any vacancy in the membership of the Central Board of Trustees, or of the Board of Trustees for the Yukon Territory, due to death, or resignation may be filled by the Governor in Council, and any vacancy similarly caused in the membership of a provincial Board of Trustees may be filled by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

General principles of allotment.

11. Without limiting the powers hereby conferred on the Governor in Council, or on the Lieutenant-Governors in Council, the following general principles shall govern any distribution or apportionment of the amounts allotted to the Board of Trustees for the Yukon Territory or to the said provincial Boards of Trustees:—

(a) Any plans formulated should be based on the assumption that there will be prospective beneficiaries for several years to come;

(b) Any use of the fund for relief purposes should be limited to the class of case for which no relief is then available from governmental sources, and in particular to specially meritorious cases;

(c) If the provision of scholarships in schools and universities is undertaken for specially promising children of ex-members of the forces or of members of the forces who have died this should not necessarily be confined to the higher grades.

Reports to Minister.

12. A report shall be made as of the thirty-first day of March in each year to the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment by the Central Board of Trustees, by the Board of Trustees for the Yukon Territory, by the provincial Boards of Trustees and by any other bodies, or organizations to whom allotment has been made, setting forth the work accomplished during the preceding twelve months, the amount expended and the balance in hand.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 33.

An Act respecting The Restigouche Log Driving and Boom Company.

First reading, March 26, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. MICHAUD.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92462 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 33.

An Act respecting The Restigouche Log Driving and Boom Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS The Restigouche Log Driving and Boom Company has by its petition represented that the Restigouche Boom Company was incorporated by chapter thirty of the Acts of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, 1879; that by chapter one hundred and fifty-five of the statutes of Canada, 1910, the name of the Company was changed to "The Restigouche Log Driving and Boom Company," hereinafter called "the Company," and the Company was constituted a body corporate and politic within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, and its undertaking declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada; and has prayed that it be authorized to issue renewal bonds as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

N.B. 1879, c. 30.

1910, c. 155.

Issue of renewal bonds.

Amount.

When to issue.

1. In addition to the bonds authorized by chapter one hundred and fifty-five of the statutes of 1910, the directors of the Company may issue bonds, hereinafter called "renewal bonds," of the Company, not exceeding in the whole the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars par value. The directors may, at any time, issue a part of such renewal bonds equal, in the aggregate, to the par value of those of the bonds authorized by said chapter one hundred and fifty-five, hereinafter called "old bonds," which have matured and have heretofore been paid by the Company; and hereafter, as and when any old bond or old bonds mature and are paid by the Company, the directors may issue in place thereof respectively a renewal bond or renewal bonds, from time to time, for an amount or amounts not exceeding the par value of any such old bond or bonds so maturing.

Lien.

2. Such renewal bonds shall, subject to the lien mentioned in section twenty-nine of said chapter one hundred and fifty-five, be a first lien upon all the plant, property, assets, rights, credits and revenues of the Company and upon all logs, being the property of the members of the Company, from year to year handled by the Company, while such logs are in the possession of the Company or under its control, and shall be secured thereby.

Terms of renewal bonds.

3. Such renewal bonds, subject to the provisions of section one, shall be for such amounts as the directors may from time to time determine. They shall have printed on the face thereof the words "renewal bonds", they shall be numbered consecutively and shall also contain a reference to the number or numbers of the old bond or bonds which such renewal bonds respectively are issued to replace and shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, and shall be payable at such times, not exceeding thirty years after the issue thereof, as the directors may determine and at the place therein mentioned. The principal of such renewal bonds may be made payable by annual instalments during the currency of the period, not exceeding thirty years, within which the renewal bonds are to be paid; such instalments to be of such amounts that the aggregate amounts of principal and interest in any year shall be equal as nearly as may be to what is payable for principal and interest during each of the other years of such period, and the directors may issue such renewal bonds for the amounts and make such bonds payable at the time or times corresponding with such instalments, together with interest at said rate payable annually or semi-annually.

Instalments.

Execution of bonds.

4. Each renewal bond so issued shall be executed under the corporate seal of the Company and be signed by the president and secretary, and the interest coupon attached thereto shall be signed by the secretary; such renewal bonds shall be certified by endorsement thereon of a trust company that the bonds are the bonds of the Company issued under the provisions of this Act. When such renewal bonds are actually issued bearing the corporate seal of the Company and the signatures of the president and secretary thereof and certified by a trust company as aforesaid they shall be legally executed and issued and shall be binding upon the Company. The duties of the trust company certifying such renewal bonds as the renewal bonds issued under the authority of this Act shall be to certify such renewal bonds to the aggregate amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars par value as and when presented by the directors duly executed under the corporate seal of the Company and bearing the signature of the president and secretary, and the Company shall pay in each year the

Certified by trust company.

Duties of trust company.

instalments of principal and interest in accordance with the terms of the said bonds and the coupons thereto attached.

Distribution of the renewal bonds.

5. Any such renewal bonds so issued to replace any old bond or bonds which have heretofore been paid by the Company or which shall hereafter be paid by the Company, shall be distributed pro rata to and amongst all those persons, firms and corporations who, as members of the Company in the fiscal year in which any such old bond or bonds have been or shall be paid, have contributed, or shall contribute by tolls, or assessments towards the payment of each of such old bonds. Such renewal bonds shall be distributed to such persons, firms and corporations in the proportion that the amount paid by each such person, firm or corporation to the Company for tolls, or assessments in such fiscal year bears to the total amount received by the Company from its members therefor in such year. Such person, firm or corporation to whom any such renewal bond or bonds are so distributed shall receive the same as compensation to such person, firm or corporation for the moneys so contributed toward the redemption of such old bond or bonds.

1910, c. 155.

6. The said chapter one hundred and fifty-five, so far as applicable to and not inconsistent with the provisions hereof shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the renewal bonds authorized by this Act.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 33.

An Act respecting The Restigouche Log Driving and Boom Company.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 21st APRIL, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92498 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 33.

An Act respecting The Restigouche Log Driving and Boom Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS The Restigouche Log Driving and Boom Company has by its petition represented that the Restigouche Boom Company was incorporated by chapter thirty of the Acts of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, 1879; that by chapter one hundred and fifty-five of the statutes of Canada, 1910, the name of the Company was changed to "The Restigouche Log Driving and Boom Company," hereinafter called "the Company," and the Company was constituted a body corporate and politic within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, and its undertaking declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada; and has prayed that it be authorized to issue renewal bonds as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

N.B. 1879, c. 30.

1910, c. 155.

Issue of renewal bonds.

Amount.

When to issue.

1. In addition to the bonds authorized by chapter one hundred and fifty-five of the statutes of 1910, the directors of the Company may issue bonds, hereinafter called "renewal bonds," of the Company, not exceeding in the whole the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars par value. The directors may, at any time, issue a part of such renewal bonds equal, in the aggregate, to the par value of those of the bonds authorized by said chapter one hundred and fifty-five, hereinafter called "old bonds," which have matured and have heretofore been paid by the Company; and hereafter, as and when any old bond or old bonds mature and are paid by the Company, the directors may issue in place thereof respectively a renewal bond or renewal bonds, from time to time, for an amount or amounts not exceeding the par value of any such old bond or bonds so maturing.

Lien.

2. Such renewal bonds shall, subject to the lien mentioned in section twenty-nine of said chapter one hundred and fifty-five, be a first lien upon all the plant, property, assets, rights, credits and revenues of the Company and upon all logs, being the property of the members of the Company, from year to year handled by the Company, while such logs are in the possession of the Company or under its control, and shall be secured thereby.

Terms of renewal bonds.

3. Such renewal bonds, subject to the provisions of section one, shall be for such amounts as the directors may from time to time determine. They shall have printed on the face thereof the words "renewal bonds", they shall be numbered consecutively and shall also contain a reference to the number or numbers of the old bond or bonds which such renewal bonds respectively are issued to replace and shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, and shall be payable at such times, not exceeding thirty years after the issue thereof, as the directors may determine and at the place therein mentioned. The principal of such renewal bonds may be made payable by annual instalments during the currency of the period, not exceeding thirty years, within which the renewal bonds are to be paid; such instalments to be of such amounts that the aggregate amounts of principal and interest in any year shall be equal as nearly as may be to what is payable for principal and interest during each of the other years of such period, and the directors may issue such renewal bonds for the amounts and make such bonds payable at the time or times corresponding with such instalments, together with interest at said rate payable annually or semi-annually.

Instalments.

Execution of bonds.

4. Each renewal bond so issued shall be executed under the corporate seal of the Company and be signed by the president and secretary, and the interest coupon attached thereto shall be signed by the secretary; such renewal bonds shall be certified by endorsement thereon of a trust company that the bonds are the bonds of the Company issued under the provisions of this Act. When such renewal bonds are actually issued bearing the corporate seal of the Company and the signatures of the president and secretary thereof and certified by a trust company as aforesaid they shall be legally executed and issued and shall be binding upon the Company. The duties of the trust company certifying such renewal bonds as the renewal bonds issued under the authority of this Act shall be to certify such renewal bonds to the aggregate amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars par value as and when presented by the directors duly executed under the corporate seal of the Company and bearing the signature of the president and secretary, and the Company shall pay in each year the

Certified by trust company.

Duties of trust company.

instalments of principal and interest in accordance with the terms of the said bonds and the coupons thereto attached.

Distribution of the renewal bonds.

5. Any such renewal bonds so issued to replace any old bond or bonds which have heretofore been paid by the Company or which shall hereafter be paid by the Company, shall be distributed pro rata to and amongst all those persons, firms and corporations who, as members of the Company in the fiscal year in which any such old bond or bonds have been or shall be paid, have contributed, or shall contribute by tolls, or assessments towards the payment of each of such old bonds. Such renewal bonds shall be distributed to such persons, firms and corporations in the proportion that the amount paid by each such person, firm or corporation to the Company for tolls, or assessments in such fiscal year bears to the total amount received by the Company from its members therefor in such year. Such person, firm or corporation to whom any such renewal bond or bonds are so distributed shall receive the same as compensation to such person, firm or corporation for the moneys so contributed toward the redemption of such old bond or bonds.

1910, c. 155.

6. The said chapter one hundred and fifty-five, so far as applicable to and not inconsistent with the provisions hereof shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the renewal bonds authorized by this Act.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 34.

An Act to Incorporate the British Consolidated General Insurance Corporation.

First reading, March 26, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. IRVINE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92362 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George C, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 34.

An Act to incorporate the British Consolidated General Insurance Corporation.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have, by their petition, prayed that they may be created a corporation for the purpose of carrying on the business of a general insurance company, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. Edward Foster Leopold Tavender, insurance and real estate agent; Homer Hiland Farman, insurance and real estate agent; Percy Lery Sanford, barrister-at-law; Hill McRae Killian, insurance broker; and Xavier Saucier, gentleman, all of the city of Calgary in the province of Alberta, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Corporation, are hereby incorporated under the name

Corporate name.

of "The British Consolidated General Insurance Corporation," hereinafter called "the Corporation."

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Corporation.

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Corporation shall be one million dollars.

Subscriptions before general meeting.

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors is called, shall be one hundred thousand dollars.

Head office.

5. The head office of the Corporation shall be in the city of Calgary, or in such other place in Canada as the shareholders may, in accordance with the provisions of *The Insurance Act, 1917*, from time to time determine.

Classes of insurance authorized.

6. The Corporation may make contracts for any of the following classes of insurance:—Fire insurance, Guarantee insurance, Inland Transportation insurance, Automobile

insurance, Plate Glass insurance, Steam Boiler insurance, Accident insurance, Sickness insurance, Explosion insurance, Tornado insurance, Sprinkler Leakage insurance, Hail insurance, Bond insurance, Credit insurance, Inland Marine insurance, Marine insurance, Burglary insurance, and Forgery insurance.

Commencement of business.

7. (1) The Corporation shall not commence any business of insurance until at least three hundred thousand dollars of its capital stock has been *bona fide* subscribed and at least two hundred thousand dollars paid thereon. It may then engage in the business of fire insurance, guarantee insurance, inland transportation insurance, explosion insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, automobile insurance and tornado insurance.

Other classes of business.

(2) The Corporation shall not commence any of the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act until the paid capital or the paid capital together with the surplus has been increased by an amount or amounts depending upon the nature of the additional classes of insurance as follows, that is to say:—for plate glass insurance the said increase shall be not less than ten thousand dollars; for steam boiler insurance not less than fifteen thousand dollars, for accident insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for sickness insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for hail insurance not less than one hundred thousand dollars; for bond insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for credit insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for inland marine insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for marine insurance not less than one hundred thousand dollars; for burglary insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars, and for forgery insurance not less than ten thousand dollars.

Periodic increase of amount paid on capital stock.

(3) The Corporation shall at or before the expiration of one year from the date of its receiving a license for the transaction of fire insurance, increase the amount paid on the capital stock over and above the said sum of two hundred thousand dollars by the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and during each of the succeeding four years an additional fifteen thousand dollars shall be paid on account of its said capital stock, or until the total paid capital together with its surplus exceeds the total amount from time to time required by the preceding subsection of this section by at least seventy-five thousand dollars.

"Surplus" defined.

(4) In this section the word "surplus" means excess of assets over liabilities, including the amount paid on account of capital stock, and the reserve of unearned premiums calculated pro rata for the unexpired term of all policies of the Corporation in force.

1917, c. 29.

8. *The Insurance Act, 1917*, shall apply to the Corporation.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 34.

An Act to Incorporate the British Consolidated Insurance Corporation.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 14th APRIL, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92383 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George C, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 34.

An Act to incorporate the British Consolidated Insurance Corporation.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have, by their petition, prayed that they may be created a corporation for the purpose of carrying on the business of a general insurance company, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. Edward Foster Leopold Tavender, insurance and real estate agent; Homer Hiland Farman, insurance and real estate agent; Percy Leroy Sanford, barrister-at-law; Hill McRae Killian, insurance broker; and Xavier Saucier, gentleman, all of the city of Calgary in the province of Alberta, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Corporation, are hereby incorporated under the name of "The British Consolidated Insurance Corporation," hereinafter called "the Corporation."

Corporate name.

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Corporation.

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Corporation shall be one million dollars.

Subscriptions before general meeting.

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors is called, shall be one hundred thousand dollars.

Head office.

5. The head office of the Corporation shall be in the city of Calgary, or in such other place in Canada as the shareholders may, in accordance with the provisions of *The Insurance Act, 1917*, from time to time determine.

Classes of insurance authorized.

6. The Corporation may make contracts for any of the following classes of insurance:—Fire insurance, Guarantee insurance, Inland Transportation insurance, Automobile

insurance, Plate Glass insurance, Steam Boiler insurance, Accident insurance, Sickness insurance, Explosion insurance, Tornado insurance, Sprinkler Leakage insurance, Hail insurance, Bond insurance, Credit insurance, Inland Marine insurance, Marine insurance, Burglary insurance, and Forgery insurance.

Commencement of business.

7. (1) The Corporation shall not commence any business of insurance until at least three hundred thousand dollars of its capital stock has been *bona fide* subscribed and at least two hundred thousand dollars paid thereon. It may then engage in the business of fire insurance, guarantee insurance, inland transportation insurance, explosion insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, automobile insurance and tornado insurance.

Other classes of business.

(2) The Corporation shall not commence any of the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act until the paid capital or the paid capital together with the surplus has been increased by an amount or amounts depending upon the nature of the additional classes of insurance as follows, that is to say:—for plate glass insurance the said increase shall be not less than ten thousand dollars; for steam boiler insurance not less than fifteen thousand dollars, for accident insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for sickness insurance not less than ten thousand dollars; for hail insurance not less than one hundred thousand dollars; for bond insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for credit insurance not less than fifty thousand dollars; for inland marine insurance not less than forty thousand dollars; for marine insurance not less than one hundred thousand dollars; for burglary insurance not less than twenty thousand dollars, and for forgery insurance not less than ten thousand dollars.

Periodic increase of amount paid on capital stock.

(3) The Corporation shall at or before the expiration of one year from the date of its receiving a license for the transaction of fire insurance, increase the amount paid on the capital stock over and above the said sum of two hundred thousand dollars by the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and during each of the succeeding four years an additional fifteen thousand dollars shall be paid on account of its said capital stock, or until the total paid capital together with its surplus exceeds the total amount from time to time required by the preceding subsection of this section by at least seventy-five thousand dollars.

"Surplus" defined.

(4) In this section the word "surplus" means excess of assets over liabilities, including the amount paid on account of capital stock, and the reserve of unearned premiums calculated pro rata for the unexpired term of all policies of the Corporation in force.

1917, c. 29.

8. *The Insurance Act, 1917*, shall apply to the Corporation.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 35.

An Act respecting The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada.

First reading, March 26, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL).

Hon. Mr. Mewburn.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92569 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 35.

An Act respecting The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Preamble.
1878, c. 33; 1889, c. 96; 1894, c. 123; 1900, c. 112; 1903, c. 159.

WHEREAS The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada hereinafter called "the Company", has by its petition prayed that the Act of incorporation of the Company, chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1878, may be amended so as to provide for an increase in the number of directors, to change the method of giving notice of general meetings, and to change the date of the annual general meeting, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section five of chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1878, as amended by section one of chapter ninety-six of the statutes of 1889, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Board of directors.

"**5.** The property, business and affairs of the Company shall be managed by a board of twelve, fifteen, eighteen or twenty-one directors. The number of directors shall be determined from time to time by by-law passed and approved of by the votes of two-thirds of the members present or represented by proxy at a special general meeting of the members duly called for considering the by-law. The Company may, by the said by-law, provide that the directors or any of them, shall be elected for one, two or three years, and that a certain proportion not less than one- third, shall retire annually. At each annual meeting there shall be elected a board as determined by by-law aforesaid, but in no case shall such board consist of more than twenty-one nor less than twelve directors, all of whom shall be eligible for re-election."

Number, term and retirement of directors.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The section as amended and repealed reads as follows:—

"**5.** The property, business and affairs of the Company shall be managed by a Board of six, nine or twelve directors, of whom one shall be chosen president and one vice-president; one-third of such directors shall retire annually. The first directors of the Company incorporated under this Act shall be the directors of the said Company acting under the aforesaid Act and amending Act passed by the Legislature of the province of Ontario, which directors shall continue to hold office during the remainder of the respective terms for which they were elcted as directors. At any annual meeting the number of directors may be increased by three or six, so long as the number is not thereby increased to exceed twelve, and in case of such increase, one-third of such additional directors shall be elected to serve one year, one-third to serve two years, and one-third to serve three years, and thereafter the Board of Directors shall consist of the increased number, one-third retiring and one-third being elected annually."

2. Section six of chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1878 is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Notice of annual and special meetings.

"**6.** Notice of the annual meeting or any special general meeting of the members of the Company shall be given by advertisement published in at least one local newspaper and in one or more newspapers published in the city of Toronto, and in such other places as the directors think necessary, at least one month before the holding of such meeting. In the case of annual meetings the directors shall also cause such notice to be printed on each and every renewal receipt that may be issued by the Company at any time within the twelve months preceding such meeting."

3. Section seven of chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1878 as enacted by section one of chapter one hundred and fifty-nine of the statutes of 1903, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Annual general meeting.

"**7.** The annual general meeting of the members of the Company shall be held on the first Thursday in the month of February in each year or on such other date as may from time to time be fixed by by-law passed and approved of by the votes of two-thirds of the members present or represented by proxy at a special general meeting duly called for considering the by-law."

4. Section twelve of chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1878 is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Business at meetings.

"**12.** Except as otherwise provided, at the annual meeting of the members all business shall be transacted without the necessity for specifying such business in the notice of such meeting; and at such annual meeting a general balance sheet and statement of the affairs of the Company and the report of the auditors shall be laid before the members."

1917, c. 29.

5. *The Insurance Act, 1917,* shall apply to the Company.

The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**6.** The number of Directors shall not be increased as aforesaid unless notice of such intended increase shall have been given in the notice calling the annual meeting, and by a circular issued by the authority of the Board and mailed to the last known address of each member at least one month before such meeting."

The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**7.** The annual general meeting of the policy-holders of the Company shall be held on the first Thursday in March in each year, of which meeting not less than one month's notice shall be given by advertisement published in at least one local newspaper, and in one or more newspapers published in the City of Toronto, and in such other places as the directors may think necessary; and the directors shall cause such notice to be printed on each and every renewal notice that may be issued by the Company at any time within the twelve months preceding such meeting.

"(2) At such annual meeting there shall be elected one-third of the number of directors in the stead of those whose term of office expires, and they shall hold office for three years and until their successors are elected and have accepted office."

The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**12.** At the annual meeting of the members all business except increasing the number of directors shall be transacted without the necessity of specifying such business in the notice of such meeting; and at such annual meeting a general balance sheet and statement of the affairs of the Company and the report of the auditors shall be laid before the members."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 35.

An Act respecting The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 24th APRIL, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92607 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 35.

An Act respecting The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Preamble.

1878, c. 33; 1889, c. 96; 1894, c. 123; 1900, c. 112; 1903, c. 159.

WHEREAS The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada hereinafter called "the Company", has by its petition prayed that the Act of incorporation of the Company, chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1878, may be amended so as to provide for an increase in the number of directors, to change the method of giving notice of general meetings, and to change the date of the annual general meeting, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section five of chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1878, as amended by section one of chapter ninety-six of the statutes of 1889, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Board of directors.

Number, term and retirement of directors.

"**5.** The property, business and affairs of the Company shall be managed by a board of twelve, fifteen, eighteen or twenty-one directors. The number of directors shall be determined from time to time by by-law passed and approved of by the votes of two-thirds of the members present or represented by proxy at a special general meeting of the members duly called for considering the by-law: Provided that such by-law shall be confirmed by the regular annual meeting of the members of the Company. The Company may, by the said by-law, provide that the directors or any of them, shall be elected for one, two or three years, and that a certain proportion not less than one- third, shall retire annually. At each annual meeting there shall be elected a board as determined by by-law aforesaid, but in no case shall such board consist of more than twenty-one nor less than twelve directors, all of whom shall be eligible for re-election."

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The section as amended and repealed reads as follows:—

"**5.** The property, business and affairs of the Company shall be managed by a Board of six, nine or twelve directors, of whom one shall be chosen president and one vice-president; one-third of such directors shall retire annually. The first directors of the Company incorporated under this Act shall be the directors of the said Company acting under the aforesaid Act and amending Act passed by the Legislature of the province of Ontario, which directors shall continue to hold office during the remainder of the respective terms for which they were elcted as directors. At any annual meeting the number of directors may be increased by three or six, so long as the number is not thereby increased to exceed twelve, and in case of such increase, one-third of such additional directors shall be elected to serve one year, one-third to serve two years, and one-third to serve three years, and thereafter the Board of Directors shall consist of the increased number, one-third retiring and one-third being elected annually."

2. Section six of chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1878 is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Notice of annual and special meetings.

"**6.** Notice of the annual meeting or any special general meeting of the members of the Company shall be given by advertisement published in at least one local newspaper and in one or more newspapers published in the city of Toronto, and in such other places as the directors think necessary, at least one month before the holding of such meeting. In the case of annual meetings the directors shall also cause such notice to be printed on each and every renewal receipt that may be issued by the Company at any time within the twelve months preceding such meeting."

3. Section seven of chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1878 as enacted by section one of chapter one hundred and fifty-nine of the statutes of 1903, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Annual general meeting.

"**7.** The annual general meeting of the members of the Company shall be held on the first Thursday in the month of February in each year or on such other date as may from time to time be fixed by by-law passed and approved of by the votes of two-thirds of the members present or represented by proxy at a special general meeting duly called for considering the by-law."

4. Section twelve of chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1878 is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Business at meetings.

"**12.** Except as otherwise provided, at the annual meeting of the members all business shall be transacted without the necessity for specifying such business in the notice of such meeting; and at such annual meeting a general balance sheet and statement of the affairs of the Company and the report of the auditors shall be laid before the members."

1917, c. 29.

5. *The Insurance Act, 1917,* shall apply to the Company.

The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**6.** The number of Directors shall not be increased as aforesaid unless notice of such intended increase shall have been given in the notice calling the annual meeting, and by a circular issued by the authority of the Board and mailed to the last known address of each member at least one month before such meeting."

The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**7.** The annual general meeting of the policy-holders of the Company shall be held on the first Thursday in March in each year, of which meeting not less than one month's notice shall be given by advertisement published in at least one local newspaper, and in one or more newspapers published in the City of Toronto, and in such other places as the directors may think necessary; and the directors shall cause such notice to be printed on each and every renewal notice that may be issued by the Company at any time within the twelve months preceding such meeting.

"(2) At such annual meeting there shall be elected one-third of the number of directors in the stead of those whose term of office expires, and they shall hold office for three years and until their successors are elected and have accepted office."

The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**12.** At the annual meeting of the members all business except increasing the number of directors shall be transacted without the necessity of specifying such business in the notice of such meeting; and at such annual meeting a general balance sheet and statement of the affairs of the Company and the report of the auditors shall be laid before the members."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 36.

An Act to incorporate Guaranty Trust Company of Canada.

First reading, March 26, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. CHEVRIER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94618 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 36.

An Act to incorporate Guaranty Trust Company of Canada.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. That Albert Frederick Healy, of the town of Sandwich, in the province of Ontario, barrister-at-law; Edward Blake Winter, of the city of Windsor, in the province of Ontario, contractor; Joseph Octave Reaume, of the city of Windsor, in the province of Ontario, physician; Chester Wallace McDiarmid, of the city of Windsor, in the province of Ontario, manager; and Wilfrid Daniel Roach, of the city of Windsor, in the province of Ontario, barrister-at-law; together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company, are incorporated under the name of "Guaranty Trust Company of Canada", hereinafter called "the Company".

Corporate name.

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be five hundred thousand dollars.

Head office.

4. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Windsor, in the province of Ontario.

Trust Companies Act to apply.

5. The Company shall have all the powers, privileges and immunities conferred by, and be subject to all the limitations, liabilities and provisions of *The Trust Companies Act, 1914*.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 36.

An Act to incorporate Guaranty Trust Company of Canada.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 14th APRIL, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94634 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 36.

An Act to incorporate Guaranty Trust Company of Canada.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. That Albert Frederick Healy, of the town of Sandwich, in the province of Ontario, barrister-at-law; Edward Blake Winter, of the city of Windsor, in the province of Ontario, contractor; Joseph Octave Reaume, of the city of Windsor, in the province of Ontario, physician; Chester Wallace McDiarmid, of the city of Windsor, in the province of Ontario, manager; and Wilfrid Daniel Roach, of the city of Windsor, in the province of Ontario, barrister-at-law; together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company, are incorporated under the name of "Guaranty Trust Company of Canada", hereinafter called "the Company".

Corporate name.

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be five hundred thousand dollars.

Head office.

4. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Windsor, in the province of Ontario.

Trust Companies Act to apply.

5. The Company shall have all the powers, privileges and immunities conferred by, and be subject to all the limitations, liabilities and provisions of *The Trust Companies Act, 1914.*

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 37.

An Act to amend The Patent Act.

First reading, March 26, 1925.

Mr. McMaster.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94759 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 37.

An Act to amend The Patent Act.

1923, c. 23.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Subsection one of section seven of *The Patent Act*, chapter twenty-three of the statutes of 1923, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Who may obtain patents.

"**7.** (1) Any person who has invented any new and useful art, process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvements thereof, not known or used by others in Canada before his invention thereof and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country more than two years prior to his application and not in public use or on sale in this country for more than two years prior to his application may, on a petition to that effect, presented to the Commissioner, and on compliance with the other requirements of this Act, obtain a patent granting to such person an exclusive property in such invention."

2. Subsection one of section thirty-seven of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Proceedings for impeachment of patent.

"**37.** (1) Any person who desires to impeach any patent may obtain a sealed and certified copy of the patent and of the petition, affidavit, specification and drawings thereunto relating, and may have the same filed in the office of the prothonotary or clerk of the High Court Divisions of the Supreme Court of Ontario, or of the Superior Court of Quebec, or of the Supreme Court in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia or Prince Edward Island, respectively, or of the Court of King's Bench in Manitoba, or of the Supreme Court of the province of Saskatchewan or of the Supreme Court of the province of Alberta, or of the Territorial Court in the Yukon Territory, according to the domicile elected by the patentee,

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. The only change made by this amendment to section 7, which specifies who may obtain patents, is by the insertion of the underlined words "in Canada", which will confine applications to persons who invent any new or useful article or process, or improvements thereof, not known or used by others in Canada before the invention, even if known or used in other countries.

2. The amendment to section 37 is required to prevent confusion caused by the language of the section as it stands in reference to the Courts in the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Supreme Court of Saskatchewan and Alberta are now constituted and in operation rendering the existing provision obsolete.

The section repealed reads as follows, the words in italics being struck out and replaced by the underlined words in the Bill:—

"**37.** (1) Any person who desires to impeach any patent may obtain a sealed and certified copy of the patent and of the petition, affidavit, specification and drawings thereunto relating, and may have the same filed in the office of the prothonotary or clerk of the High Court Divisions of the Supreme Court of Ontario, or of the Superior Court of Quebec, or of the Supreme Court in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia or Prince Edward Island, respectively, or of the Court of King's Bench in Manitoba, *or of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta respectively, pending the disestablishment of that Court by the legislature of those provinces respectively, and thereafter of such superior court of justice as, in respect of civil jurisdiction, is established by the said legislatures respectively in lieu thereof*, or of the Territorial Court in the Yukon Territory, according to the domicile elected by the patentee, as aforesaid, or in the office of the registrar of the Exchequer Court of Canada, and such courts, respectively, shall adjudicate on the matter and decide as to costs; and if the domicile elected by the patentee is in that part of Canada formerly known as the district of Keewatin, the Court of King's Bench of Manitoba shall have jurisdiction until there is a superior court therein, after which such superior court shall have jurisdiction."

as aforesaid, or in the office of the registrar of the Exchequer Court of Canada, and such courts, respectively, shall adjudicate on the matter and decide as to costs; and if the domicile elected by the patentee is in that part of Canada formerly known as the district of Keewatin, the Court of King's Bench of Manitoba shall have jurisdiction until there is a superior court therein, after which such superior court shall have jurisdiction."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 38.

An Act to incorporate the Knights of Pythias of Canada.

First reading, March 31, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. MAYBEE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
95217 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 38.

An Act to incorporate the Knights of Pythias of Canada.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have, by their petition, prayed that they may be incorporated as a benevolent society under the name of the Knights of Pythias of Canada, and may be given power to take over the business and undertakings, if any, in Canada, of the Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, a body incorporated under the insurance laws of the district of Columbia. in the United States of America, in 1905 (hereinafter called the "Supreme Lodge"), and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. George Bedford Julian, clerk; Charles Henry Ashby, clerk; James Arthur Ashby, clerk; William Andrew Jackson, master electrician; George Brown Walters, capitalist, all of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, together with such other persons as become members of the society hereby incorporated are incorporated under the name of "The Knights of Pythias of Canada", hereinafter called "the society."

Corporate name.

Head office.

2. The head office of the society shall be in the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

Objects.

3. The society shall be a fraternal benefit society carried on solely for the protection of its members, their families and beneficiaries and not for profit, and shall maintain a representative form of government and a lodge system with such ritualistic form of work as its duly adopted constitution and laws from time to time provide.

Powers.

4. The society shall have power,—

Take over U.S. society.

(a) subject as hereinafter provided, to acquire and take over all or any part of the assets, property, rights, business and undertakings, if any in Canada, of the Supreme Lodge;

Members' welfare.

(b) to promote the welfare, social and fraternal, of its members;

Insurance fund.

(c) to establish, maintain and administer an insurance fund for the payment of

Death benefit.

(i) a benefit not exceeding five thousand dollars at the death of a member, the premiums for which shall be payable during the whole of life of the member or during a certain number of years;

Old age endowment benefit.

(ii) an old age endowment benefit not exceeding five thousand dollars, payable after the expiration of a certain number of years or upon the attainment of a certain age, but in neither case payable before the attainment by the member of the age of sixty-five years; or, payable in the case of the death of a member prior to the expiration of the endowment period;

Life annuity benefit.

(iii) a life annuity benefit not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum, payable on or after the attainment by the member of the age of sixty-five years;

Disability benefit.

(iv) a benefit to members in cases of disability, temporary or permanent, not exceeding one-half the amount of the mortuary benefit under the contract, the amount payable on the death of a member being reduced by the amount paid as such disability benefit.

Other funds.

(d) to establish, maintain and administer a fund for the payment of

Sick benefit.

(i) a sick benefit to members not exceeding ten dollars per week;

Funeral and sickness benefit.

(ii) a benefit to indemnify a member for sickness and funeral expenses of his wife and children or the children dependent upon him, and not exceeding dollars per week;

General advantage and other funds.

(e) to secure for its members such other advantages and to establish, maintain and administer such other fund or funds as may be provided by the by-laws of the society and as may be necessary to the attainment of the foregoing objects, and generally to act as a fraternal, charitable and benevolent society.

Government by general convention and executive council.

5. (1) The society shall be governed:—

(a) by the general convention which shall constitute the Supreme legislative body of the society;

(b) by the executive council of five members, being the Supreme Chancellor, the Supreme Vice-Chancellor, the Supreme Master of Exchequer, the Supreme Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, and the Supreme Attorney.

(2) The convention shall make the by-laws and shall be the final judge in all questions concerning the society, provided that the elected members constitute a majority of at least two-thirds.

(3) The executive council shall see to the carrying out of the by-laws and have charge of the government of the society.

General convention.

6. The general convention shall consist of:—

(a) the executive council; and

(b) the delegates chosen by the local lodges, being one delegate for a membership of one hundred members or less, the said delegates to be chosen in accordance with the by-laws of the society.

Administration.

7. The affairs of the society shall be administered by the Supreme Chancellor, the Supreme Vice-Chancellor, the Supreme Master of the Exchequer, the Supreme Grand Keeper of Records and Seal and the Supreme Attorney, all of whom shall be elected from the members of the society for such terms and in such manner as by by-law may be determined.

By-laws.

8. The society shall have power from time to time to make, amend, and repeal by-laws and regulations for governing the election of officers and trustees and prescribing and defining their duties and powers, the holding of meetings, the admission of members, fixing and refixing of the amounts of the premiums, dues and assessments to be paid by its members, and generally for the governing of and respecting all the activities, business and affairs of the society.

General fund.

9. (1) The society may maintain a general fund to which shall be credited all dues and other sums intended to be used for the payment of expenses and administration and all expenses of the society shall be payable out of such fund.

Allocation of other funds in case of deficiency.

(2) The society may make provision in its by-laws whereby in the event of there being a deficiency in the general fund and a surplus above all liabilities in any one or more of the benefit funds, the annual meeting of the society may in any year provide for the allocation to the general fund of such portion as the actuary of the society may recommend of the premiums or assessments, falling due during the succeeding twelve months in any benefit fund or funds in which there is a surplus, the amount so allocated to the general fund during the said period not to exceed, however, two months' premiums in the said benefit fund or funds.

Notice of allocation.

(3) Notice of intention to make an allocation to the general fund of any premiums or assessments or portions thereof as provided in the last preceding subsection, shall be given by mail to the members of the society at least one month before such allocation is made.

Additional benefits out of surplus.

10. The society may make provision in its constitution whereby such portion as shall be approved by the actuary of the society, of the surplus above all liabilities in any benefit fund, may be applied to grant new or additional benefits to the members of the society or to the remission of premiums or a portion thereof.

Loans on policies or certificates.

11. The society may make provision in its constitution for the granting of loans on policies or certificates of insurance for the purpose of paying the premiums thereof, and with respect to policies or contracts of insurance which have been in force for three years for the granting of paid-up policies and automatic non-forfeiture privileges or other equities or benefits in lieu thereof.

Agreement with U.S. society for acquiring their assets and property.

12. The society may enter into an agreement with the Supreme Lodge for the purpose of acquiring and taking over all or any part of the assets, property, rights, business and undertakings if any in Canada of the Supreme Lodge but no such agreement shall become effective until it has been submitted to and approved by the Treasury Board, and the Treasury Board shall not approve of the said agreement unless the Superintendent of Insurance reports that the said agreement provided for the transfer to the society of assets sufficient to provide the actual reserve on the contracts of the Canadian members of the Supreme Lodge and in addition thereto a fair and proper proportion of the surplus maintained at the date of the agreement by the Supreme Lodge in respect of its contracts generally.

Approval required.

Transfer to be complete before general powers are exercised.

13. Until the Superintendent of Insurance shall be satisfied that the Supreme Lodge is ceasing to carry on its business and undertakings except for the purpose of transferring its property, rights, assets, business and undertakings to the society and that the Supreme Lodge will not resume business in Canada, the society shall exercise the powers set out in paragraphs *(b)*, *(c)* and *(d)* of section four only to the extent necessary for the carrying out of the objects or purposes set out in paragraph *(a)* of section four of this Act.

Rights saved.

14. The society shall upon the transfer to it of the property, rights, assets, business and undertakings of the Supreme Lodge be liable for and shall pay, carry out, perform and discharge all the debts, obligations, liabilities

and contracts of the Supreme Lodge and any person having any claim, demand, right, cause or action or complaint against the Supreme Lodge or to whom the Supreme Lodge is under any obligation, liability or contract, shall have the same rights and powers with respect thereto and to the realization thereof against the society as such person has against the Supreme Lodge.

Application of Insurance Act, 1917, c. 29.

15. The society shall be subject to the provisions of *The Insurance Act, 1917*, and amendments thereto, except section one hundred and seven thereof and except insofar as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Comes into force on proclamation.

16. This Act shall come into force upon such day as the Governor in Council may by proclamation appoint, and such proclamation may be made only if the Treasury Board has been satisfied that this Act has been approved and accepted by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present or represented by proxy at a general meeting of the Supreme Lodge called for that purpose.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 38.

An Act to incorporate the Knights of Pythias of Canada.

Reprinted as amended by the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. MAYBEE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1957 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 38.

An Act to incorporate the Knights of Pythias of Canada.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have, by their petition, prayed that they may be incorporated as a benevolent society under the name of the Knights of North America, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. George Bedford Julian, clerk; Charles Henry Ashby, clerk; James Arthur Ashby, clerk; William Andrew Jackson, master electrician; George Brown Walters, capitalist, all of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, together with such other persons as become members of the society hereby incorporated are incorporated under the name of "Knights of North America", hereinafter called "the society."

Corporate name.

Head office.

2. The head office of the society shall be in the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

Objects.

3. The society shall be a fraternal benefit society carried on solely for the protection of its members, their families and beneficiaries and not for profit, and shall maintain a representative form of government and a lodge system with such ritualistic form of work as its duly adopted constitution and laws from time to time provide.

Powers.

4. The society shall have power,—

Members' welfare.

(a) to promote the welfare, social and fraternal, of its members;

Insurance fund.

(b) to establish, maintain and administer an insurance fund for the payment of

Death benefit.

(i) a benefit not exceeding five thousand dollars at the death of a member, the premiums for which shall

be payable during the whole of life of the member or during a certain number of years;

Old age endowment benefit.

(ii) an old age endowment benefit not exceeding five thousand dollars, payable after the expiration of a certain number of years or upon the attainment of a certain age, but in neither case payable before the attainment by the member of the age of sixty-five years; or, payable in the case of the death of a member prior to the expiration of the endowment period;

Life annuity benefit.

(iii) a life annuity benefit not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum, payable on or after the attainment by the member of the age of sixty-five years;

Disability benefit.

(iv) a benefit to members in cases of disability, temporary or permanent, not exceeding one-half the amount of the mortuary benefit under the contract, the amount payable on the death of a member being reduced by the amount paid as such disability benefit.

Other funds.

(c) to establish, maintain and administer a fund for the payment of

Sick benefit.

(i) a sick benefit to members not exceeding ten dollars per week, and a sick benefit payable to any member for the sickness of his wife or children or children dependent upon him, not exceeding five dollars per week;

Funeral benefit.

(ii) a benefit to any member for the funeral expenses of his wife and children or children dependent upon him, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars;

General advantage and other funds.

(d) to secure for its members such other advantages and to establish, maintain and administer such other fund or funds as may be provided by the by-laws of the society and as may be necessary to the attainment of the foregoing objects, and generally to act as a fraternal, charitable and benevolent society.

Government by general convention and executive council.

5. (1) The society shall be governed:—

(a) by the general convention which shall constitute the final legislative body of the society;

(b) by the executive council of five members, being the Supreme President, the Supreme Vice-President, the Supreme Treasurer, the Supreme Secretary and the Grand Attorney.

(2) The general convention shall make the by-laws and shall be the final judge in all questions concerning the society, provided that the elected delegates constitute a majority of at least two-thirds of the members present at such convention.

(3) The executive council shall see to the carrying out of the by-laws and have charge of the government of the society.

General convention.

6. The general convention shall consist of:—

(a) the executive council; and

(b) the delegates chosen by the local lodges, being one delegate for a membership of one hundred members or less, the said delegates to be chosen in accordance with the by-laws of the society.

Administration.

7. The affairs of the society shall be administered by the Supreme President, the Supreme Vice-President, the Supreme Treasurer, the Supreme Secretary and the Grand Attorney, all of whom shall be elected from the members of the society for such terms and in such manner as by by-law may be determined.

By-laws.

8. The society shall have power from time to time to make, amend, and repeal by-laws and regulations for governing the election of officers and trustees and prescribing and defining their duties and powers, the holding of meetings, the admission of members, fixing and refixing of the amounts of the premiums, dues and assessments to be paid by its members, and generally for the governing of and respecting all the activities, business and affairs of the society.

General fund.

9. (1) The society may maintain a general fund to which shall be credited all dues and other sums intended to be used for the payment of expenses and administration and all expenses of the society shall be payable out of such fund.

Allocation of other funds in case of deficiency.

(2) The society may make provision in its by-laws whereby in the event of there being a deficiency in the general fund and a surplus above all liabilities in any one or more of the benefit funds, the general convention of the society may in any year provide for the allocation to the general fund of such portion as the actuary of the society may recommend of the premiums or assessments, falling due during the succeeding twelve months in any benefit fund or funds in which there is a surplus, the amount so allocated to the general fund during the said period not to exceed, however, two months' premiums in the said benefit fund or funds.

Notice of allocation.

(3) Notice of intention to make an allocation to the general fund of any premiums or assessments or portions thereof as provided in the last preceding subsection, shall be given in the official organ of the society or given by mail to the members of the society at least one month before such allocation is made.

Additional benefits out of surplus.

10. The society may make provision in its constitution whereby such portion as shall be approved by the actuary of the society, of the surplus above all liabilities in any

benefit fund, may be applied to grant new or additional benefits to the members of the society or to the remission of premiums or a portion thereof.

Loans on policies or certificates.

11. The society may make provision in its constitution for the granting of loans on policies or certificates of insurance for the purpose of paying the premiums thereof, and with respect to policies or contracts of insurance which have been in force for three years for the granting of paid-up policies and automatic non-forfeiture privileges or other equities or benefits in lieu thereof.

1917, c. 29.

12. *The Insurance Act, 1917*, shall apply to the society.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 38.

An Act to incorporate Knights of North America.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
15th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
95228 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 38.

An Act to incorporate Knights of North America.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have, by their petition, prayed that they may be incorporated as a benevolent society under the name of the Knights of North America, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. George Bedford Julian, clerk; Charles Henry Ashby, clerk; James Arthur Ashby, clerk; William Andrew Jackson, master electrician; George Brown Walters, capitalist, all of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, together with such other persons as become members of the society hereby incorporated are incorporated under the name of "Knights of North America", hereinafter called "the society."

Corporate name.

Head office.

2. The head office of the society shall be in the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

Objects.

3. The society shall be a fraternal benefit society carried on solely for the protection of its members, their families and beneficiaries and not for profit, and shall maintain a representative form of government and a lodge system with such ritualistic form of work as its duly adopted constitution and laws from time to time provide.

Powers.

4. The society shall have power,—

Members' welfare.

(a) to promote the welfare, social and fraternal, of its members;

Insurance fund.

(b) to establish, maintain and administer an insurance fund for the payment of

Death benefit.

(i) a benefit not exceeding five thousand dollars at the death of a member, the premiums for which shall

be payable during the whole of life of the member or during a certain number of years;

Old age endowment benefit.

(ii) an old age endowment benefit not exceeding five thousand dollars, payable after the expiration of a certain number of years or upon the attainment of a certain age, but in neither case payable before the attainment by the member of the age of sixty-five years; or, payable in the case of the death of a member prior to the expiration of the endowment period;

Life annuity benefit.

(iii) a life annuity benefit not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum, payable on or after the attainment by the member of the age of sixty-five years;

Disability benefit.

(iv) a benefit to members in cases of disability, temporary or permanent, not exceeding one-half the amount of the mortuary benefit under the contract, the amount payable on the death of a member being reduced by the amount paid as such disability benefit.

Other funds.

(c) to establish, maintain and administer a fund for the payment of

Sick benefit.

(i) a sick benefit to members not exceeding ten dollars per week, and a sick benefit payable to any member for the sickness of his wife or children or children dependent upon him, not exceeding five dollars per week;

Funeral benefit.

(ii) a benefit to any member for the funeral expenses of his wife and children or children dependent upon him, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars;

General advantage and other funds.

(d) to secure for its members such other advantages and to establish, maintain and administer such other fund or funds as may be provided by the by-laws of the society and as may be necessary to the attainment of the foregoing objects, and generally to act as a fraternal, charitable and benevolent society.

Government by general convention and executive council.

5. (1) The society shall be governed:—

(a) by a general convention which shall constitute the final legislative body of the society;

(b) by an executive council of five members, being the Supreme President, a Supreme Vice-President, a Supreme Treasurer, a Supreme Secretary and a Grand Attorney.

(2) The general convention shall make the by-laws and shall be the final judge in all questions concerning the society, provided that the elected delegates constitute a majority of at least two-thirds of the members present at such convention.

(3) The executive council shall see to the carrying out of the by-laws and have charge of the government of the society.

General convention.

6. The general convention shall consist of:—

(a) the executive council; and

(b) the delegates chosen by the local lodges, being one delegate for a membership of one hundred members or less, the said delegates to be chosen in accordance with the by-laws of the society.

Administration.

7. The affairs of the society shall be administered by the Supreme President, the Supreme Vice-President, the Supreme Treasurer, the Supreme Secretary and the Grand Attorney, all of whom shall be elected from the members of the society for such terms and in such manner as by by-law may be determined.

By-laws.

8. The society shall have power from time to time to make, amend, and repeal by-laws and regulations for governing the election of officers and trustees and prescribing and defining their duties and powers, the holding of meetings, the admission of members, fixing and refixing of the amounts of the premiums, dues and assessments to be paid by its members, and generally for the governing of and respecting all the activities, business and affairs of the society.

General fund.

9. (1) The society may maintain a general fund to which shall be credited all dues and other sums intended to be used for the payment of expenses and administration and all expenses of the society shall be payable out of such fund.

Allocation of other funds in case of deficiency.

(2) The society may make provision in its by-laws whereby in the event of there being a deficiency in the general fund and a surplus above all liabilities in any one or more of the benefit funds, the general convention of the society may in any year provide for the allocation to the general fund of such portion as the actuary of the society may recommend of the premiums or assessments, falling due during the succeeding twelve months in any benefit fund or funds in which there is a surplus, the amount so allocated to the general fund during the said period not to exceed, however, two months' premiums in the said benefit fund or funds.

Notice of allocation.

(3) Notice of intention to make an allocation to the general fund of any premiums or assessments or portions thereof as provided in the last preceding subsection, shall be given in the official organ of the society or given by mail to the members of the society at least one month before such allocation is made.

Additional benefits out of surplus.

10. The society may make provision in its constitution whereby such portion as shall be approved by the actuary of the society, of the surplus above all liabilities in any

benefit fund, may be applied to grant new or additional benefits to the members of the society or to the remission of premiums or a portion thereof.

Loans on policies or certificates.

11. The society may make provision in its constitution for the granting of loans on policies or certificates of insurance for the purpose of paying the premiums thereof, and with respect to policies or contracts of insurance which have been in force for three years for the granting of paid-up policies and automatic non-forfeiture privileges or other equities or benefits in lieu thereof.

1917, c. 29.

12. *The Insurance Act, 1917*, shall apply to the society.

39.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 39.

An Act respecting Joliette and Northern Railway Company.

First reading, March 31, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. DENIS
(Joliette).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
95092 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 39.

An Act respecting Joliette and Northern Railway Company.

Preamble.

1924, c. 82.

WHEREAS Joliette and Northern Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company," has by its petition prayed that its borrowing powers may be increased, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of such petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Borrowing powers increased.

1. Section ten of chapter eighty-two of the statutes of 1924 is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**10.** The securities issued by the Company shall not exceed forty-five thousand dollars per mile of the railway, and may be issued only in proportion to the length of railway constructed or under contract to be constructed."

Explanatory Note.

1. The section is amended by substituting the words "forty-five" as underlined for the words "thirty-five." Otherwise, there is no change.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 39.

An Act respecting Joliette and Northern Railway Company.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 24th APRIL, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
95096 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 39.

An Act respecting Joliette and Northern Railway Company.

Preamble.

1924, c. 82.

WHEREAS Joliette and Northern Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company," has by its petition prayed that its borrowing powers may be increased, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of such petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Borrowing powers increased.

1. Section ten of chapter eighty-two of the statutes of 1924 is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**10.** The securities issued by the Company shall not exceed forty-five thousand dollars per mile of the railway, and may be issued only in proportion to the length of railway constructed or under contract to be constructed."

Explanatory Note.

1. The section is amended by substituting the words "forty-five" as underlined for the words "thirty-five." Otherwise, there is no change.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 40.

An Act respecting The Ottawa Electric Railway Company.

First reading, March 31, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. CHEVRIER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
95093 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 40.

An Act respecting The Ottawa Electric Railway Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS The Ottawa Electric Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Company") was incorporated by an Act of Parliament of Canada, chapter eighty-six of the statutes of 1894, and by its petition has prayed that in order to carry out its obligations to the Corporation of the City of Ottawa to make certain extensions and additions to its properties, its borrowing powers be increased; and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1892, c. 53; 1894, c. 86; 1899, c. 82; 1903, c. 171; 1924, c. 84.

1. Section one of chapter one hundred and seventy-one of the statutes of 1903 is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**1.** (1) The Company may borrow money and may make and issue bonds, debentures or other securities to the extent of seventy-five per cent of the value of the Company's assets from time to time, and the said bonds, debentures or other securities shall be made, issued and secured in the manner and to the extent provided by sections one hundred and thirty-two to one hundred and forty-five inclusive of *The Railway Act, 1919*.

Borrowing powers increased.

(2) For the purposes of this section the value of the Company's assets shall be deemed to have been four million five hundred thousand, on the thirty-first day of July, 1922, and hereafter shall be deemed to be the total of such amount and all amounts after such date from time to time invested in capital assets of the Company."

Explanatory Note.

1. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**1.** The Company may borrow money and may make and issue bonds, debentures or other securities to the extent of one million dollars, and the said bonds, debentures or other securities shall be made, issued and secured in the manner and to the extent provided by sections 93 to 98, inclusive, of *The Railway Act,* which said sections shall form part of this Act." 1888, c. 29, ss. 93 to 98.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 40.

An Act respecting The Ottawa Electric Railway Company.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 24th APRIL, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
95097 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 40.

An Act respecting The Ottawa Electric Railway Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS The Ottawa Electric Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Company") was incorporated by an Act of Parliament of Canada, chapter eighty-six of the statutes of 1894, and by its petition has prayed that in order to carry out its obligations to the Corporation of the City of Ottawa to make certain extensions and additions to its properties, its borrowing powers be increased; and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1892, c. 53; 1894, c. 86; 1899, c. 82; 1903, c. 171; 1924, c. 84.

1. Section one of chapter one hundred and seventy-one of the statutes of 1903 is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**1.** (1) The Company may borrow money and may make and issue bonds, debentures or other securities to the extent of seventy-five per cent of the value of the Company's assets from time to time, and the said bonds, debentures or other securities shall be made, issued and secured in the manner and to the extent provided by sections one hundred and thirty-two to one hundred and forty-five inclusive of *The Railway Act, 1919*.

Borrowing powers increased.

(2) For the purposes of this section the value of the Company's assets shall be deemed to have been four million five hundred thousand dollars on the thirty-first day of July, 1922, and hereafter shall be deemed to be the total of such amount and all amounts after such date from time to time invested in capital assets of the Company."

Explanatory Note.

1. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**1.** The Company may borrow money and may make and issue bonds, debentures or other securities to the extent of one million dollars, and the said bonds, debentures or other securities shall be made, issued and secured in the manner and to the extent provided by sections 93 to 98, inclusive, of *The Railway Act*, which said sections shall form part of this Act." 1888, c. 29, ss. 93 to 98.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 41.

An Act respecting the publication of the Statutes.

First reading, March 31, 1925.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94011 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 41.

An Act respecting the publication of the Statutes.

R.S. c. 2.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Publication of Statutes Act, 1925.*

INTERPRETATION.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, "Minister" means the member of His Majesty's Privy Council of Canada in charge for the time being of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

THE CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENTS.

Clerk of the Parliaments to have custody of certain original documents.

3. All the original Acts passed by the Legislatures of the late provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, or of the late province of Canada, transferred to and deposited of record in the office of the Clerk of the Senate, and also all original Acts of the Parliament of Canada heretofore assented to, or hereafter assented to by the Governor General, and all Bills reserved for the signification of the King's pleasure, and assented to or disallowed by the King in Council, shall be and continue to remain of record in the custody of the Clerk of the Senate of Canada, who shall be known and designated as the Clerk of the Parliaments.

To have and use a seal of office.

4. The Clerk of the Parliaments shall have a seal of office, and shall affix the same to certified copies of all

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

2. This section is new and is intended to make quite clear that in all matters dealt with by this Statute the Minister in charge of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery is intended, unless otherwise specified.

There is no change in sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 except in numbering.

Acts intended for the Governor General or Registrar General of Canada, or required to be produced before courts of justice, either within or beyond the limits of Canada, and in any other case in which the said Clerk deems it expedient.

Certified copies of Acts to be held to be duplicate originals.

5. All copies of the Acts hereinbefore referred to, so certified by the Clerk of the Parliaments, shall be held to be duplicate originals, and also to be evidence of such Acts and of their contents, as if printed under the authority of Parliament by the King's Printer.

Copies for Governor General and Registrar General.

6. As soon as practicable after the prorogation of every session of Parliament, the Clerk of the Parliaments shall obtain from the King's Printer a sufficient number of bound copies of the Statutes of Canada passed during such session of Parliament, and shall deliver to the Governor General one copy duly certified, for transmission to one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, as required by *The British North America Act, 1867*, together with certified copies of all Bills reserved for the signification of the King's pleasure, and he shall also deliver one like copy of the said Acts in the English and French languages to the Registrar General of Canada.

Certified copies of Acts to be furnished on application.

7. The Clerk of the Parliaments shall also furnish certified copies of any of the Acts hereinbefore mentioned to any Department of the Public Service of Canada or of any province or territory within Canada or to any person applying therefor, and upon every such certified copy, shall, before delivering it, receive a fee of two dollars, in addition to the cost of the printed copy, if a printed copy is furnished, or in addition to a fee of ten cents for every hundred words in such copy, if the copy furnished is not printed.

Fee thereon.

Certificate to be inserted at the foot of every copy of Acts required to be certified.

8. The Clerk of the Parliaments shall insert at the foot of every such copy so required to be certified, a written certificate, duly signed and authenticated by him, to the effect that it is a true copy of the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, or by the Legislature of the late province of Canada, or of the late province of Upper Canada or Lower Canada *(as the case may be)* in the session thereof held in the year of His Majesty's reign, and assented to in His Majesty's name, by the Governor General, or *(as the case may be)*, on the day of , or reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, and assented to by His Majesty in Council, on the day of .

7. The changes are suggested by the Clerk of the Parliaments (the Clerk of the Senate) and the effect is clear. The new section 7 is section 6 of the existing statute with the addition of the underlined words.

Section 7 of the existing statute is omitted.

That section reads as follows:—

"7. All certified copies required for the public service shall be obtained from the Clerk of the Parliaments through the Secretary of State of Canada."

8. This is not changed.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE STATUTES.

Certified copy of every Statute to be furnished to the King's Printer.

9. The Clerk of the Parliaments shall furnish the King's Printer with a certified copy of every Act of the Parliament of Canada as soon as the same has received Royal Assent.

Acts to be printed in two separate parts; what each shall contain.

10. (1) The Acts of the Parliament of Canada shall be printed in two separate Parts, the first of which shall contain such of the said Acts and such orders in council, proclamations and other documents, and such Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, as the Governor in Council deems to be of a public and general nature or interest in Canada and directs to be inserted, and the second Part shall contain the remaining Acts of the session, and shall be printed after the first Part.

How to be bound.

(2) The two Parts shall be bound together in one volume, unless it is impracticable or inconvenient so to do; in such case the King's Printer may authorize the same to be bound in two or more volumes.

Acts to be printed in English and French respectively.

(3) Copies of the said volume or volumes shall be printed in the English and French languages respectively by the King's Printer, who shall, as soon after the close of each session as is practicable, deliver or send by post or otherwise, in the most economical manner, the proper number of copies of the volume or volumes to the persons hereinafter mentioned, respectively, and in either or both languages as he is directed, that is to say:—

Distribution.

To Members of Parliament.

(a) The members of the two Houses of Parliament respectively, who shall each be entitled to receive such number of copies as is, from time to time, directed by the Governor in Council;

To Departments, etc.

(b) Such public departments, administrative bodies and officers throughout Canada as the Governor in Council, from time to time, directs.

How statutes shall be printed and bound.

11. The Statutes shall be printed in royal octavo form on fine paper, in eleven point type, not more than four and three-quarters inches by eight and one-half inches deep, including marginal notes in seven point, such notes referring to the year and chapter of previous Statutes, whenever the text amends, repeals or changes the enactments of former years; and shall be bound, if practicable and convenient, in one volume in full buff buckram and lettered in black, with the exception of a certain number to be specified by the Governor in Council, which shall be bound in half-calf and gilt-lettered.

9. The words "*or if the Bill has been reserved, as soon as the Royal Assent thereto has been proclaimed in Canada*" after the words "Royal Assent" in the third line are deleted, as quite unnecessary, being implied in the printed portion.

10. (1) The underlined words "Part" and "Parts" replace the words "volume" and "volumes"; the word "and" replaces the word "or".

The remaining underlined portion of subsection one is new. It makes clearer the duties of the King's Printer, and conforms to existing methods of the Printing Bureau.

The section as it stands, reads as follows:—

"10. The Acts of the Parliament of Canada shall be printed in two separate *volumes*, the first of which shall contain such of the said Acts and such orders in council and proclamations *or* other documents, and such Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, as the Governor in Council deems to be of a public and general nature or interest in Canada, and directs to be inserted in the said volume, and the second volume shall contain the remaining Acts of the session, and shall be printed after the first volume."

(3) *(a)* The provision that the distribution may be ordered by joint resolution of the two Houses is removed. There is no record of this having been done for many years, and the proposed amendment will simplify procedure.

Paragraph (*a*) in the existing Act, reads as follows:—

"*(a)* The members of the two Houses of Parliament respectively, who shall each be entitled to receive such number of copies *as is, from time to time, directed by joint resolution of the said Houses, or, in default of such resolution,* as is directed by the Governor in Council";

11. The proposed amendment discards obsolete printers' phraseology and substitutes modern trade terms. The reference to binding conforms to the practice of the past few years. The quantity to be bound in half-calf will be specified by the Governor General in Council, the Joint Committee on Printing having taken no action upon these lines for many years. The practicability of binding in one or two volumes will be determined by the King's Printer, who will refer the matter to the Minister for final adjudication.

The section in the existing statute reads as follows:—

"**14.** The Statutes shall be printed in royal octavo form, on fine paper, in *small pica* type, *thirty-two ems by fifty-five ems*, including marginal notes in *minion*, such notes referring to the year and chapter of previous Statutes, whenever the text amends, repeals or changes the enactments of former years; *and shall be half-bound in cloth with backs of white sheep skin and lettered*, with the exception of a certain number to be *named by the Standing Committee on Printing*, which shall be bound in half-calf and gilt-lettered, *and they shall be arranged for distribution in such manner, either by the binding of the public general Acts and acts of a local or private character in separate volumes, or by binding them together in the same volumes, with separate indexes, or otherwise, as the Governor in Council deems expedient.*"

As to Bills assented to during a session.

12. Whenever any Bill receives the Royal Assent during and before the termination of any session of Parliament, the King's Printer shall, if so directed by the Minister, cause distribution of such Act to be made, to the same persons and in like manner and numbers as hereinbefore provided with respect to the Acts of any session; or such Acts may, by order of the Governor in Council, be published in the *Canada Gazette*, and printed afterwards in the proper Part of the statutes.

List to be transmitted by the Clerk of the Privy Council.

13. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall, within fifteen days after the close of each session of Parliament, transmit to the King's Printer a list of the public departments, administrative bodies and officers to whom the Statutes of such session are to be transmitted as aforesaid, and shall also, as occasion requires, furnish the King's Printer with copies of all orders in council made under the provisions of this Act.

Record to be kept by King's Printer of number of copies distributed.

14. The King's Printer shall keep a complete record of the number of copies of the Acts of each session which have been printed, and of the disposition of the same, and such record shall form a part of the Annual Report of the King's Printer as to the work of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

PAYMENT FOR PRINTING OF PRIVATE BILLS.

To be made by promoter.

15. Any person desiring to obtain a Bill of a private or personal character shall pay to the Clerk of the House in which such proposed legislation is first introduced the charges prescribed by the rules of the House.

COST OF PRINTING, BINDING AND DISTRIBUTING STATUTES.

Cost of printing, etc.

16. All expenditures incurred in printing, binding and distributing the Statutes shall be defrayed from an appropriation voted by Parliament for that purpose.

Repeal.

17. The *Publication of Statutes Act*, chapter two of the Revised Statutes of 1906, is repealed.

12. The words "Secretary of State" are replaced by the underlined word "Minister." The word "Part" is substituted for "volume".

13. This section in the existing statute is section 12 and reads "The Secretary of State shall", etc. In practice this has never been done, as the record of persons placed upon the Distribution List by Order in Council is with the Clerk of the Privy Council. Hence the change.

Section 13 of the original statute is deleted entirely. The practice for years has been for the King's Printer to hold surplus volumes to meet future demands. The section omitted reads as follows:—

"**13.** If, after the distribution of the printed Acts, any copies remain in the hands of the King's Printer, he may deliver any number thereof, to any person, by order of the Governor in Council, on notice thereof by the Secretary of State of Canada, or to the members of the Senate or of the House of Commons, on the order of the Speaker of the said Houses respectively."

14. This information has long appeared in the annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Section 15 of the existing statute corresponds to this section. It reads as follows:—

"15. The King's Printer shall, before the opening of each session of Parliament, make a report in triplicate to the Governor General showing,—

(a) the number of copies of the Acts of each session which have been printed and distributed by him since the then last session;

(b) the departments, administrative bodies, officers and persons whom to the same have been distributed, the number of copies delivered to each, and under what authority;

(c) the number of copies of the Acts of each session then remaining in his hands;

(d) a detailed account of the expenses by him actually incurred in carrying this Act into effect, so that provision may be made for defraying the same after such account has been duly audited and allowed.

2. Such report shall be laid before each House of Parliament within fifteen days after the opening of each session thereof."

15. "Clerk of the House" substituted for "King's Printer". Printing fees for private bills have never been paid to the King's Printer. The proposed amendment legalizes existing practice. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"16. Every person who obtains an Act of a private or personal character shall pay to the *King's Printer the cost of printing five hundred copies of such Act in the English language, and two hundred and fifty copies thereof in the French language*".

The above words in italics are replaced by the words underlined in new section 15.

16. New, but in accordance with present procedure.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 41.

An Act respecting the publication of the Statutes.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1st MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94031 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 41.

An Act respecting the publication of the Statutes.

R.S. c. 2.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Publication of Statutes Act, 1925.*

INTERPRETATION.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, "Minister" means the member of His Majesty's Privy Council of Canada in charge for the time being of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

THE CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENTS.

Clerk of the Parliaments to have custody of certain original documents.

3. All the original Acts passed by the Legislatures of the late provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, or of the late province of Canada, transferred to and deposited of record in the office of the Clerk of the Senate, and also all original Acts of the Parliament of Canada heretofore assented to, or hereafter assented to by the Governor General, and all Bills reserved for the signification of the King's pleasure, and assented to or disallowed by the King in Council, shall be and continue to remain of record in the custody of the Clerk of the Senate of Canada, who shall be known and designated as the Clerk of the Parliaments.

To have and use a seal of office.

4. The Clerk of the Parliaments shall have a seal of office, and shall affix the same to certified copies of all

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

2. This section is new and is intended to make quite clear that in all matters dealt with by this Statute the Minister in charge of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery is intended, unless otherwise specified.

There is no change in sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 except in numbering.

Acts intended for the Governor General or Registrar General of Canada, or required to be produced before courts of justice, either within or beyond the limits of Canada, and in any other case in which the said Clerk deems it expedient.

Certified copies of Acts to be held to be duplicate originals.

5. All copies of the Acts hereinbefore referred to, so certified by the Clerk of the Parliaments, shall be held to be duplicate originals, and also to be evidence of such Acts and of their contents, as if printed under the authority of Parliament by the King's Printer.

Copies for Governor General and Registrar General.

6. As soon as practicable after the prorogation of every session of Parliament, the Clerk of the Parliaments shall obtain from the King's Printer a sufficient number of bound copies of the Statutes of Canada passed during such session of Parliament, and shall deliver to the Governor General one copy duly certified, for transmission to one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, as required by *The British North America Act, 1867*, together with certified copies of all Bills reserved for the signification of the King's pleasure, and he shall also deliver one like copy of the said Acts in the English and French languages to the Registrar General of Canada.

Certified copies of Acts to be furnished on application.

7. The Clerk of the Parliaments shall also furnish certified copies of any of the Acts hereinbefore mentioned to any Department of the Public Service of Canada or of any province or territory within Canada or to any person applying therefor, and upon every such certified copy, shall, before delivering it, receive a fee of two dollars, in addition to the cost of the printed copy, if a printed copy is furnished, or in addition to a fee of ten cents for every hundred words in such copy, if the copy furnished is not printed.

Fee thereon.

Certificate to be inserted at the foot of every copy of Acts required to be certified.

8. The Clerk of the Parliaments shall insert at the foot of every such copy so required to be certified, a written certificate, duly signed and authenticated by him, to the effect that it is a true copy of the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, or by the Legislature of the late province of Canada, or of the late province of Upper Canada or Lower Canada *(as the case may be)* in the session thereof held in the year of His Majesty's reign, and assented to in His Majesty's name, by the Governor General, or *(as the case may be)*, on the day of , or reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, and assented to by His Majesty in Council, on the day of .

7. The changes are suggested by the Clerk of the Parliaments (the Clerk of the Senate) and the effect is clear. The new section 7 is section 6 of the existing statute with the addition of the underlined words.

Section 7 of the existing statute is omitted.

That section reads as follows:—

"**7.** All certified copies required for the public service shall be obtained from the Clerk of the Parliaments through the Secretary of State of Canada."

8. This is not changed.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE STATUTES.

Certified copy of every Statute to be furnished to the King's Printer.

9. The Clerk of the Parliaments shall furnish the King's Printer with a certified copy of every Act of the Parliament of Canada as soon as the same has received Royal Assent.

Acts to be printed in two separate parts; what each shall contain.

10. (1) The Acts of the Parliament of Canada shall be printed in two separate Parts, the first of which shall contain such of the said Acts and such orders in council, proclamations and other documents, and such Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, as the Governor in Council deems to be of a public and general nature or interest in Canada and directs to be inserted, and the second Part shall contain the remaining Acts of the session, and shall be printed after the first Part.

How to be bound.

(2) The two Parts shall be bound together in one volume, unless it is impracticable or inconvenient so to do; in such case the King's Printer may authorize the same to be bound in two or more volumes.

Acts to be printed in English and French respectively.

(3) Copies of the said volume or volumes shall be printed in the English and French languages respectively by the King's Printer, who shall, as soon after the close of each session as is practicable, deliver or send by post or otherwise, in the most economical manner, the proper number of copies of the volume or volumes to the persons hereinafter mentioned, respectively, and in either or both languages as he is directed, that is to say:—

Distribution.

To Members of Parliament.

(a) The members of the two Houses of Parliament respectively, who shall each be entitled to receive such number of copies as is, from time to time, directed by the Governor in Council;

To Departments, etc.

(b) Such public departments, administrative bodies and officers throughout Canada as the Governor in Council, from time to time, directs.

How statutes shall be printed and bound.

11. The Statutes shall be printed in royal octavo form on fine paper, in eleven point type, not more than four and three-quarters inches by eight and one-half inches deep, including marginal notes in seven point, such notes referring to the year and chapter of previous Statutes, whenever the text amends, repeals or changes the enactments of former years; and shall be bound, if practicable and convenient, in one volume in full buff buckram and lettered in black, with the exception of a certain number to be specified by the Governor in Council, which shall be bound in half-calf and gilt-lettered.

9. The words "*or if the Bill has been reserved, as soon as the Royal Assent thereto has been proclaimed in Canada*" after the words "Royal Assent" in the third line are deleted, as quite unnecessary, being implied in the printed portion.

10. (1) The underlined words "Part" and "Parts" replace the words "volume" and "volumes"; the word "and" replaces the word "or".

The remaining underlined portion of subsection one is new. It makes clearer the duties of the King's Printer, and conforms to existing methods of the Printing Bureau.

The section as it stands, reads as follows:—

"10. The Acts of the Parliament of Canada shall be printed in two separate *volumes*, the first of which shall contain such of the said Acts and such orders in council and proclamations *or* other documents, and such Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, as the Governor in Council deems to be of a public and general nature or interest in Canada, and directs to be inserted in the said volume, and the second volume shall contain the remaining Acts of the session, and shall be printed after the first volume."

(3) *(a)* The provision that the distribution may be ordered by joint resolution of the two Houses is removed. There is no record of this having been done for many years, and the proposed amendment will simplify procedure.

Paragraph *(a)* in the existing Act, reads as follows:—

"*(a)* The members of the two Houses of Parliament respectively, who shall each be entitled to receive such number of copies *as is, from time to time, directed by joint resolution of the said Houses, or, in default of such resolution,* as is directed by the Governor in Council";

11. The proposed amendment discards obsolete printers' phraseology and substitutes modern trade terms. The reference to binding conforms to the practice of the past few years. The quantity to be bound in half-calf will be specified by the Governor General in Council, the Joint Committee on Printing having taken no action upon these lines for many years. The practicability of binding in one or two volumes will be determined by the King's Printer, who will refer the matter to the Minister for final adjudication.

The section in the existing statute reads as follows:—

"**14.** The Statutes shall be printed in royal octavo form, on fine paper, in *small pica* type, *thirty-two ems by fifty-five ems*, including marginal notes in *minion*, such notes referring to the year and chapter of previous Statutes, whenever the text amends, repeals or changes the enactments of former years; *and shall be half-bound in cloth with backs of white sheep skin and lettered*, with the exception of a certain number to be *named by the Standing Committee on Printing*, which shall be bound in half-calf and gilt-lettered, *and they shall be arranged for distribution in such manner, either by the binding of the public general Acts and acts of a local or private character in separate volumes, or by binding them together in the same volumes, with separate indexes, or otherwise, as the Governor in Council deems expedient.*"

As to Bills assented to during a session.

12. Whenever any Bill receives the Royal Assent during and before the termination of any session of Parliament, the King's Printer shall, if so directed by the Minister, cause distribution of such Act to be made, to the same persons and in like manner and numbers as hereinbefore provided with respect to the Acts of any session; or such Acts may, by order of the Governor in Council, be published in the *Canada Gazette*, and printed afterwards in the proper Part of the statutes.

List to be transmitted by the Clerk of the Privy Council.

13. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall, within fifteen days after the close of each session of Parliament, transmit to the King's Printer a list of the public departments, administrative bodies and officers to whom the Statutes of such session are to be transmitted as aforesaid, and shall also, as occasion requires, furnish the King's Printer with copies of all orders in council made under the provisions of this Act.

Record to be kept by King's Printer of number of copies distributed.

14. The King's Printer shall keep a complete record of the number of copies of the Acts of each session which have been printed, and of the disposition of the same, and such record shall form a part of the Annual Report of the King's Printer as to the work of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

PAYMENT FOR PRINTING OF PRIVATE BILLS.

To be made by promoter.

15. Any person desiring to obtain a Bill of a private or personal character shall pay to the Clerk of the House in which such proposed legislation is first introduced the charges prescribed by the rules of the House.

COST OF PRINTING, BINDING AND DISTRIBUTING STATUTES.

Cost of printing, etc.

16. All expenditures incurred in printing, binding and distributing the Statutes shall be defrayed from an appropriation voted by Parliament for that purpose.

Repeal.

17. The *Publication of Statutes Act*, chapter two of the Revised Statutes of 1906, is repealed.

12. The words "Secretary of State" are replaced by the underlined word "Minister." The word "Part" is substituted for "volume".

13. This section in the existing statute is section 12 and reads "The Secretary of State shall", etc. In practice this has never been done, as the record of persons placed upon the Distribution List by Order in Council is with the Clerk of the Privy Council. Hence the change.

Section 13 of the original statute is deleted entirely. The practice for years has been for the King's Printer to hold surplus volumes to meet future demands. The section omitted reads as follows:—

"**13.** If, after the distribution of the printed Acts, any copies remain in the hands of the King's Printer, he may deliver any number thereof, to any person, by order of the Governor in Council, on notice thereof by the Secretary of State of Canada, or to the members of the Senate or of the House of Commons, on the order of the Speaker of the said Houses respectively."

14. This information has long appeared in the annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Section 15 of the existing statute corresponds to this section. It reads as follows:—

"15. The King's Printer shall, before the opening of each session of Parliament, make a report in triplicate to the Governor General showing,—

(a) the number of copies of the Acts of each session which have been printed and distributed by him since the then last session;

(b) the departments, administrative bodies, officers and persons whom to the same have been distributed, the number of copies delivered to each, and under what authority;

(c) the number of copies of the Acts of each session then remaining in his hands;

(d) a detailed account of the expenses by him actually incurred in carrying this Act into effect, so that provision may be made for defraying the same after such account has been duly audited and allowed.

2. Such report shall be laid before each House of Parliament within fifteen days after the opening of each session thereof."

15. "Clerk of the House" substituted for "King's Printer". Printing fees for private bills have never been paid to the King's Printer. The proposed amendment legalizes existing practice. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"16. Every person who obtains an Act of a private or personal character shall pay to the *King's Printer the cost of printing five hundred copies of such Act in the English language, and two hundred and fifty copies thereof in the French language*".

The above words in italics are replaced by the words underlined in new section 15.

16. New, but in accordance with present procedure.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 42.

An Act to amend The Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act, 1911.

First reading, April 1, 1925.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. CHURCH.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
95216 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 42.

An Act to amend The Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act, 1911.

1911, c. 26.

WHEREAS The Toronto Harbour Commissioners have by their petition prayed for an Act extending the powers of the Commissioners, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act, 1925.*

Additional powers.

2. The Toronto Harbour Commissioners, hereinafter called "the Commissioners," shall have power in addition to all other powers vested in them:—

Guarantee bonds or securities of, or finance, persons or corporations leasing or buying property.

(a) To guarantee the bonds, debentures or securities of, or advance money to, any person, firm or company buying or leasing property from the Commissioners to an amount not greater in any event than fifty percentum of the amount by which the Commissioners' property is improved by the person, firm or company to whom the advance is being made, or whose bonds or securities are being so guaranteed: Provided that such bonds so guaranteed, and such advances so made shall in each case be secured by a first mortgage secured on the property sold, leased or improved, and provided that the power in this subsection contained shall only be exercised after approval in each case in which it is proposed to exercise such power has been given by resolution passed by the Council of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Toronto;

To construct buildings.

(b) To construct, maintain and equip on its own lands such buildings and structures as it may deem suitable or desirable, having regard to the situation of such lands, provided that the Commissioners have a satisfactory offer to purchase or lease such buildings or structures when completed;

To conduct amusements, recreation and play grounds or grant permits for the same.

(c) To conduct amusements, recreation grounds and playgrounds, public or private, or arrange with others to conduct them on the Commissioners' Lands, or such parts thereof as the Commissioners may deem suitable for the purpose, and to charge or receive compensation for the use, enjoyment of such amusements and admission to such grounds and use of such lands in such way as the Commissioners may think proper, and to permit others to conduct and operate such amusements, recreation grounds and play grounds, public or private, and to make charges therefor either wholly for themselves, or partly for themselves and partly for the Commissioners, or wholly for the Commissioners, as the Commissioners may think proper, and to construct and erect on such lands such buildings and structures as they may deem advisable for the aforesaid purposes and to lease the said lands and structures as they may think proper.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 42.

An Act to amend The Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act, 1911.

Reprinted as proposed to be amended in the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. CHURCH.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1022 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 42.

An Act to amend The Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act, 1911.

1911, c. 26.

WHEREAS The Toronto Harbour Commissioners have by their petition prayed for an Act extending the powers of the Commissioners, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act, 1925.*

Additional powers.

To conduct amusements, recreation and playgrounds at Sunnyside or grant permits for the same.

2. The Toronto Harbour Commissioners, hereinafter called "the Commissioners," shall have power in addition to all other powers vested in them, to conduct on the lands of the Commissioners at Sunnyside, in the City of Toronto, amusements, recreation grounds and playgrounds, or arrange with others to conduct the same, and to charge or receive compensation for the use of and admission to such grounds and enjoyment of such amusements, and may permit others to conduct and operate such amusements, recreation grounds and playgrounds, and to make charges therefor either wholly for themselves or partly for themselves and partly for the Commissioners, or wholly for the Commissioners, as the Commissioners may think proper.

Use of land for amusement areas, erection of buildings, and expenditures thereon, contracts and arrangements, confirmed and validated.

3. The use heretofore made of the said lands of the Commissioners at Sunnyside as amusement areas, recreation grounds and playgrounds, and the erection heretofore of buildings and constructions on the said grounds by or for the Commissioners or lessees or licensees of the Commissioners, and expenditure of the Commissioners' money thereon, and the collection up to the present time of charges and compensation for the use thereof or admittance thereto, and all contracts and arrangements heretofore

made for the conducting of such amusement areas, recreation grounds and playgrounds by others on terms of sharing the charges collected therefrom with the Commissioners or otherwise, are hereby confirmed and declared to be legal and valid.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 42.

An Act to amend The Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act, 1911.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 5th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92381 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 42.

An Act to amend The Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act, 1911.

1911, c. 26.

WHEREAS The Toronto Harbour Commissioners have by their petition prayed for an Act extending the powers of the Commissioners, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act, 1925.*

Additional powers.

To conduct amusements, recreation and playgrounds at Sunnyside or grant permits for the same.

2. The Toronto Harbour Commissioners, hereinafter called "the Commissioners," shall have power in addition to all other powers vested in them, to conduct on the lands of the Commissioners at Sunnyside, in the City of Toronto, amusements, recreation grounds and playgrounds, or arrange with others to conduct the same, and to charge or receive compensation for the use of and admission to such grounds and enjoyment of such amusements, and may permit others to conduct and operate such amusements, recreation grounds and playgrounds, and to make charges therefor either wholly for themselves or partly for themselves and partly for the Commissioners, or wholly for the Commissioners, as the Commissioners may think proper.

Use of land for amusement areas, erection of buildings, and expenditures thereon, contracts and arrangements, confirmed and validated.

3. The use heretofore made of the said lands of the Commissioners at Sunnyside as amusement areas, recreation grounds and playgrounds, and the erection heretofore of buildings and constructions on the said grounds by or for the Commissioners or lessees or licensees of the Commissioners, and expenditure of the Commissioners' money thereon, and the collection up to the present time of charges and compensation for the use thereof or admittance thereto, and all contracts and arrangements heretofore

made for the conducting of such amusement areas, recreation grounds and playgrounds by others on terms of sharing the charges collected therefrom with the Commissioners or otherwise, are hereby confirmed and declared to be legal and valid.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 43.

An Act to amend the Act to authorize Rearrangements and Transfers of duties in the Public Service.

First reading, April 20, 1925.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
219 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 43.

An Act to amend the Act to authorize Rearrangements and Transfers of duties in the Public Service.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1918, c. 6.

1. Chapter six of the statutes of 1918, entitled *An Act to authorize Rearrangements and Transfers of duties in the Public Service*, is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section one thereof:—

Duties and powers of Minister and department to be exercised by Minister and department to which transfer of duties is made.

"**2.** Whenever under the provisions of this Act, or under any other lawful authority, any power, duty or function, or the control or supervision of any part of the public service is transferred from one Minister of the Crown to any other Minister of the Crown, or from one department or branch of the public service to any other department or branch of the public service, the Minister, department or branch to which the power, duty, function, control or supervision is transferred, and the appropriate officers of that department or branch, shall, in relation thereto, be substituted for and shall have and may exercise the respective powers and duties which formerly belonged to or were exercisable by the Minister, department or branch and the respective officers of the department or branch from which the power, duty, function, control or supervision is so transferred as aforesaid."

Explanatory Note.

2. In some of the departmental Acts, as, for example, the Department of Agriculture Act, R.S., chapter 67, where transfer of duties is specially authorized, there is a clause corresponding to the one introduced by this Bill for substituting the Minister and officials of the department to which the transfer is made for the Minister and officials of the transferring department, and to avoid duplication and for the quieting of any doubts as to such substitutions in the case of the departments not specially provided for, it is suggested on behalf of the Statute Revision Commission that the provision for substitution should be made general by incorporating it in the general Act.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 43.

An Act to amend the Act to authorize Rearrangements and Transfers of duties in the Public Service.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 8th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
223 1925

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 44.

An Act to amend The Migratory Birds Convention Act.

First reading, April 24th, 1925.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
330 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 44.

1917, c. 18; 1919, c. 29; 1921, c. 39.

An Act to amend The Migratory Birds Convention Act.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section four of *The Migratory Birds Convention Act*, chapter eighteen of the statutes of 1917, as amended by chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1919, is hereby amended by inserting the following paragraph after paragraph (*aa*) of subsection two thereof:—

Regulation as to possession of birds.

"*(aaa)* the periods in each year during which a person may have in possession migratory game birds killed during the season when the taking of such birds was legal;"

2. Section five of the said Act is amended by inserting the following subsection immediately after subsection three thereof:—

Provincial officers to be game officers, except as to moiety of fines.

"(4) All officers duly appointed to enforce the provisions of the Ontario Game and Fisheries Act are *ex-officio* game officers under this Act, provided that subsection two of section twelve of this Act shall not apply to any such officers. The Governor in Council may by order extend the provisions of this section to the game and fishery officers of any other province."

3. Section six of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

No one to buy, sell or possess bird, nest or egg during prohibited time.

"**6.** No one without lawful excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on him, shall buy, sell or have in his possession, any bird, nest, egg or portion thereof, during the time when the capturing or having in possession, killing or taking of such bird, nest or egg is prohibited by law."

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. Certain court decisions have made it appear that the present Act and regulations forbid the possession of migratory game birds legally taken in the open season at any other time than the open season.

The new paragraph *(aaa)* will allow the provision of regulations suitable to the requirements in each province permitting possession of legally taken migratory game birds for a specific time after the close of the open season.

2. The province of Ontario has requested that its game officers be made *ex-officio* game officers under the Migratory Birds Convention Act so that they could enforce the provisions of the Act in that province, and also that the general provision concerning the moiety of fines being payable to game officers appointed without salary, or persons not game officers, be not payable to these *ex-officio* game officers of Ontario.

Provision is also made in this amendment for the appointment of other provincial officers by Order in Council.

3. Section 6 of the Act is re-enacted because of the change in section 1 of this Bill. This section now prohibits the buying, selling or having in possession of protected birds, etc. during the closed season. As it is proposed in paragraph *(aaa)* that migratory game birds legally captured may be possessed during a part of the closed season it is necessary to make this amendment.

The section will now prohibit the possession, etc., of protected birds except during the open season and the time immediately following during which possession will be made legal.

The section repealed reads as follows:—

"6. No one without lawful excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on him, shall buy, sell or have in his possession, any bird, nest *or* egg or portion thereof, during the time when the capturing, killing or taking of such bird, nest or egg is prohibited by law."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 44.

An Act to amend The Migratory Birds Convention Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
5th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 44.

1917, c. 18; 1919, c. 29; 1921, c. 39.

An Act to amend The Migratory Birds Convention Act.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section four of *The Migratory Birds Convention Act*, chapter eighteen of the statutes of 1917, as amended by chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1919, is hereby amended by inserting the following paragraph after paragraph (*aa*) of subsection two thereof:—

Regulation as to possession of birds.

"*(aaa)* the periods in each year during which a person may have in possession migratory game birds killed during the season when the taking of such birds was legal;"

2. Section five of the said Act is amended by inserting the following subsection immediately after subsection three thereof:—

Provincial officers to be game officers, except as to moiety of fines.

"(4) All officers duly appointed to enforce the provisions of the Ontario Game and Fisheries Act are *ex-officio* game officers under this Act, provided that subsection two of section twelve of this Act shall not apply to any such officers. The Governor in Council may by order extend the provisions of this section to the game and fishery officers of any other province."

3. Section six of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

No one to buy, sell or possess bird, nest or egg during prohibited time.

"**6.** No one without lawful excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on him, shall buy, sell or have in his possession, any bird, nest, egg or portion thereof, during the time when the capturing or having in possession, killing or taking of such bird, nest or egg is prohibited by law."

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. Certain court decisions have made it appear that the present Act and regulations forbid the possession of migratory game birds legally taken in the open season at any other time than the open season.

The new paragraph *(aaa)* will allow the provision of regulations suitable to the requirements in each province permitting possession of legally taken migratory game birds for a specific time after the close of the open season.

2. The province of Ontario has requested that its game officers be made *ex-officio* game officers under the Migratory Birds Convention Act so that they could enforce the provisions of the Act in that province, and also that the general provision concerning the moiety of fines being payable to game officers appointed without salary, or persons not game officers, be not payable to these *ex-officio* game officers of Ontario.

Provision is also made in this amendment for the appointment of other provincial officers by Order in Council.

3. Section 6 of the Act is re-enacted because of the change in section 1 of this Bill. This section now prohibits the buying, selling or having in possession of protected birds, etc. during the closed season. As it is proposed in paragraph *(aaa)* that migratory game birds legally captured may be possessed during a part of the closed season it is necessary to make this amendment.

The section will now prohibit the possession, etc., of protected birds except during the open season and the time immediately following during which possession will be made legal.

The section repealed reads as follows:—

"6. No one without lawful excuse, the proof whereof shall lie on him, shall buy, sell or have in his possession, any bird, nest *or* egg or portion thereof, during the time when the capturing, killing or taking of such bird, nest or egg is prohibited by law."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 46.

An Act to amend The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1923.

First reading, April 27, 1925.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1112 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 46.

An Act to amend The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1923.

1923, c. 22.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Definitions.

1. Section two of *The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1923*, is amended by adding thereto the following paragraphs:—

"Physician".

"*(j)* 'physician' means a person registered as a medical practitioner and in good standing under the Act or ordinance governing the practice of medicine and surgery within the province or territory wherein is tendered any prescription or order for any drug bearing his signature;

"Veterinary surgeon".

"*(k)* 'veterinary surgeon' means a person licensed and in good standing as such under the Act or ordinance governing the practice of veterinary surgery within the province or territory wherein is tendered any prescription or order for any drug bearing his signature;

"Dentist".

"*(l)* 'dentist' means a person licensed and in good standing as such under the Act or ordinance governing the practice of dental surgery within the province or territory wherein is tendered any prescription or order for any drug bearing his signature."

Minister may issue licenses, make regulations therefor and prescribe fees.

2. (1) Subsection one of section three of the said Act is amended by striking out all the words down to the word "drug" in the fourth line, and substituting therefor the following:—

"**3.** (1) With the approval of the Governor in Council, the Minister shall have power to issue licenses for the import, export, sale, manufacture and distribution *at* a stated place of any drug."

License for manufacturer or dealer.

(2) Subsection one of section three of the said Act is further amended by striking out the words "For a license

Explanatory Notes.

Section 1. These amendments are made necessary in view of the fact that the Courts have held that under the law as it stands, a physician who might have graduated in a foreign country, but was never licensed to practice medicine in Canada, could legally sign a narcotic order, and obtain supplies of narcotics from a druggist in Canada. The definition of a physician, veterinary surgeon and dentist, is simply to clarify the expressed intention of section 6 of this Act.

Section 2. This amendment is for the purpose of making it clear that a license granted to any person to engage in the manufacture, sale or distribution of narcotics, is good only at a stated place. The underlined words are new.

for a manufacturer or dealer" in the seventeenth line, and substituting therefor the words,—

"For each license for a manufacturer or dealer."

Unlawful possession.

3. (1) Paragraph *(d)* of section four ot the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"*(d)* has in his possession any drug save and except under the authority of a license from the Minister first had and obtained, or other lawful authority;"

(2) Section four of the said Act is further amended by inserting the following paragraph immediately after paragraph *(e)* thereof:—

Manufacture, sale, etc., without license.

"*(f)* manufactures, sells, gives away or distributes any drug to any person without first obtaining a license from the Minister."

Penalty.

(3) Section four of the said Act is further amended by inserting the words "with or without hard labour" after the word "imprisonment" in the twenty-fifth line.

Written orders for drugs to be signed and dated and signature verified.

4. Section five of the said Act is amended by inserting immediately after the word "therefor" in the eighth line thereof the words "signed and dated", and by inserting immediately after the word "dentist" in the thirteenth line thereof, the words "whose signature is known to the said druggist or if unknown duly verified before such order or prescription is filled".

Penalty for unlawful prescription.

5. Section six of the said Act is amended by striking out all the words after the word "offence" in the thirteenth line, and substituting the following therefor:—

"and shall be liable upon indictment to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years and not less than three months, or upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs and not less than two hundred dollars and costs, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding eighteen months, or to both fine and imprisonment".

Certain excepted preparations.

6. Section nine of the said Act is amended by striking out from the sixth and seventh lines thereof the words "or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codeine".

Onus of proof.

7. Section fourteen of the said Act is amended by striking out the word "or" where it appears in the second line thereof, and inserting immediately after "(e)" in the second line the words "or (f)".

Section 3. This amendment has been made necessary by reason of a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of British Columbia, that section 4 *(d)* as it stands, creates two distinct offences, where a person is charged with possession, and has been held to be bad law. Section four has been subdivided into two subsections to get over the objection raised by the Courts. The underlined words in *(d)* are new. Paragraph *(f)* as added is in the words of the old *(d)*. The words "*with or without hard labour*" are inserted in the penalty clause.

Section 4. The first amendment is to correct an oversight in the original draft. and to provide that the written order must be signed and dated.

The second amendment is to place the responsibility upon the druggist, to verify the validity of any narcotic order or prescription presented to him, before filling the same. At the present time, thousands of bogus narcotic orders or prescriptions are filled annually, by druggists throughout the Dominion, because they are not familiar with the signature of the doctor and take no steps to verify the signature. It might be pointed out that a similar provision is contained in both the English and the United States laws. The words to be inserted are underlined.

Section 5. This amendment is to provide for procedure either by indictment or under the summary convictions section of the code. At the present time, prosecuting authorities cannot proceed by indictment against an offending physician, although he may have been a second or third offender, in other words, a large trafficker. There is a second reason, namely, that at the present time appeals may only be taken through the county judge, and many decisions handed down by county judges, in different provinces, on identically the same set of facts, are directly opposite. If the law provided for procedure by indictment, in certain special cases where the Crown might wish to go before the Assizes, an appeal would lay to the Appeal Court of the Province. The underlined words show the proposed changes.

Section 6. The object of this amendment is to eliminate codeine from the Act altogether, and to prohibit the use of heroin in so-called proprietary preparations, or household remedies, for internal use. Section 9 has reference altogether to preparations which may be sold direct to the public, other than on a doctor's prescription.

Section 7. The amendment to section 14 has been made necessary by the fact that section 4 *(d)* has been subdivided. (See amendment to section 4).

Burden of proof and defence.

8. Section fifteen of the said Act is amended by adding thereto as subsection two thereof, the following:—

"(2) Except in the case of a drug addict or habitual user of drugs suffering from a diseased condition caused otherwise than by the excessive use of any drug, it shall be no defence to a physician charged with an offence under section six of this Act that he did give, sell or furnish any drug to such addict or habitual user for self-administration."

Power of peace officer to search for drugs.

9. Section eighteen is amended by inserting immediately after the word "drug" in the fifth line the words "and, if necessary, by force, may search any person there found".

Forfeiture of drugs and vehicles on conviction.

10. Section nineteen of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**19.** When any person is convicted of an offence against this Act, the drug in respect of which the offence was committed or which has been seized as aforesaid, and all receptacles of any kind whatsoever, found containing the same, and if the drug be found in any vehicle, motor-car, automobile, boat, canoe, or conveyance of any description, the vehicle, motor-car, automobile, boat, canoe or conveyance in which the said drug is found, shall be forfeited to His Majesty, and shall be delivered to the Minister to be disposed of as he may direct.

Schedule amended.

11. The schedule to the said Act is amended by adding immediately after the word "thereof" in the second line, the words "but not including Apomorphine", and by striking out from the fourth line thereof the words "Codeine or any salts or compounds thereof", and by inserting immediately after the word "derivatives" in the seventh line thereof, the words "but not including Codeine or Apomorphine".

Section 8. This is an important amendment and has become necessary in view of long experience in the enforcement of the Act, whereby it has been found almost impossible to convict "script" doctors, or physicians who commercialize in narcotics, under the pretence of practicing medicine, in many of the provinces, where the physician who has furnished large supplies of narcotics for self-administration to drug addicts, solely for the gratification of the appetite, offers as a defence that he is practicing medicine.

The Courts of many of the Provinces have ruled that this is not practicing medicine. The Courts in some of the provinces, however, refuse to accept this view, and as the law stands, under section 6, it is almost impossible to prevent this illicit practice among certain doctors in some of the provinces. The underlined subsection is new.

Section 9. The insertion of the underlined words in section 18 would empower a police officer to search suspected persons on the street for narcotics, without the necessity of having to first obtain a search warrant. This has long been advocated by the police authorities throughout the Dominion, in view of the fact that this time is the essence in the majority of these cases, where a police officer has reason to suspect that persons are engaged in the distribution of narcotics, or peddling them on the streets. At present they are powerless to act until they first obtain a search warrant, and of course, the time involved in hunting up a Magistrate or Judge, to obtain the necessary search warrant, in the daytime, is very considerable, and prevents the police from taking prompt and efficient action to apprehend these traffickers; not to mention the difficulties involved in cases of this nature at night, Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, when the magistrates and judges are not available in the Courts. Most of these drug traffickers know that they are almost immune from search or being molested on the street, as the police have not the power to hold them up and search them for suspected drugs. This, of course applies in most of the larger cities, where the traffic is most extensive.

Section 10. This amendment provides for the confiscation of vehicles, motor cars, etc., when used for the purpose of transporting narcotic drugs for illicit purposes. A somewhat similar provision is contained in the Customs and Excise Act, and also the Prohibition Acts of different Provinces. One of the mediums of distribution of narcotics in the larger cities is by automobile, in recent years. The system is for the trafficker to pick up a prospective buyer, run him around three or four blocks, make the sale while in transit, and let the customer out at some place removed from the scene of the police officer. In this way, it is almost impossible for the police to obtain evidence against these traffickers. In many cases other automobiles are used for the transportation of narcotics across the International Boundary. High powered cars are used in most instances for these purposes.

Schedule. The amendment to the schedule to the Act is simply for the purpose of eliminating codeine altogether from the provisions of the law and is in conjunction with the amendment to section 9.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 46.

An Act to amend The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1923.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
29th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1122 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 46.

An Act to amend The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1923.

1923, c. 22.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Definitions.

1. Section two of *The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1923*, is amended by adding thereto the following paragraphs:—

"Physician".

"*(j)* 'physician' means a person registered as a medical practitioner and in good standing under the Act or ordinance governing the practice of medicine and surgery within the province or territory wherein is tendered any prescription or order for any drug bearing his signature;

"Veterinary surgeon".

"*(k)* 'veterinary surgeon' means a person licensed and in good standing as such under the Act or ordinance governing the practice of veterinary surgery within the province or territory wherein is tendered any prescription or order for any drug bearing his signature;

"Dentist".

"*(l)* 'dentist' means a person licensed and in good standing as such under the Act or ordinance governing the practice of dental surgery within the province or territory wherein is tendered any prescription or order for any drug bearing his signature."

Minister may issue licenses, make regulations therefor and prescribe fees.

2. (1) Subsection one of section three of the said Act is amended by striking out all the words down to the word "drug" in the fourth line, and substituting therefor the following:—

"**3.** (1) With the approval of the Governor in Council, the Minister shall have power to issue licenses for the import, export, sale, manufacture and distribution *at* a stated place of any drug."

License for manufacturer or dealer.

(2) Subsection one of section three of the said Act is further amended by striking out the words "For a license

Explanatory Notes.

Section 1. These amendments are made necessary in view of the fact that the Courts have held that under the law as it stands, a physician who might have graduated in a foreign country, but was never licensed to practice medicine in Canada, could legally sign a narcotic order, and obtain supplies of narcotics from a druggist in Canada. The definition of a physician, veterinary surgeon and dentist, is simply to clarify the expressed intention of section 6 of this Act.

Section 2. This amendment is for the purpose of making it clear that a license granted to any person to engage in the manufacture, sale or distribution of narcotics, is good only at a stated place. The underlined words are new.

for a manufacturer or dealer" in the seventeenth line, and substituting therefor the words,—

"For each license for a manufacturer or dealer."

Unlawful possession.

3. (1) Paragraph *(d)* of section four ot the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"*(d)* has in his possession any drug save and except under the authority of a license from the Minister first had and obtained, or other lawful authority;"

(2) Section four of the said Act is further amended by inserting the following paragraph immediately after paragraph *(e)* thereof:—

Manufacture, sale, etc., without license.

"*(f)* manufactures, sells, gives away or distributes any drug to any person without first obtaining a license from the Minister."

Penalty.

(3) Section four of the said Act is further amended by inserting the words "with or without hard labour" after the word "imprisonment" in the twenty-fifth line.

Written orders for drugs to be signed and dated and signature verified.

4. Section five of the said Act is amended by inserting immediately after the word "therefor" in the eighth line thereof the words "signed and dated", and by inserting immediately after the word "dentist" in the thirteenth line thereof, the words "whose signature is known to the said druggist or if unknown duly verified before such order or prescription is filled".

Penalty for unlawful prescription.

5. Section six of the said Act is amended by striking out all the words after the word "offence" in the thirteenth line, and substituting the following therefor:—

"and shall be liable upon indictment to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years and not less than three months, or upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs and not less than two hundred dollars and costs, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding eighteen months, or to both fine and imprisonment".

Certain excepted preparations.

6. Section nine of the said Act is amended by striking out from the sixth and seventh lines thereof the words "or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codeine".

Onus of proof.

7. Section fourteen of the said Act is amended by striking out the word "or" where it appears in the second line thereof, and inserting immediately after "(e)" in the second line the words "or (f)".

Section 3. This amendment has been made necessary by reason of a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of British Columbia, that section 4 *(d)* as it stands, creates two distinct offences, where a person is charged with possession, and has been held to be bad law. Section four has been subdivided into two subsections to get over the objection raised by the Courts. The underlined words in *(d)* are new. Paragraph *(f)* as added is in the words of the old *(d)*. The words "*with or without hard labour*" are inserted in the penalty clause.

Section 4. The first amendment is to correct an oversight in the original draft. and to provide that the written order must be signed and dated.

The second amendment is to place the responsibility upon the druggist, to verify the validity of any narcotic order or prescription presented to him, before filling the same. At the present time, thousands of bogus narcotic orders or prescriptions are filled annually, by druggists throughout the Dominion, because they are not familiar with the signature of the doctor and take no steps to verify the signature. It might be pointed out that a similar provision is contained in both the English and the United States laws. The words to be inserted are underlined.

Section 5. This amendment is to provide for procedure either by indictment or under the summary convictions section of the code. At the present time, prosecuting authorities cannot proceed by indictment against an offending physician, although he may have been a second or third offender, in other words, a large trafficker. There is a second reason, namely, that at the present time appeals may only be taken through the county judge, and many decisions handed down by county judges, in different provinces, on identically the same set of facts, are directly opposite. If the law provided for procedure by indictment, in certain special cases where the Crown might wish to go before the Assizes, an appeal would lay to the Appeal Court of the Province. The underlined words show the proposed changes.

Section 6. The object of this amendment is to eliminate codeine from the Act altogether, and to prohibit the use of heroin in so-called proprietary preparations, or household remedies, for internal use. Section 9 has reference altogether to preparations which may be sold direct to the public, other than on a doctor's prescription.

Section 7. The amendment to section 14 has been made necessary by the fact that section 4 *(d)* has been subdivided. (See amendment to section 4).

Burden of proof and defence.

8. Section fifteen of the said Act is amended by adding thereto as subsection two thereof, the following:—

"(2) Except in the case of a drug addict or habitual user of drugs suffering from a diseased condition caused otherwise than by the excessive use of any drug, it shall be no defence to a physician charged with an offence under section six of this Act that he did give, sell or furnish any drug to such addict or habitual user for self-administration."

Power of peace officer to search for drugs.

9. Section eighteen is amended by inserting immediately after the word "drug" in the fifth line the words "and, if necessary, by force, may search any person there found".

Forfeiture of drugs and vehicles on conviction.

10. Section nineteen of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**19.** When any person is convicted of an offence against this Act, the drug in respect of which the offence was committed or which has been seized as aforesaid, and all receptacles of any kind whatsoever, found containing the same, and if the drug be found in any vehicle, motor-car, automobile, boat, canoe, or conveyance of any description, the vehicle, motor-car, automobile, boat, canoe or conveyance in which the said drug is found, shall be forfeited to His Majesty, and shall be delivered to the Minister to be disposed of as he may direct.

Schedule amended.

11. The schedule to the said Act is amended by adding immediately after the word "thereof" in the second line, the words "but not including Apomorphine", and by striking out from the fourth line thereof the words "Codeine or any salts or compounds thereof", and by inserting immediately after the word "derivatives" in the seventh line thereof, the words "but not including Codeine or Apomorphine".

Section 8. This is an important amendment and has become necessary in view of long experience in the enforcement of the Act, whereby it has been found almost impossible to convict "script" doctors, or physicians who commercialize in narcotics, under the pretence of practicing medicine, in many of the provinces, where the physician who has furnished large supplies of narcotics for self-administration to drug addicts, solely for the gratification of the appetite, offers as a defence that he is practicing medicine.

The Courts of many of the Provinces have ruled that this is not practicing medicine. The Courts in some of the provinces, however, refuse to accept this view, and as the law stands, under section 6, it is almost impossible to prevent this illicit practice among certain doctors in some of the provinces. The underlined subsection is new.

Section 9. The insertion of the underlined words in section 18 would empower a police officer to search suspected persons on the street for narcotics, without the necessity of having to first obtain a search warrant. This has long been advocated by the police authorities throughout the Dominion, in view of the fact that this time is the essence in the majority of these cases, where a police officer has reason to suspect that persons are engaged in the distribution of narcotics, or peddling them on the streets. At present they are powerless to act until they first obtain a search warrant, and of course, the time involved in hunting up a Magistrate or Judge, to obtain the necessary search warrant, in the daytime, is very considerable, and prevents the police from taking prompt and efficient action to apprehend these traffickers; not to mention the difficulties involved in cases of this nature at night, Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, when the magistrates and judges are not available in the Courts. Most of these drug traffickers know that they are almost immune from search or being molested on the street, as the police have not the power to hold them up and search them for suspected drugs. This, of course applies in most of the larger cities, where the traffic is most extensive.

Section 10. This amendment provides for the confiscation of vehicles, motor cars, etc., when used for the purpose of transporting narcotic drugs for illicit purposes. A somewhat similar provision is contained in the Customs and Excise Act, and also the Prohibition Acts of different Provinces. One of the mediums of distribution of narcotics in the larger cities is by automobile, in recent years. The system is for the trafficker to pick up a prospective buyer, run him around three or four blocks, make the sale while in transit, and let the customer out at some place removed from the scene of the police officer. In this way, it is almost impossible for the police to obtain evidence against these traffickers. In many cases other automobiles are used for the transportation of narcotics across the International Boundary. High powered cars are used in most instances for these purposes.

Schedule. The amendment to the schedule to the Act is simply for the purpose of eliminating codeine altogether from the provisions of the law and is in conjunction with the amendment to section 9.

47.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 47.

An Act to repeal The War Charities Act, 1917.

First reading, April 28, 1925.

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1172 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 47.

An Act to repeal The War Charities Act, 1917.

1917, c. 38.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Act repealed.

1. *The War Charities Act, 1917*, chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1917, is hereby repealed. 5

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 68.

An Act to extend the period of The Canada Highways Act.

First reading, May 1, 1925.

The MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94171 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 68.

An Act to extend the period of The Canada Highways Act.

1919, c. 54; 1923, c. 4.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Canada Highways Extension Act, 1925.*

Operation extended.

2. The time within which the various provinces of Canada may earn and be paid the sums allotted to the said provinces under the provisions of *The Canada Highways Act,* chapter fifty-four of the statutes of 1919, as extended by chapter four of the statutes of 1923, is hereby extended for a further period of two years.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 68.

An Act to extend the period of The Canada Highways Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
5th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94186 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 68.

An Act to extend the period of The Canada Highways Act.

1919, c. 54; 1923, c. 4.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Canada Highways Extension Act, 1925.*

Operation extended.

2. The time within which the various provinces of Canada may earn and be paid the sums allotted to the said provinces under the provisions of *The Canada Highways Act,* chapter fifty-four of the statutes of 1919, as extended by chapter four of the statutes of 1923, is hereby extended for a further period of two years.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 69.

An Act respecting the Construction of a line of railway forming part of the Canadian National Railways between Turtleford and a point in Township 48, Range 12, West of the Third Meridian, in the province of Saskatchewan.

First reading, May 1, 1925.

The MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94173 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 Georeg V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 69.

An Act respecting the Construction of a line of railway forming part of the Canadian National Railways between Turtleford and a point in Township 48, Range 12, West of the Third Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Power to construct and complete line described in schedule.

1. The Governor in Council may provide for the construction or completion prior to the thirty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, by the Canadian National Railway Company (hereinafter called "the National Company") and/or the Canadian Northern Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Northern Company"), jointly or severally, of a line of railway (hereinafter called "the said line of railway") mentioned or referred to in the schedule to this Act.

Part of cost to be provided by Canadian Northern Ry. Co., and balance by Canadian National Ry. Co.

Canadian National may issue securities, which may be guaranteed.

2. A part of the cost of such construction and completion, as specified approximately in the schedule hereto, shall be provided by the Northern Company from the proceeds of issues of debenture obligations heretofore made, and now standing, subject to certain trusts, to the credit of the Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Saskatchewan (hereinafter called "trust funds"), and the balance, also as specified approximately in such schedule, shall be provided by the National Company. To enable such balance to be provided, the National Company may, subject to the provisions of this Act, issue notes, obligations, bonds and other securities (hereinafter called "securities"), and the Governor in Council may authorize the guarantee of the principal and interest of such securities. The said Companies are hereby authorized to take all necessary steps, jointly or severally, to enable the trust funds to be used as herein provided.

Certificates of Minister as to mileage.

3. The certificate of the Minister of Railways and Canals as to the mileage of the said line of railway shall, for the purposes of this Act, be conclusive, but the Minister may issue interim certificates from time to time based upon estimated mileage, a final certificate being ultimately issued by the Minister to accord with the miles and fractions of miles actually constructed.

Mileage and costs are estimates only, and not to be exceeded by more than 15%.

4. While the mileage of the said line of railway and the amount to be expended on the completion thereof and the average amount to be expended per mile as mentioned or referred to in the schedule to this Act show merely the estimated distance, expenditure and average expenditure per mile prepared for the information of Parliament, and the estimated amount of trust funds available, neither the Minister in the issuance of such certificates, nor the said Companies in the performance of the work of construction and completion, nor the National Company in the issue of its securities for the balance of cost after deducting trust funds available shall, unless by consent of Parliament, exceed such estimates respectively by more than fifteen per cent.

Approval of Parliament if authorized amount exceeded.

5. Should it appear to the said Companies or either of them upon making final survey of the said line of railway that the expenditure involved in the completion thereof will exceed the limits of expenditure specified in this Act, the said Companies shall not commence nor proceed with the work upon the said line of railway without first obtaining the approval of Parliament.

Nature and form of securities to be approved by Governor in Council and signed by Minister of Finance.

6. The kinds of securities to be issued and guaranteed in respect of the balance of money to be provided by the National Company, and the forms and terms thereof, and the times, manner and amounts of the issue or issues from time to time made of such securities, and the form and manner of the guarantee or guarantees, shall be such as the Governor in Council may from time to time approve. The guarantee or guarantees shall be signed by the Minister of Finance or Acting Minister of Finance on behalf of His Majesty, and such signature shall be conclusive evidence for all purposes that the provisions of this Act have been complied with and that any such guarantee is legal and valid. Should the Governor in Council decide that any of such securities shall be secured by mortgage or deed of trust, the form and terms of any such mortgage or deed of trust and the trustee or trustees thereof shall be such as the Governor in Council may approve or direct.

Advances pending issue of guaranteed securities.

7. To enable the work of completion of the said line of railway to proceed forthwith, the Governor in Council,

pending the issue and disposal of any such guaranteed securities, may authorize advances to be made to the said Companies, or either of them, from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, such advances to be reimbursed to His Majesty from the first moneys available therefor.

Statement to Parliament annually.

8. The Minister shall present to Parliament during the first ten days of each session held prior to the date mentioned in section one of this Act a statement showing in detail the nature and extent of the work done under the authority of this Act during the previous calendar year, and the expenditure thereon, and the estimated expenditure for the current calendar year, together with the amount of any advances made under the provisions of section seven of this Act and the amount of such advances reimbursed, and all such further or other information as the Minister may require or direct.

SCHEDULE.

Location.	Mileage already graded.	Estimates		
		Mileage including existing grading.	To be expended.	Average expenditure per mile.
			$	$
From Turtleford Easterly and Southerly to a point in Township 48, Range 12, West of the 3rd Meridian in the Province of Saskatchewan	23	67	1,871,000	27,925
To be provided by the Northern Company from trust funds, as specified in Section 2 of this Act and pursuant to Chapter 2 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1924, approximately	.....	.....	801,000	
To be provided by the National Company as the balance of cost as specified in Section 2 of this Act, approximately	.....	.....	1,070,000	
			1,871,000	

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 69.

An Act respecting the Construction of a line of railway forming part of the Canadian National Railways between Turtleford and a point in Township 48, Range 12, West of the Third Meridian, in the province of Saskatchewan.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 18th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94177 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 69.

An Act respecting the Construction of a line of railway forming part of the Canadian National Railways between Turtleford and a point in Township 48, Range 12, West of the Third Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Power to construct and complete line described in schedule.

1. The Governor in Council may provide for the construction or completion prior to the thirty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, by the Canadian National Railway Company (hereinafter called "the National Company") and/or the Canadian Northern Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Northern Company"), jointly or severally, of a line of railway (hereinafter called "the said line of railway") mentioned or referred to in the schedule to this Act.

Part of cost to be provided by Canadian Northern Ry. Co., and balance by Canadian National Ry. Co.

Canadian National may issue securities, which may be guaranteed.

2. A part of the cost of such construction and completion, as specified approximately in the schedule hereto, shall be provided by the Northern Company from the proceeds of issues of debenture obligations heretofore made, and now standing, subject to certain trusts, to the credit of the Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Saskatchewan (hereinafter called "trust funds"), and the balance, also as specified approximately in such schedule, shall be provided by the National Company. To enable such balance to be provided, the National Company may, subject to the provisions of this Act, issue notes, obligations, bonds and other securities (hereinafter called "securities"), and the Governor in Council may authorize the guarantee of the principal and interest of such securities. The said Companies are hereby authorized to take all necessary steps, jointly or severally, to enable the trust funds to be used as herein provided.

Certificates of Minister as to mileage.

3. The certificate of the Minister of Railways and Canals as to the mileage of the said line of railway shall, for the purposes of this Act, be conclusive, but the Minister may issue interim certificates from time to time based upon estimated mileage, a final certificate being ultimately issued by the Minister to accord with the miles and fractions of miles actually constructed.

Mileage and costs are estimates only, and not to be exceeded by more than 15%.

4. While the mileage of the said line of railway and the amount to be expended on the completion thereof and the average amount to be expended per mile as mentioned or referred to in the schedule to this Act show merely the estimated distance, expenditure and average expenditure per mile prepared for the information of Parliament, and the estimated amount of trust funds available, neither the Minister in the issuance of such certificates, nor the said Companies in the performance of the work of construction and completion, nor the National Company in the issue of its securities for the balance of cost after deducting trust funds available shall, unless by consent of Parliament, exceed such estimates respectively by more than fifteen per cent.

Approval of Parliament if authorized amount exceeded.

5. Should it appear to the said Companies or either of them upon making final survey of the said line of railway that the expenditure involved in the completion thereof will exceed the limits of expenditure specified in this Act, the said Companies shall not commence nor proceed with the work upon the said line of railway without first obtaining the approval of Parliament.

Nature and form of securities to be approved by Governor in Council and signed by Minister of Finance.

6. The kinds of securities to be issued and guaranteed in respect of the balance of money to be provided by the National Company, and the forms and terms thereof, and the times, manner and amounts of the issue or issues from time to time made of such securities, and the form and manner of the guarantee or guarantees, shall be such as the Governor in Council may from time to time approve. The guarantee or guarantees shall be signed by the Minister of Finance or Acting Minister of Finance on behalf of His Majesty, and such signature shall be conclusive evidence for all purposes that the provisions of this Act have been complied with and that any such guarantee is legal and valid. Should the Governor in Council decide that any of such securities shall be secured by mortgage or deed of trust, the form and terms of any such mortgage or deed of trust and the trustee or trustees thereof shall be such as the Governor in Council may approve or direct.

Advances pending issue of guaranteed securities.

7. To enable the work of completion of the said line of railway to proceed forthwith, the Governor in Council,

pending the issue and disposal of any such guaranteed securities, may authorize advances to be made to the said Companies, or either of them, from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, such advances to be reimbursed to His Majesty from the first moneys available therefor.

Statement to Parliament annually.

8. The Minister shall present to Parliament during the first ten days of each session held prior to the date mentioned in section one of this Act a statement showing in detail the nature and extent of the work done under the authority of this Act during the previous calendar year, and the expenditure thereon, and the estimated expenditure for the current calendar year, together with the amount of any advances made under the provisions of section seven of this Act and the amount of such advances reimbursed, and all such further or other information as the Minister may require or direct.

SCHEDULE.

Location.	Mileage already graded.	Estimates		
		Mileage including existing grading.	To be expended.	Average expenditure per mile.
			$	$
From Turtleford Easterly and Southerly to a point in Township 48, Range 12, West of the 3rd Meridian in the Province of Saskatchewan	23	67	1,871,000	27,925
To be provided by the Northern Company from trust funds, as specified in Section 2 of this Act and pursuant to Chapter 2 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1924, approximately	.....	.....	801,000	
To be provided by the National Company as the balance of cost as specified in Section 2 of this Act, approximately	.....	.....	1,070,000	
			1,871,000	

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 70.

An Act to amend The Pension Act.

First reading, May 1, 1925.

The MINISTER OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94761 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 70.

An Act to amend The Pension Act.

1919, c. 43; 1920, c. 62; 1921, c. 45; 1922, c. 38; 1923, c. 62; 1924, c. 60.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Paragraph *(a)* of subsection one of section eleven of *The Pension Act*, chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1919, as enacted by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923, is repealed and the following subsection is substituted therefor:—

Disabilities in respect of which pensions claimed.

"*(a)* Pensions shall be awarded to or in respet of members of the forces who have suffered disability in accordance with the rates set out in Schedule A of this Act, and in respect of members of the forces who have died in accordance with the rates set out in Schedule B of this Act, when the injury or disease or aggravation thereof resulting in disability or death in respect of which the application for pension is made was incurred during such military service."

2. Section twelve of the said Act, as amended by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1920, and as further amended by chapter forty-five of the statutes of 1921 and chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923, is repealed and the following section is susbtituted therefor:—

Improper conduct.

"**12.** A pension shall not be awarded when the death or disability of the member of the forces was due to improper conduct as herein defined; provided

(a) that the Commission may when the applicant is in a dependent condition, award such pension as it deems fit in the circumstances;

(b) that the provisions of this section shall not apply when the death of the member of the forces concerned

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. Paragraph *(a)* of subsection one of section eleven as enacted by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923 reads as follows:—

"*(a)* Pensions shall be awarded to or in respect of members of the forces who have suffered disability *resulting from injury or disease or an aggravation thereof*, in accordance with the rates set out in Schedule A of this Act, and in respect of members of the forces who have died, in accordance with the rates set out in Schedule B of this Act, *when the disability resulting from injury or disease or the aggravation thereof in respect of which the application for pension is made or the injury or disease or the aggravation thereof resulting in the death* in respect of which the application for pension is made, *was attributable to or* was incurred during such military service;"

The underlined words in the section are new. The words in italics in the above note are struck out.

A strict interpretation of the subsection as it now stands would exclude from pension a disability which appeared post-discharge although it might be the result of an injury or disease incurred during military service, on the ground that the disability itself was not attributable to or was not incurred during such service. The amendment does not change present practice, but is designed to obviate a situation which might cause administrative difficulties in the future.

2. Paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* are contained in The Pension Act at present. The amendment to this section consists in the addition of paragraph *(c)*. The meritorious clause was added to this section by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923. It was superseded by section four of chapter sixty of the statutes of 1924, but as the amendment set forth herein was not passed last year there are now two meritorious clauses in the Act. The one attached to section twelve of the Act is now repealed.

has occurred on service prior to the coming into force of *The Pension Act;*

(c) that in the case of venereal disease contracted prior to enlistment and aggravated during service pension shall be awarded for the total disability at the time of discharge in all cases where the member of the forces saw service in a theatre of actual war, but no increase in disability after discharge shall be pensionable."

Children of pensioner classes 1-5.

3. Subsection five of section twenty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"(5) The children of a pensioner who was pensioned in any of Classes 1 to 5 mentioned in Schedule A and who has died, shall be entitled to a pension as if he had died on service whether his death was attributable to his service or not, provided that the death occurs within ten years after the date of retirement or discharge or the date of the commencement of pension."

4. Section twenty-five of the said Act as enacted by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923, is repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:—

Pension in accord with extent of disability.

"**25.** (1) Subject to the provisions of section eleven, pensions for disabilities shall, except as provided in subsection three of this section, be awarded or continued in accordance with the extent of the disability resulting from injury or disease or aggravation thereof as the case may be, of the applicant or pensioner.

How extent of disability estimated.

(2) The estimate of the extent of a disability shall be based on the Instructions and a Table of Disabilities to be made by the Commission for the guidance of physicians and surgeons making medical examinations for pension purposes.

Pensions for pulmonary tuberculosis.

(3) Pensions for disability resulting from pulmonary tuberculosis, when during the treatment of a member of the forces the presence of tubercle bacilli has been discovered in the sputum or it has been proved that the disease is moderately advanced and clinically active, shall be awarded and continued as follows:—

(a) In the case of a member of the forces who served in a theatre of actual war and whose disease was attributable to or was incurred or was aggravated during military service, and in the case of a member of the forces who did not serve in a theatre of actual

3. No change except the substitution of "ten" for "five". See section nine of this Bill.

4. Subsection one of section twenty-five of the Act is amended by the addition of the words underlined.

Subsection two is unchanged.

Subsection three is new. It makes statutory the present practice of the Board of Pension Commissioners.

war whose disease was attributable to or was incurred during military service, a pension of one hundred per cent shall be awarded as from the date of completion of such treatment and shall be continued without reduction for a period of two years, unless further treatment is required.

(b) In the case of a member of the forces who did not serve in a theatre of actual war whose disease was aggravated during military service, a pension of ninety per cent shall be awarded as from the date of completion of such treatment and shall be continued without reduction for a period of two years, unless further treatment is required;

Provided that after the expiry of two years no pension awarded in respect of pulmonary tuberculosis shall be reduced by more than twenty per cent at any one time, nor shall such reduction be made at intervals of less than six months. Provided also that the provisions of this subsection shall not apply if the disease manifested itself within a period of three months after enlistment.

When no deduction from pension.

(4) No deduction shall be made from the pension of any member of the forces owing to his having undertaken work or perfected himself in some form of industry."

5. Section twenty-six of the said Act, as amended by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1920, is further amended by the addition of the following subsection:—

Final payment in cases of disability between 5 and 9 and 10 and 14 per cent.

"(3) *(a)* Members of the Forces who were at the time of retirement or discharge or who later have become disabled to an extent of between five and fourteen per cent may elect to accept a final payment in lieu of the pensions set forth in Schedule A of this Act. The amount of such final payment in cases of disability between five and nine per cent shall not exceed three hundred dollars, and in cases of disability between ten and fourteen per cent shall not exceed six hundred dollars, and shall be determined in accordance with the extent of the disability and its probable duration. Members of the forces permanently disabled between ten and fourteen per cent shall receive six hundred dollars. Members of the forces permanently disabled between five and nine per cent shall receive three hundred dollars. If an election has been made to accept a final payment such election is final unless the disability of the member of the forces concerned becomes greater in extent

Subsection four is unchanged, this was formerly subsection three.

5. This is an additional subsection of section twenty-six of the Act. Paragraph *(a)* was previously set forth in the Act as a foot-note of Schedule A in the following terms:—

"Members of the forces who are, at the time of retirement or discharge, or who later become disabled to an extent of between five and fourteen per cent may elect to accept a final payment in lieu of the pensions set forth in this Schedule. The amount of such final payment in cases of disability between five and nine per cent shall not exceed three hundred dollars and in cases of disability between ten and fourteen per cent shall not exceed six hundred dollars and shall be determined in accordance with the extent of the disability and its probable duration. Members of the forces permanently disabled between ten and fourteen per cent shall receive six hundred dollars. Members of the forces permanently disabled between five and nine per cent shall receive three hundred dollars. If an election has been made to accept a final payment such election is final unless the disability of the member of the forces concerned becomes greater in extent, in which case the pension shall be adjusted for the past period in accordance with the extent of the disability and the amount paid as a final payment shall be deducted. If a married pensioner desires to elect to accept a final payment the consent of his wife must be secured. All payments of pension made subsequent to the time which an award of fourteen per cent or under is made shall be deducted from the amount of the final payment."

in which case pension may be restored as hereinafter provided. If a married pensioner desires to elect to accept a final payment the consent of his wife must be secured. All payments of pension made subsequent to the time at which an award of fourteen per cent or under is made shall be deducted from the amount of the final payment, provided that no deduction shall be made for the period prior to the first day of September, 1920.

Pension after award of final payment.

(b) If subsequent to the award of a final payment it is found that the disability of the member of the forces has increased by five per cent or over he shall be restored to pension as from the date of the final payment, and the additional pension for the increased disability shall be paid from such date as may be determined by the Commission, and there shall be deducted from the arrears of pension so created and from future payments of pension, the amount of the said final payment; provided that the deductions from future payments of pension shall not exceed fifty per cent of the pension payable.

Final payment offered but election to continue on pension.

(c) If a pensioner has been offered a final payment on the grounds that his disability is permanent, and he has elected to continue on pension but it has subsequently transpired on re-examination that the disability was not permanent, the pension shall not be discontinued without paying to the pensioner the amount of the final payment previously offered less the amount which has been paid since the first day of September, 1920, or since the date when an award of fourteen per cent or under was made, whichever is the later."

Wear and tear of clothing on account of amputation.

6. Section twenty-seven of the said Act, as amended by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1920, is further amended by the addition of the following subsection:—

"(3) A member of the forces in receipt of pension on account of an amputation of the leg above a Symes' amputation shall be entitled to an allowance on account of wear and tear of clothing of fifty-four dollars per annum; and a member of the forces in receipt of pension on account of an amputation at or above the wrist shall be entitled to an allowance on account of wear and tear of clothing of twenty-two dollars per annum."

Paragraph *(b)* is the present practice of the Board of Pension Commissioners, except that provision is now made for the payment of half a re-instated pension pending the collection of arrears due to a previous final payment.

Paragraph *(c)* is new.

6. This subsection is new.

7. Subsection three of section thirty-one of the said Act, as enacted by chapter sixty of the statutes of 1924, is further amended by adding after the words "dependent condition" the following:—

Annual allowance for maintenance of parents.

"Provided also, that the said benefits shall not be withheld or discontinued if by reason of circumstances beyond his control the pensioner is unable to continue his contribution towards the maintenance of his parent or parents."

8. Subsection one of section thirty-three of the said Act as amended by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1920, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Conditions under which pension shall be paid to widows.

"(1) *(a)* No pension shall be paid to the widow of a pensioner unless she was living with him or was maintained by him or was in the opinion of the Commission entitled to be maintained by him at the time of his death and for a reasonable time previously thereto.

(b) No pension shall be paid to the widow of a member of the forces unless she was married to him before the appearance of the injury or disease which resulted in his death, provided:—

(i) That a pension shall be paid when the marriage took place prior to a date one year after discharge of the member of the forces.

(ii) That a pension shall be paid when a member of the forces on and after the coming into force of this Act secures from the Commission a certificate showing that any pensionable injury or disease from which he was suffering at the time of marriage would not in the opinion of the Commission result in death.

(iii) That a pension shall be paid in the case of a member of the forces who has married between a period of one year after his discharge and before the coming into force of this Act and who has obtained from the Commission a certificate showing that any pensionable injury or disease from which he was suffering at the time of marriage would not in the opinion of the Commission result in death.

(iv) That a pension shall be paid in the case of a member of the forces who has married between the period of one year after his discharge and the coming into force of this Act and who has died of a pensionable disability prior to the coming into force of this Act when the marriage took place at a time when no symptoms existed from which a reasonably prudent

7. Subsection three of section thirty-one is as follows:—

"(3) When a pensioner previous to his enlistment or during his service was maintaining or was substantially assisting in maintaining one or both of his parents, an amount not exceeding one hundred and eighty dollars per annum may be paid direct to each of such parents or to him so long as he continues such maintenance; provided that the benefits of this subsection shall be limited to a parent or parents who is, are or would be, if the pensioner did not contribute, in a dependent condition."

8. Subsection one of section thirty-three repealed reads as follows:—

"No pension shall be paid to the widow of a member of the forces unless she was married to him before the appearance of the injury or disease which resulted in his death, and in the case of the widow of a pensioner, unless she was living with him or was maintained by him or was, in the opinion of the Commission, entitled to be maintained by him at the time of his death and for a reasonable time previously thereto."

man, making reasonable enquiries would have known of the existence and the potential seriousness of the injury or disease which ultimately resulted in death; provided, however, that it shall be conclusively presumed that such symptoms did not exist if at the time of the marriage an injury or disease previously known was so improved as to have removed any resultant pensionable disability.

(c) Should a member of the forces who married between a period of one year after his discharge and the coming into force of this Act, who is still alive at the time of the coming into force of this Act, fail to apply to the Commission for a certificate showing that any injury or disease he was suffering from at the time of marriage would not in the opinion of the Commission result in death, and subsequently dies of a pensionable disability, his dependents may apply for a pension on the grounds that marriage took place at a time when no symptoms existed from which a reasonably prudent man, making reasonable enquiries, would have known of the existence and the potential seriousness of the injury or disease which ultimately resulted in death; provided, however, that it shall be conclusively presumed that such symptoms did not exist if at the time of the marriage an injury or disease previously known was so improved as to have removed any resultant pensionable disability."

9. Subsection two of section thirty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Widow of pensioner classes 1 to 5.

"(2) Subject to paragraph one of this section, the widow of a pensioner who, previous to his death, was pensioned for disability in any of the Classes 1 to 5 mentioned in Schedule A shall be entitled to a pension as if he had died on service whether his death was attributable to his service or not, provided that the death occurs within ten years after the date of retirement or discharge or the date of commencement of pension."

10. Subsection three of section thirty-four of the said Act is amended by inserting the following words after the word "died" in the tenth line thereof:—

Pension to widowed mother prospectively dependent.

"provided further that the provisions of subsection seven of this section shall apply to a widowed mother who falls into a dependent condition after the death of the member of the forces and who in the opinion of the Commission

9. Unchanged, except the substitution of "ten" for "five". See section three of this Bill.

10. Subsection three of section thirty-four reads as follows:—

"(3) When a parent or person in the place of a parent who was not wholly or to a substantial extent maintained by the member of the forces at the time of his death, subsequently falls into a dependent condition, such parent or person may be awarded a pension provided he or she is incapacitated by mental or physical infirmity from earning a livelihood, and provided also that in the opinion of the Commission such member of the forces would have wholly or to a substantial extent maintained such parent or person had he not died."

Subsection seven of section thirty-four, which the new proviso makes applicable to widowed mothers who were not dependent at the time of death of the member of the forces reads as follows:—

"(7) The pension to a widowed mother shall not be reduced on account of her earnings from personal employment or on account of her having free lodgings or so long as she resides in Canada on account of her having an income from other sources which does not exceed two hundred and forty dollars per annum, such income being considered to include the contributions from children residing with or away from her whether such contributions have actually been made or are deemed by the Commissioners to have been made."

would have been wholly or to a substantial extent maintained by the member of the forces had he not died."

11. Section forty of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following:—

Defence against cancellation of pension.

"Provided that the said pension shall not be cancelled until an opportunity has been given to the said pensioner to enter a defence before the Commission against such cancellation, personally, or by accredited representative, or as the Commission may direct; provided also that any pension which has been suspended, discontinued or cancelled may in the discretion of the Commission be reinstated if it is found that the said pensioner is no longer living under the conditions for which pension was suspended, discontinued, or cancelled.

Re-instatement of pension.

12. Section forty-seven of the said Act as enacted by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1920 is repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:—

Additional pension to dependents while residing in Canada of members of Allied forces domiciled and resident in Canada at beginning of war to bring up total amount from other pensions to that of members of Canadian forces.

"**47.** When a person of the rank of Warrant Officer or of a higher rank in any of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces other than the naval, military or air forces of Canada or when a person in the naval, military or air forces of one of His Majesty's Allies who was domiciled and resident in Canada at the beginning of the war has died during the war or thereafter as the result of a disability incurred during the war or demobilization and his widowed mother, mother whose husband is both physically helpless and in a dependent condition, widow or children have been awarded a smaller pension than they would have been entitled to under this Act in respect of his death, such widowed mother, mother whose husband is both physically helpless and in a dependent condition, widow or children shall be entitled, during the continuance of their residence in Canada, to such additional pension as will make the total of the two pensions received by them equal to the pension that would have been awarded if the person aforesaid had died in the military service of Canada."

New schedules.

13. Schedules A and B of the said Act as enacted by chapter forty-five of the statutes of 1921 and amended by chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1922 and further amended by chapter sixty of the statutes of 1924, are repealed, and the Schedules A and B to this Act are substituted therefor.

14. Subsection four of section ten of chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923 is amended by the addition of the following:—

11. Section forty reads as follows:—

"The pension of any female pensioner who is found to be a common prostitute or who openly lives with any man in the relationship of man and wife without being married to him shall be suspended, discontinued or cancelled."

12. The amendment is indicated by the words underlined. It is intended to place the mother of an ex-Imperial or ex-allied officer with pre-war Canadian domicile in the same position as the mother of an officer who served in the C.E.F.

13. This amendment makes the bonus a permanent addition to the basic pension. It also permits the Board of Pension Commissioners where there are children living apart from their parents, or orphan children to divide pension payable on their behalf evenly.

14. Subsection four of section ten of chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923, reads as follows:—

"(4) Of the members first appointed to the Board, other than the chairman, one-half shall be appointed for a term of two years and the other for a term of three years".

Term.

"and they shall be eligible for re-appointment for a further term of two years should the Governor in Council deem it advisable."

Quorum.

15. Subsection five of section ten of chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923 is amended by the substitution of the word "four" in place of the word "two" in the first line thereof.

16. Subsection one of section eleven of chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923 is repealed and the following subsection is substituted therefor:—

Appeals.

"**11.** (1) Upon the evidence and record upon which the Board of Pension Commissioners gave their decision an appeal shall lie in respect of any refusal of pension by the Board of Pension Commissioners on the ground that the injury or disease or aggravation thereof resulting in disability or death was not attributable to or was not incurred during military service or was the result of misconduct."

Operation of certain provisions and review of cases.

17. The provisions of sections one, two, three, eight, nine and twelve of this Act shall be operative as from the first day of September, 1919, and the provisions of section sixteen of this Act shall be operative as from the thirtieth day of June, 1923, and all cases affected thereby shall be reviewed and future payments shall be made at the rates and in accordance with the provisions set forth herein;

Proviso.

Provided that if owing to the amendments contained in sections one, two, three, eight, nine and twelve not having been contained in chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1919 and amendments thereto previous to this Act, and owing to the amendments contained in section sixteen not having been contained in chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923, any persons have been refused pension, the pension to which they would have been entitled had the said sections been in force shall be awarded retroactively at the rates previously in force, subject to the provisions of subsection four of section six of chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923; provided also that if owing to the amendments contained in this Act not having been contained in chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1919 and amendments thereto previous to this Act, any persons have been awarded pension who would not under the provisions of this Act be entitled thereto, such pension shall be continued.

15. Subsection five of section ten of chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923, reads as follows:—

"(5) During the first two years after the appointment of the Board three members shall constitute a quorum thereof. Thereafter a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum".

16. Subsection one of section eleven of chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923 reads as follows:—

"**11.** (1) Upon the evidence and record upon which the Board of Pension Commissioners gave their decision an appeal shall lie in respect of any refusal of pension by the Board of Pension Commissioners on the grounds that the *disability resulting from injury or disease or the aggravation thereof or that the injury or disease or the aggravation thereof resulting in* death was not attributable to or was not incurred during military service."

The amendment is made to make the phraseology of this subsection the same as that of paragraph (*a*) of subsection one of section eleven of The Pension Act, as enacted by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923, and as amended by section one of this Bill, and to provide for appeals in cases where pension is refused on the ground of misconduct.

17. The section referred to covers the new conditions which should date from the passing of The Pension Act, or in the case of the amendment to section eleven of chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923, the passing of that Act.

Hearing by member of Board.

18. The French version of *An Act to amend the Pension Act*, chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923, is amended by repealing subsection two of section eleven, and substituting the following sub-section therefor:—

Notice of decision.

"(2) Tout membre du Bureau a le droit, mais seulement d'après la preuve et le dossier sur lesquels la Commission de pension a établi sa décision, d'entendre ces appels aux temps et lieux fixés par les règlements établis et approuvés par le Bureau, et de décider ces appels. Le membre qui rend cette décision doit en donner avis au requérant qui a ainsi interjeté appel et à la Commission de pension du Canada, par lettre recommandée expédiée dans les cinq jours qui suivent cette décision; et si ce requérant, ou la Commission de pension du Canada ne sont pas satisfaits de cette décision, ils peuvent, dans les trente jours qui la suivent, se pourvoir devant le Bureau fédéral d'appel. Un quorum de ce Bureau, non compris le membre du Bureau qui a rendu la première décision, doit entendre l'appel, et la décision du Bureau est définitive."

Appeal to Federal Appeal Board.

18. Subsection two of section 11 of the Act of 1923 reads the same as the new subsection, excepting the underlined words "*ou la Commission de pension du Canada*" (meaning "or the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada") which were omitted in the French version of the Act of 1923. The other underlined words "*ne sont pas satisfaits*" and "*ils peuvent*" simply substitute the plural for the singular.

The only purpose of the amendment is to make the French version agree with the English.

SCHEDULE

SCALE OF PENSIONS

Percentage of Disability—Class

Rank or Rating of Member of Forces.	Class 1 Total 100%	Class 2 — 99%-95%	Class 3 — 94%-90%	Class 4 — 89%-85%	Class 5 — 84%-80%	Class 6 — 79%-75%	Class 7 — 74%-70%	Class 8 — 69%-65%
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sub-Lieutenant (Naval): Lieutenant (Military) and all ranks and ratings below.	900 00	855 00	810 00	765 00	720 00	675 00	630 00	585 00
Lieutenant (Naval): Captain (Military)....	1,000 00	950 00	900 00	850 00	800 00	750 00	700 00	650 00
Lieutenant Commander (Naval); Major (Military).....	1,260 00	1,197 00	1,134 00	1,071 00	1,008 00	945 00	882 00	819 00
Commander and Captain under three years' seniority (Naval), Lieutenant-Colonel (Military).....	1,560 00	1,482 00	1,404 00	1,326 00	1,248 00	1,170 00	1,092 00	1,014 00
Captain (Naval); Colonel (Military).....	1,890 00	1,795 50	1,701 00	1,606 50	1,512 00	1,417 50	1,323 00	1,228 50
Commodore and higher ranks (Naval); Brigadier-General and higher ranks (Military)....	2,700 00	2,565 00	2,430 00	2,295 00	2,160 00	2,025 00	1,890 00	1,755 00
Above Ranks— Additional pension for Married members of the Forces.....	300 00	285 00	270 00	255 00	240 00	225 00	210 00	195 00
Additional pension for children for above ranks—								
One child.....	180 00	171 00	162 00	153 00	144 00	135 00	126 00	117 00
Two children.....	324 00	309 00	294 00	279 00	264 00	249 00	234 00	219 00
Each subsequent child an additional.....	120 00	114 00	108 00	102 00	96 00	90 00	84 00	78 00

A

FOR DISABILITIES

AND ANNUAL RATE OF PENSION

Class 9 — 64%–60%	Class 10 — 59%–55%	Class 11 — 54%–50%	Class 12 — 49%–45%	Class 13 — 44%–40%	Class 14 — 39%–35%	Class 15 — 34%–30%	Class 16 — 29%–25%	Class 17 — 24%–20%	Class 18 — 19%–15%	Class 19 — 14%–10%	Class 20 — 9%–5%
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
540 00	495 00	450 00	405 00	360 00	315 00	270 00	225 00	180 00	135 00	90 00	45 00
600 00	550 00	500 00	450 00	400 00	350 00	300 00	250 00	200 00	150 00	100 00	50 00
756 00	693 00	630 00	567 00	504 00	441 00	378 00	315 00	252 00	189 00	126 00	63 00
936 00	858 00	780 00	702 00	624 00	546 00	468 00	390 00	312 00	234 00	156 00	78 00
1,184 00	1,039 50	945 00	850 50	756 00	661 50	567 00	472 50	378 00	283 50	189 00	94 50
1,620 00	1,485 00	1,350 00	1,215 00	1,080 00	945 00	810 00	675 00	540 00	405 00	270 00	135 00
180 00	165 00	150 00	135 00	120 00	105 00	90 00	75 00	60 00	45 00	30 00	15 00
108 00	99 00	90 00	81 00	72 00	63 00	54 00	45 00	36 00	27 00	18 00	9 00
204 00	189 00	174 00	159 00	144 00	126 00	108 00	90 00	72 00	54 00	36 00	18 00
72 00	66 00	60 00	54 00	48 00	42 00	36 00	30 00	24 00	18 00	12 00	6 00

SCHEDULE B.

SCALE OF PENSIONS FOR DEATHS

Rank or Rating of Member of Forces.	Rate per Annum.		
	Widow or Dependent Parents.	Child or Dependent Brother or Sister.	Orphan Child or Orphan Brother or Sister.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sub-Lieutenant (Naval); Lieutenant (Military) and all ranks and ratings below	* 720 00	.....	.....
Lieutenant (Naval); Captain (Military)	* 800 00	.....	.....
Lieutenant Commander (Naval); Major (Military)	* 1,008 00	.....	.....
Commander and Captain under three years' seniority (Naval); Lieutenant-Colonel (Military)	* 1,248 00	.....	.....
Captain (Naval); Colonel (Military)	* 1,512 00	.....	.....
Commodore and higher ranks (Naval); Brigadier-General and higher ranks (Military)	* 2,160 00	.....	.....
Additional pension for children or dependent brothers or sisters for above ranks—			
One child	.....	* 180 00	* 360 00
Two children	.....	* 324 00	* 648 00
Each subsequent child an additional	.....	* 120 00	* 240 00

*Pensions awarded to parents or brothers and sisters may be less than these amounts in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 70.

An Act to amend The Pension Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 5th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94767 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 70.

An Act to amend The Pension Act.

1919, c. 43; 1920, c. 62; 1921, c. 45; 1922, c. 38; 1923, c. 62; 1924, c. 60.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Paragraph *(a)* of subsection one of section eleven of *The Pension Act*, chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1919, as enacted by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923, is repealed and the following subsection is substituted therefor:—

Disabilities in respect of which pensions claimed.

"*(a)* Pensions shall be awarded to or in respet of members of the forces who have suffered disability in accordance with the rates set out in Schedule A of this Act, and in respect of members of the forces who have died in accordance with the rates set out in Schedule B of this Act, when the injury or disease or aggravation thereof resulting in disability or death in respect of which the application for pension is made was attributable to or was incurred during such military service."

2. Section twelve of the said Act, as amended by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1920, and as further amended by chapter forty-five of the statutes of 1921 and chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923, is repealed and the following section is susbtituted therefor:—

Improper conduct.

"**12.** A pension shall not be awarded when the death or disability of the member of the forces was due to improper conduct as herein defined; provided

(a) that the Commission may when the applicant is in a dependent condition, award such pension as it deems fit in the circumstances;

(b) that the provisions of this section shall not apply when the death of the member of the forces concerned

Explanatory Notes.

1. Paragraph *(a)* of subsection one of section eleven as enacted by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923 reads as follows:—

"*(a)* Pensions shall be awarded to or in respect of members of the forces who have suffered disability *resulting from injury or disease or an aggravation thereof*, in accordance with the rates set out in Schedule A of this Act, and in respect of members of the forces who have died, in accordance with the rates set out in Schedule B of this Act, *when the disability resulting from injury or disease or the aggravation thereof in respect of which the application for pension is made or the injury or disease or the aggravation thereof resulting in the death* in respect of which the application for pension is made, *was attributable to or* was incurred during such military service;"

The underlined words in the section are new. The words in italics in the above note are struck out.

A strict interpretation of the subsection as it now stands would exclude from pension a disability which appeared post-discharge although it might be the result of an injury or disease incurred during military service, on the ground that the disability itself was not attributable to or was not incurred during such service. The amendment does not change present practice, but is designed to obviate a situation which might cause administrative difficulties in the future.

2. Paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* are contained in The Pension Act at present. The amendment to this section consists in the addition of paragraph *(c)*. The meritorious clause was added to this section by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923. It was superseded by section four of chapter sixty of the statutes of 1924, but as the amendment set forth herein was not passed last year there are now two meritorious clauses in the Act. The one attached to section twelve of the Act is now repealed.

has occurred on service prior to the coming into force of *The Pension Act;*

(c) that in the case of venereal disease contracted prior to enlistment and aggravated during service pension shall be awarded for the total disability at the time of discharge in all cases where the member of the forces saw service in a theatre of actual war, but no increase in disability after discharge shall be pensionable."

Children of pensioner classes 1-5.

3. Subsection five of section twenty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"(5) The children of a pensioner who was pensioned in any of Classes 1 to 5 mentioned in Schedule A and who has died, shall be entitled to a pension as if he had died on service whether his death was attributable to his service or not, provided that the death occurs within ten years after the date of retirement or discharge or the date of the commencement of pension."

4. Section twenty-five of the said Act as enacted by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923, is repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:—

Pension in accord with extent of disability.

"**25.** (1) Subject to the provisions of section eleven, pensions for disabilities shall, except as provided in subsection three of this section, be awarded or continued in accordance with the extent of the disability resulting from injury or disease or aggravation thereof as the case may be, of the applicant or pensioner.

How extent of disability estimated.

(2) The estimate of the extent of a disability shall be based on the Instructions and a Table of Disabilities to be made by the Commission for the guidance of physicians and surgeons making medical examinations for pension purposes.

Pensions for pulmonary tuberculosis.

(3) Pensions for disability resulting from pulmonary tuberculosis, when during the treatment of a member of the forces the presence of tubercle bacilli has been discovered in the sputum or it has been proved that the disease is moderately advanced and clinically active, shall be awarded and continued as follows:—

(a) In the case of a member of the forces who served in a theatre of actual war and whose disease was attributable to or was incurred or was aggravated during military service, and in the case of a member of the forces who did not serve in a theatre of actual

3. No change except the substitution of "ten" for "five". See section nine of this Bill.

4. Subsection one of section twenty-five of the Act is amended by the addition of the words underlined.

Subsection two is unchanged.

Subsection three is new. It makes statutory the present practice of the Board of Pension Commissioners.

war whose disease was attributable to or was incurred during military service, a pension of one hundred per cent shall be awarded as from the date of completion of such treatment and shall be continued without reduction for a period of two years, unless further treatment is required.

(b) In the case of a member of the forces who did not serve in a theatre of actual war whose disease was aggravated during military service, a pension of ninety per cent shall be awarded as from the date of completion of such treatment and shall be continued without reduction for a period of two years, unless further treatment is required;

Provided that after the expiry of two years no pension awarded in respect of pulmonary tuberculosis shall be reduced by more than twenty per cent at any one time, nor shall such reduction be made at intervals of less than six months. Provided also that the provisions of this subsection shall not apply if the disease manifested itself within a period of three months after enlistment.

When no deduction from pension.

(4) No deduction shall be made from the pension of any member of the forces owing to his having undertaken work or perfected himself in some form of industry."

5. Section twenty-six of the said Act, as amended by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1920, is further amended by the addition of the following subsection:—

Final payment in cases of disability between 5 and 9 and 10 and 14 per cent.

"(3) *(a)* Members of the Forces who were at the time of retirement or discharge or who later have become disabled to an extent of between five and fourteen per cent may elect to accept a final payment in lieu of the pensions set forth in Schedule A of this Act. The amount of such final payment in cases of disability between five and nine per cent shall not exceed three hundred dollars, and in cases of disability between ten and fourteen per cent shall not exceed six hundred dollars, and shall be determined in accordance with the extent of the disability and its probable duration. Members of the forces permanently disabled between ten and fourteen per cent shall receive six hundred dollars. Members of the forces permanently disabled between five and nine per cent shall receive three hundred dollars. If an election has been made to accept a final payment such election is final unless the disability of the member of the forces concerned becomes greater in extent

Subsection four is unchanged, this was formerly subsection three.

5. This is an additional subsection of section twenty-six of the Act. Paragraph *(a)* was previously set forth in the Act as a foot-note of Schedule A in the following terms:—

"Members of the forces who are, at the time of retirement or discharge, or who later become disabled to an extent of between five and fourteen per cent may elect to accept a final payment in lieu of the pensions set forth in this Schedule. The amount of such final payment in cases of disability between five and nine per cent shall not exceed three hundred dollars and in cases of disability between ten and fourteen per cent shall not exceed six hundred dollars and shall be determined in accordance with the extent of the disability and its probable duration. Members of the forces permanently disabled between ten and fourteen per cent shall receive six hundred dollars. Members of the forces permanently disabled between five and nine per cent shall receive three hundred dollars. If an election has been made to accept a final payment such election is final unless the disability of the member of the forces concerned becomes greater in extent, in which case the pension shall be adjusted for the past period in accordance with the extent of the disability and the amount paid as a final payment shall be deducted. If a married pensioner desires to elect to accept a final payment the consent of his wife must be secured. All payments of pension made subsequent to the time which an award of fourteen per cent or under is made shall be deducted from the amount of the final payment."

in which case pension may be restored as hereinafter provided. If a married pensioner desires to elect to accept a final payment the consent of his wife must be secured. All payments of pension made subsequent to the time at which an award of fourteen per cent or under is made shall be deducted from the amount of the final payment, provided that no deduction shall be made for the period prior to the first day of September, 1920.

Pension after award of final payment.

(b) If subsequent to the award of a final payment it is found that the disability of the member of the forces has increased he shall be restored to pension as from the date of the final payment, and the additional pension for the increased disability shall be paid from such date as may be determined by the Commission, and there shall be deducted from the arrears of pension so created and from future payments of pension, the amount of the said final payment; provided that the deductions from future payments of pension shall not exceed fifty per cent of the pension payable.

Final payment offered but election to continue on pension.

(c) If a pensioner has been offered a final payment on the grounds that his disability is permanent, and he has elected to continue on pension but it has subsequently transpired on re-examination that the disability was not permanent, the pension shall not be discontinued without paying to the pensioner the amount of the final payment previously offered less the amount which has been paid since the first day of September, 1920, or since the date when an award of fourteen per cent or under was made, whichever is the later."

Wear and tear of clothing on account of amputation.

6. Section twenty-seven of the said Act, as amended by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1920, is further amended by the addition of the following subsection:—

"(3) A member of the forces in receipt of pension on account of an amputation of the leg above a Symes' amputation shall be entitled to an allowance on account of wear and tear of clothing of fifty-four dollars per annum; and a member of the forces in receipt of pension on account of an amputation at or above the wrist shall be entitled to an allowance on account of wear and tear of clothing of twenty-two dollars per annum."

Paragraph *(b)* is the present practice of the Board of Pension Commissioners, except that provision is now made for the payment of half a re-instated pension pending the collection of arrears due to a previous final payment.

Paragraph *(c)* is new.

6. This subsection is new.

7. Subsection three of section thirty-one of the said Act, as enacted by chapter sixty of the statutes of 1924, is further amended by adding after the words "dependent condition" the following:—

Annual allowance for maintenance of parents.

"Provided also, that the said benefits shall not be withheld or discontinued if by reason of circumstances beyond his control the pensioner is unable to continue his contribution towards the maintenance of his parent or parents."

8. Subsection one of section thirty-three of the said Act as amended by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1920, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Conditions under which pension shall be paid to widows.

"(1) *(a)* No pension shall be paid to the widow of a pensioner unless she was living with him or was maintained by him or was in the opinion of the Commission entitled to be maintained by him at the time of his death and for a reasonable time previously thereto.

(b) No pension shall be paid to the widow of a member of the forces unless she was married to him before the appearance of the injury or disease which resulted in his death, provided:—

(i) That a pension shall be paid when the marriage took place prior to a date one year after discharge of the member of the forces.

(ii) That a pension shall be paid when a member of the forces on and after the coming into force of this Act secures from the Commission a certificate showing that any pensionable injury or disease from which he was suffering at the time of marriage would not in the opinion of the Commission result in death.

(iii) That a pension shall be paid in the case of a member of the forces who has married between a period of one year after his discharge and before the coming into force of this Act and who has obtained from the Commission a certificate showing that any pensionable injury or disease from which he was suffering at the time of marriage would not in the opinion of the Commission result in death.

(iv) That a pension shall be paid in the case of a member of the forces who has married between the period of one year after his discharge and the coming into force of this Act and who has died of a pensionable disability prior to the coming into force of this Act when the marriage took place at a time when no symptoms existed from which a reasonably prudent

7. Subsection three of section thirty-one is as follows:—

"(3) When a pensioner previous to his enlistment or during his service was maintaining or was substantially assisting in maintaining one or both of his parents, an amount not exceeding one hundred and eighty dollars per annum may be paid direct to each of such parents or to him so long as he continues such maintenance; provided that the benefits of this subsection shall be limited to a parent or parents who is, are or would be, if the pensioner did not contribute, in a dependent condition."

8. Subsection one of section thirty-three repealed reads as follows:—

"No pension shall be paid to the widow of a member of the forces unless she was married to him before the appearance of the injury or disease which resulted in his death, and in the case of the widow of a pensioner, unless she was living with him or was maintained by him or was, in the opinion of the Commission, entitled to be maintained by him at the time of his death and for a reasonable time previously thereto."

man, making reasonable enquiries would have known of the existence and the potential seriousness of the injury or disease which ultimately resulted in death; provided, however, that it shall be conclusively presumed that such symptoms did not exist if at the time of the marriage an injury or disease previously known was so improved as to have removed any resultant pensionable disability.

(c) Should a member of the forces who married between a period of one year after his discharge and the coming into force of this Act, who is still alive at the time of the coming into force of this Act, fail to apply to the Commission for a certificate showing that any injury or disease he was suffering from at the time of marriage would not in the opinion of the Commission result in death, and subsequently dies of a pensionable disability, his dependents may apply for a pension on the grounds that marriage took place at a time when no symptoms existed from which a reasonably prudent man, making reasonable enquiries, would have known of the existence and the potential seriousness of the injury or disease which ultimately resulted in death; provided, however, that it shall be conclusively presumed that such symptoms did not exist if at the time of the marriage an injury or disease previously known was so improved as to have removed any resultant pensionable disability."

9. Subsection two of section thirty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Widow of pensioner classes 1 to 5.

"(2) Subject to paragraph one of this section, the widow of a pensioner who, previous to his death, was pensioned for disability in any of the Classes 1 to 5 mentioned in Schedule A shall be entitled to a pension as if he had died on service whether his death was attributable to his service or not, provided that the death occurs within ten years after the date of retirement or discharge or the date of commencement of pension."

10. Subsection three of section thirty-four of the said Act is amended by inserting the following words after the word "died" in the tenth line thereof:—

Pension to widowed mother prospectively dependent.

"provided further that the provisions of subsection seven of this section shall apply to a widowed mother who falls into a dependent condition after the death of the member of the forces and who in the opinion of the Commission

9. Unchanged, except the substitution of "ten" for "five". See section three of this Bill.

10. Subsection three of section thirty-four reads as follows:—

"(3) When a parent or person in the place of a parent who was not wholly or to a substantial extent maintained by the member of the forces at the time of his death, subsequently falls into a dependent condition, such parent or person may be awarded a pension provided he or she is incapacitated by mental or physical infirmity from earning a livelihood, and provided also that in the opinion of the Commission such member of the forces would have wholly or to a substantial extent maintained such parent or person had he not died."

Subsection seven of section thirty-four, which the new proviso makes applicable to widowed mothers who were not dependent at the time of death of the member of the forces reads as follows:—

"(7) The pension to a widowed mother shall not be reduced on account of her earnings from personal employment or on account of her having free lodgings or so long as she resides in Canada on account of her having an income from other sources which does not exceed two hundred and forty dollars per annum, such income being considered to include the contributions from children residing with or away from her whether such contributions have actually been made or are deemed by the Commissioners to have been made."

would have been wholly or to a substantial extent maintained by the member of the forces had he not died."

11. Section forty of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following:—

Defence against cancellation of pension.

"Provided that the said pension shall not be cancelled until an opportunity has been given to the said pensioner to enter a defence before the Commission against such cancellation, personally, or by accredited representative, or as the Commission may direct; provided also that any pension which has been suspended, discontinued or cancelled may in the discretion of the Commission be reinstated if it is found that the said pensioner is no longer living under the conditions for which pension was suspended, discontinued, or cancelled.

Re-instatement of pension.

12. Section forty-seven of the said Act as enacted by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1920 is repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:—

Additional pension to dependents while residing in Canada of members of Allied forces domiciled and resident in Canada at beginning of war to bring up total amount from other pensions to that of members of Canadian forces.

"**47.** When a person of the rank of Warrant Officer or of a higher rank in any of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces other than the naval, military or air forces of Canada or when a person in the naval, military or air forces of one of His Majesty's Allies who was domiciled and resident in Canada at the beginning of the war has died during the war or thereafter as the result of a disability incurred during the war or demobilization and his widowed mother, mother whose husband is both physically helpless and in a dependent condition, widow or children have been awarded a smaller pension than they would have been entitled to under this Act in respect of his death, such widowed mother, mother whose husband is both physically helpless and in a dependent condition, widow or children shall be entitled, during the continuance of their residence in Canada, to such additional pension as will make the total of the two pensions received by them equal to the pension that would have been awarded if the person aforesaid had died in the military service of Canada."

New schedules.

13. Schedules A and B of the said Act as enacted by chapter forty-five of the statutes of 1921 and amended by chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1922 and further amended by chapter sixty of the statutes of 1924, are repealed, and the Schedules A and B to this Act are substituted therefor.

14. Subsection four of section ten of chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923 is amended by the addition of the following:—

11. Section forty reads as follows:—

"The pension of any female pensioner who is found to be a common prostitute or who openly lives with any man in the relationship of man and wife without being married to him shall be suspended, discontinued or cancelled."

12. The amendment is indicated by the words underlined. It is intended to place the mother of an ex-Imperial or ex-allied officer with pre-war Canadian domicile in the same position as the mother of an officer who served in the C.E.F.

13. This amendment makes the bonus a permanent addition to the basic pension. It also permits the Board of Pension Commissioners where there are children living apart from their parents, or orphan children to divide pension payable on their behalf evenly.

14. Subsection four of section ten of chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923, reads as follows:—

"(4) Of the members first appointed to the Board, other than the chairman, one-half shall be appointed for a term of two years and the other for a term of three years".

Term.

"and they shall be eligible for re-appointment for a further term of two years should the Governor in Council deem it advisable."

Quorum.

15. Subsection five of section ten of chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923 is amended by the substitution of the word "four" in place of the word "two" in the first line thereof.

16. Subsection one of section eleven of chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923 is repealed and the following subsection is substituted therefor:—

Appeals.

"**11.** (1) Upon the evidence and record upon which the Board of Pension Commissioners gave their decision an appeal shall lie in respect of any refusal of pension by the Board of Pension Commissioners on the ground that the injury or disease or aggravation thereof resulting in disability or death was not attributable to or was not incurred during military service or was the result of misconduct."

Operation of certain provisions and review of cases.

17. The provisions of sections one, two, three, eight, nine and twelve of this Act shall be operative as from the first day of September, 1919, and the provisions of section sixteen of this Act shall be operative as from the thirtieth day of June, 1923, and all cases affected thereby shall be reviewed and future payments shall be made at the rates and in accordance with the provisions set forth herein;

Proviso.

Provided that if owing to the amendments contained in sections one, two, three, eight, nine and twelve not having been contained in chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1919 and amendments thereto previous to this Act, and owing to the amendments contained in section sixteen not having been contained in chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923, any persons have been refused pension, the pension to which they would have been entitled had the said sections been in force shall be awarded retroactively at the rates previously in force, subject to the provisions of subsection four of section six of chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923; provided also that if owing to the amendments contained in this Act not having been contained in chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1919 and amendments thereto previous to this Act, any persons have been awarded pension who would not under the provisions of this Act be entitled thereto, such pension shall be continued.

15. Subsection five of section ten of chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923, reads as follows:—

"(5) During the first two years after the appointment of the Board three members shall constitute a quorum thereof. Thereafter a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum".

16. Subsection one of section eleven of chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923 reads as follows:—

"**11.** (1) Upon the evidence and record upon which the Board of Pension Commissioners gave their decision an appeal shall lie in respect of any refusal of pension by the Board of Pension Commissioners on the grounds that the *disability resulting from injury or disease or the aggravation thereof or that the injury or disease or the aggravation thereof resulting in* death was not attributable to or was not incurred during military service."

The amendment is made to make the phraseology of this subsection the same as that of paragraph (*a*) of subsection one of section eleven of The Pension Act, as enacted by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923, and as amended by section one of this Bill, and to provide for appeals in cases where pension is refused on the ground of misconduct.

17. The section referred to covers the new conditions which should date from the passing of The Pension Act, or in the case of the amendment to section eleven of chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923, the passing of that Act.

Hearing by member of Board.

18. The French version of *An Act to amend the Pension Act*, chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1923, is amended by repealing subsection two of section eleven, and substituting the following sub-section therefor:—

Notice of decision.

"(2) Tout membre du Bureau a le droit, mais seulement d'après la preuve et le dossier sur lesquels la Commission de pension a établi sa décision, d'entendre ces appels aux temps et lieux fixés par les règlements établis et approuvés par le Bureau, et de décider ces appels. Le membre qui rend cette décision doit en donner avis au requérant qui a ainsi interjeté appel et à la Commission de pension du Canada, par lettre recommandée expédiée dans les cinq jours qui suivent cette décision; et si ce requérant, ou la Commission de pension du Canada ne sont pas satisfaits de cette décision, ils peuvent, dans les trente jours qui la suivent, se pourvoir devant le Bureau fédéral d'appel. Un quorum de ce Bureau, non compris le membre du Bureau qui a rendu la première décision, doit entendre l'appel, et la décision du Bureau est définitive."

Appeal to Federal Appeal Board.

18. Subsection two of section 11 of the Act of 1923 reads the same as the new subsection, excepting the underlined words "*ou la Commission de pension du Canada*" (meaning "or the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada") which were omitted in the French version of the Act of 1923. The other underlined words "*ne sont pas satisfaits*" and "*ils peuvent*" simply substitute the plural for the singular.

The only purpose of the amendment is to make the French version agree wit the English.

SCHEDULE

SCALE OF PENSIONS

Percentage of Disability—Class

Rank or Rating of Member of Forces.	Class 1 Total 100%	Class 2 — 99%-95%	Class 3 — 94%-90%	Class 4 — 89%-85%	Class 5 — 84%-80%	Class 6 — 79%-75%	Class 7 — 74%-70%	Class 8 — 69%-65%
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sub-Lieutenant (Naval): Lieutenant (Military) and all ranks and ratings below.	900 00	855 00	810 00	765 00	720 00	675 00	630 00	585 00
Lieutenant (Naval): Captain (Military)....	1,000 00	950 00	900 00	850 00	800 00	750 00	700 00	650 00
Lieutenant Commander (Naval); Major (Military).....	1,260 00	1,197 00	1,134 00	1,071 00	1,008 00	945 00	882 00	819 00
Commander and Captain under three years' seniority (Naval), Lieutenant-Colonel (Military).....	1,560 00	1,482 00	1,404 00	1,326 00	1,248 00	1,170 00	1,092 00	1,014 00
Captain (Naval); Colonel (Military).....	1,890 00	1,795 50	1,701 00	1,606 50	1,512 00	1,417 50	1,323 00	1,228 50
Commodore and higher ranks (Naval); Brigadier-General and higher ranks (Military)....	2,700 00	2,565 00	2,430 00	2,295 00	2,160 00	2,025 00	1,890 00	1,755 00
Above Ranks— Additional pension for Married members of the Forces.....	300 00	285 00	270 00	255 00	240 00	225 00	210 00	195 00
Additional pension for children for above ranks—								
One child.....	180 00	171 00	162 00	153 00	144 00	135 00	126 00	117 00
Two children.....	324 00	309 00	294 00	279 00	264 00	249 00	234 00	219 00
Each subsequent child an additional.....	120 00	114 00	108 00	102 00	96 00	90 00	84 00	78 00

A

FOR DISABILITIES

AND ANNUAL RATE OF PENSION

Class 9 — 64%–60%	Class 10 — 59%–55%	Class 11 — 54%–50%	Class 12 — 49%–45%	Class 13 — 44%–40%	Class 14 — 39%–35%	Class 15 — 34%–30%	Class 16 — 29%–25%	Class 17 — 24%–20%	Class 18 — 19%–15%	Class 19 — 14%–10%	Class 20 — 9%–5%
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
540 00	495 00	450 00	405 00	360 00	315 00	270 00	225 00	180 00	135 00	90 00	45 00
600 00	550 00	500 00	450 00	400 00	350 00	300 00	250 00	200 00	150 00	100 00	50 00
756 00	693 00	630 00	567 00	504 00	441 00	378 00	315 00	252 00	189 00	126 00	63 00
936 00	858 00	780 00	702 00	624 00	546 00	468 00	390 00	312 00	234 00	156 00	78 00
1,184 00	1,039 50	945 00	850 50	756 00	661 50	567 00	472 50	378 00	283 50	189 00	94 50
1,620 00	1,485 00	1,350 00	1,215 00	1,080 00	945 00	810 00	675 00	540 00	405 00	270 00	135 00
180 00	165 00	150 00	135 00	120 00	105 00	90 00	75 00	60 00	45 00	30 00	15 00
108 00	99 00	90 00	81 00	72 00	63 00	54 00	45 00	36 00	27 00	18 00	9 00
204 00	189 00	174 00	159 00	144 00	126 00	108 00	90 00	72 00	54 00	36 00	18 00
72 00	66 00	60 00	54 00	48 00	42 00	36 00	30 00	24 00	18 00	12 00	6 00

SCHEDULE B.

SCALE OF PENSIONS FOR DEATHS

Rank or Rating of Member of Forces.	Rate per Annum.		
	Widow or Dependent Parents.	Child or Dependent Brother or Sister.	Orphan Child or Orphan Brother or Sister.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sub-Lieutenant (Naval); Lieutenant (Military) and all ranks and ratings below	* 720 00	.....	.....
Lieutenant (Naval); Captain (Military)	* 800 00	.....	.....
Lieutenant Commander (Naval); Major (Military)	* 1,008 00	.....	.....
Commander and Captain under three years' seniority (Naval); Lieutenant-Colonel (Military)	* 1,248 00	.....	.....
Captain (Naval); Colonel (Military)	* 1,512 00	.....	.....
Commodore and higher ranks (Naval); Brigadier-General and higher ranks (Military)	* 2,160 00	.....	.....
Additional pension for children or dependent brothers or sisters for above ranks—			
One child	.....	* 180 00	* 360 00
Two children	.....	* 324 00	* 648 00
Each subsequent child an additional	.....	* 120 00	* 240 00

*Pensions awarded to parents or brothers and sisters may be less than these amounts in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 71.

An Act to amend The Government Annuities Act, 1908.

First reading, May 1, 1925.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94013 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 71.

An Act to amend The Government Annuities Act, 1908.

1908, c. 5; 1909, c. 4; 1910, cc. 4, 5; 1913, c. 7; 1920, c. 12.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Subsection one of section eight of *The Government Annuities Act, 1908*, as enacted by chapter four of the statutes of 1910, and amended by chapter seven of the statutes of 1913, and by chapter twelve of the statutes of 1920, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Limitations as to persons and amounts.

"**8.** (1) An annuity shall not be granted or issued on the life of any person other than the actual annuitant, nor for an amount less than ten dollars a year; and the total amount payable by way of an annuity or annuities to any annuitant or to joint annuitants shall not exceed five thousand dollars a year".

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The reduction in the minimum amount purchasable is made in order that persons may purchase single premium cumulative deferred annuities and also that we may have an alternative proposition to submit to employers and employees. Under such a plan it is believed greater effort would be put forth during the younger years to lay up for old age, the purchaser seeing the result of his thrift year by year. Each transaction would be complete in itself. The only change in the section as re-enacted is the substitution of the word "ten" as underlined for the word "fifty".

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 71.

An Act to amend The Government Annuities Act, 1908.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 5th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94029 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 71.

An Act to amend The Government Annuities Act, 1908.

1908, c. 5; 1909, c. 4; 1910, cc. 4, 5; 1913, c. 7; 1920, c. 12.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Subsection one of section eight of *The Government Annuities Act, 1908*, as enacted by chapter four of the statutes of 1910, and amended by chapter seven of the statutes of 1913, and by chapter twelve of the statutes of 1920, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Limitations as to persons and amounts.

"**8.** (1) An annuity shall not be granted or issued on the life of any person other than the actual annuitant, nor for an amount less than ten dollars a year; and the total amount payable by way of an annuity or annuities to any annuitant or to joint annuitants shall not exceed five thousand dollars a year".

Explanatory Note

The reduction in the minimum amount purchasable is made in order that persons may purchase single premium cumulative deferred annuities and also that we may have an alternative proposition to submit to employers and employees. Under such a plan it is believed greater effort would be put forth during the younger years to lay up for old age, the purchaser seeing the result of his thrift year by year. Each transaction would be complete in itself. The only change in the section as re-enacted is the substitution of the word "ten" as underlined for the word "fifty".

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 72.

An Act to amend The Dairy Produce Act.

First reading, May 1, 1925.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94550 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 72.

An Act to amend The Dairy Produce Act.

1921, c. 28.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Regulations.

1. Subsection one of section three of *The Dairy Produce Act*, chapter twenty-eight of the statutes of 1921, is amended by adding the following as paragraph *(g)* thereof:—

"*(g)* for refusing to grade dairy produce and for withholding grade certificates."

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

This amendment to The Dairy Produce Act is proposed because it has been suggested that power should be taken to prevent the export of any very inferior dairy produce or dairy produce which has been adulterated in any way. If such butter and cheese is not graded, and no certificate issued, it cannot be exported.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 72.

An Act to amend The Dairy Produce Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
25th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94560 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 72.

An Act to amend The Dairy Produce Act.

1921, c. 28.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Regulations.

1. Subsection one of section three of *The Dairy Produce Act*, chapter twenty-eight of the statutes of 1921, is amended by adding the following as paragraph *(g)* thereof:— 5

"*(g)* for refusing to grade dairy produce and for withholding grade certificates."

Explanatory Note.

This amendment to The Dairy Produce Act is proposed because it has been suggested that power should be taken to prevent the export of any very inferior dairy produce or dairy produce which has been adulterated in any way. If such butter and cheese is not graded, and no certificate issued, it cannot be exported.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 73.

An Act to amend The Meat and Canned Foods Act.

First reading, May 1, 1925.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94549 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 73.

An Act to amend The Meat and Canned Foods Act

1907, c. 27; 1908, cc. 13, 47; 1910, c. 38; 1917 c. 33; 1918, c. 31; 1919 (2) c. 22; 1922, c. 32.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Definitions.

1. Section two of *The Meat and Canned Foods Act*, chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1907, as amended by chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1910, chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1917, chapter thirty-one of the statutes of 1918, and by chapter thirty-two of the statutes of 1922, is further amended by adding the following as paragraph *(m)* thereof:—

"Canned Foods."

"*(m)* 'Canned foods' includes foods that have been preheated, cooked, preserved, condensed, evaporated, dehydrated, dried, or otherwise processed or prepared for food, and are placed in any closed can, bottle, package, or container."

2. Section thirteen of the said Act as enacted by chapter thirty-one of the statutes of 1918, is amended by adding the following as subsection (2) thereof:—

Canned fruit or vegetables or food to be offered for sale in prescribed containers only.

"(2) All canned fruit or vegetables or products thereof, or any food or food products which may be named by the Governor in Council, shall be offered for sale only in such cans or other containers as the Governor in Council may by regulations prescribe, and such cans or containers must contain the quality, quantity or weight prescribed by the regulations."

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The first amendment is intended to give a definition of what, for the purposes of this Act, shall be considered "canned goods".

The second amendment would give authority to the Governor General to prescribe the quality, dimensions and character of cans or other containers in which canned fruit, vegetables or other products must be offered for sale. It also provides for the control of the quality, quantity and weight of such products offered in such containers.

While regulations have been passed covering the dimensions of various types of cans and containers, the Act as at present does not give specific power to control the quantity or weight of product in these cans or containers. This has led to confusion, and in some cases, to unfairness. The proposed amendment is intended to remedy this situation.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 73.

An Act to amend The Meat and Canned Foods Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
1st JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94559 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 73.

An Act to amend The Meat and Canned Foods Act

1907, c. 27; 1908, cc. 13, 47; 1910, c. 38; 1917 c. 33; 1918, c. 31; 1919 (2) c. 22; 1922, c. 32.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Definitions.

1. Section two of *The Meat and Canned Foods Act*, chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1907, as amended by chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1910, chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1917, chapter thirty-one of the statutes of 1918, and by chapter thirty-two of the statutes of 1922, is further amended by adding the following as paragraph *(m)* thereof:—

"Canned Foods."

"*(m)* 'Canned foods' includes foods except fish and shell fish that have been preheated, cooked, preserved, condensed, evaporated, dehydrated, dried, or otherwise processed or prepared for food, and are placed in any closed can, bottle, package, or container."

2. Section thirteen of the said Act as enacted by chapter thirty-one of the statutes of 1918, is amended by adding the following as subsection (2) thereof:—

Canned fruit or vegetables or food to be offered for sale in prescribed containers only.

"(2) All canned fruit or vegetables or products thereof, or any food or food products except fish and shell fish which may be named by the Governor in Council, shall be offered for sale only in such cans or other containers as the Governor in Council may by regulations prescribe, and such cans or containers must contain the quality, quantity or weight prescribed by the regulations."

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The first amendment is intended to give a definition of what, for the purposes of this Act, shall be considered "canned goods".

The second amendment would give authority to the Governor General to prescribe the quality, dimensions and character of cans or other containers in which canned fruit, vegetables or other products must be offered for sale. It also provides for the control of the quality, quantity and weight of such products offered in such containers.

While regulations have been passed covering the dimensions of various types of cans and containers, the Act as at present does not give specific power to control the quantity or weight of product in these cans or containers. This has led to confusion, and in some cases, to unfairness. The proposed amendment is intended to remedy this situation

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 74.

An Act respecting the Construction of a line of railway forming part of the Canadian National Railways between Bengough and a point at or near Willowbunch, in the province of Saskatchewan.

First reading, March 5, 1925.

The MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94332 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 74.

An Act respecting the Construction of a line of railway forming part of the Canadian National Railways between Bengough and a point at or near Willowbunch, in the province of Saskatchewan.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Power to construct and complete line described in schedule.

1. The Governor in Council may provide for the construction or completion prior to the thirty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, by the Canadian National Railway Company (hereinafter called the "National Company") and/or the Canadian Northern Railway Company (hereinafter called the "Northern Company"), jointly or severally, of a line of railway (hereinafter called the "said line of railway") mentioned or referred to in the schedule to this Act.

Part of cost to be provided by Canadian Northern Ry. Co., and balance by Canadian National Ry. Co.

Canadian National may issue securities, which may be guaranteed.

2. A part of the cost of such construction and completion, as specified approximately in the schedule hereto, shall be provided by the Northern Company from the proceeds of issues of debenture obligations heretofore made, and now standing, subject to certain trusts, to the credit of the Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Saskatchewan (hereinafter called "trust funds"), and the balance, also as specified approximately in such schedule, shall be provided by the National Company. To enable such balance to be provided, the National Company may, subject to the provisions of this Act, issue notes, obligations, bonds and other securities (hereinafter called "securities"), and the Governor in Council may authorize the guarantee of the principal and interest of such securities. The said Companies are hereby authorized to take all necessary steps, jointly or severally, to enable the trust funds to be used as herein provided.

Certificates of Minister as to mileage.

3. The certificate of the Minister of Railways and Canals as to the mileage of the said line of railway shall, for the purposes of this Act, be conclusive, but the Minister may issue interim certificates from time to time based upon estimated mileage, a final certificate being ultimately issued by the Minister to accord with the miles and fractions of miles actually constructed.

Mileage and costs are estimates only, and not to be exceeded by more than 15%.

4. While the mileage of the said line of railway and the amount to be expended on the completion thereof and the average amount to be expended per mile as mentioned or referred to in the schedule to this Act show merely the estimated distance, expenditure and average expenditure per mile prepared for the information of Parliament, and the estimated amount of trust funds available, neither the Minister in the issuance of such certificates, nor the said Companies in the performance of the work of construction and completion, nor the National Company in the issue of its securities for the balance of cost after deducting trust funds available shall, unless by consent of Parliament, exceed such estimates respectively by more than fifteen per cent.

Approval of Parliament if authorized amount exceeded.

5. Should it appear to the said Companies or either of them upon making final survey of the said line of railway that the expenditure involved in the completion thereof will exceed the limits of expenditure specified in this Act, the said Companies shall not commence nor proceed with the work upon the said line of railway without first obtaining the approval of Parliament.

Nature and form of securities to be approved by Governor in Council and signed by Minister of Finance.

6. The kinds of securities to be issued and guaranteed in respect of the balance of money to be provided by the National Company, and the forms and terms thereof, and the times, manner and amounts of the issue or issues from time to time made of such securities, and the form and manner of the guarantee or guarantees, shall be such as the Governor in Council may from time to time approve. The guarantee or guarantees shall be signed by the Minister of Finance or Acting Minister of Finance on behalf of His Majesty, and such signature shall be conclusive evidence for all purposes that the provisions of this Act have been complied with and that any such guarantee is legal and valid. Should the Governor in Council decide that any of such securities shall be secured by mortgage or deed of trust, the form and terms of any such mortgage or deed of trust and the trustee or trustees thereof shall be such as the Governor in Council may approve or direct.

Advances pending issue of guaranteed securities.

7. To enable the work of completion of the said line of railway to proceed forthwith, the Governor in Council,

pending the issue and disposal of any such guaranteed securities, may authorize advances to be made to the said Companies, or either of them, from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, such advances to be reimbursed to His Majesty from the first moneys available therefor.

Statement to Parliament annually.

8. The Minister shall present to Parliament during the first ten days of each session held prior to the date mentioned in section one of this Act a statement showing in detail the nature and extent of the work done under the authority of this Act during the previous calendar year, and the expenditure thereon, and the estimated expenditure for the current calendar year, together with the amount of any advances made under the provisions of section seven of this Act and the amount of such advances reimbursed, and all such further or other information as the Minister may require or direct.

SCHEDULE.

Location.	Mileage already graded.	Estimates		
		Mileage including existing grading.	To be expended.	Average expenditure per mile.
			$	$
From Bengough to a point at or near Willowbunch, in the Province of Saskatchewan	0	27	945,000	35,000
To be provided by the Northern Company from trust funds, as specified in Section 2 of this Act and pursuant to Chapter 2 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1924, approximately	.....	.....	400,000	
To be provided by the National Company as the balance of cost as specified in Section 2 of this Act, approximately	.....	.....	545,000	
			945,000	

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 74.

An Act respecting the Construction of a line of railway forming part of the Canadian National Railways between Bengough and a point at or near Willowbunch, in the province of Saskatchewan.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 18th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94334 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 74.

An Act respecting the Construction of a line of railway forming part of the Canadian National Railways between Bengough and a point at or near Willowbunch, in the province of Saskatchewan.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Power to construct and complete line described in schedule.

1. The Governor in Council may provide for the construction or completion prior to the thirty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, by the Canadian National Railway Company (hereinafter called the "National Company") and/or the Canadian Northern Railway Company (hereinafter called the "Northern Company"), jointly or severally, of a line of railway (hereinafter called the "said line of railway") mentioned or referred to in the schedule to this Act.

Part of cost to be provided by Canadian Northern Ry. Co., and balance by Canadian National Ry. Co.

Canadian National may issue securities, which may be guaranteed.

2. A part of the cost of such construction and completion, as specified approximately in the schedule hereto, shall be provided by the Northern Company from the proceeds of issues of debenture obligations heretofore made, and now standing, subject to certain trusts, to the credit of the Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Saskatchewan (hereinafter called "trust funds"), and the balance, also as specified approximately in such schedule, shall be provided by the National Company. To enable such balance to be provided, the National Company may, subject to the provisions of this Act, issue notes, obligations, bonds and other securities (hereinafter called "securities"), and the Governor in Council may authorize the guarantee of the principal and interest of such securities. The said Companies are hereby authorized to take all necessary steps, jointly or severally, to enable the trust funds to be used as herein provided.

Certificates of Minister as to mileage.

3. The certificate of the Minister of Railways and Canals as to the mileage of the said line of railway shall, for the purposes of this Act, be conclusive, but the Minister may issue interim certificates from time to time based upon estimated mileage, a final certificate being ultimately issued by the Minister to accord with the miles and fractions of miles actually constructed.

Mileage and costs are estimates only, and not to be exceeded by more than 15%.

4. While the mileage of the said line of railway and the amount to be expended on the completion thereof and the average amount to be expended per mile as mentioned or referred to in the schedule to this Act show merely the estimated distance, expenditure and average expenditure per mile prepared for the information of Parliament, and the estimated amount of trust funds available, neither the Minister in the issuance of such certificates, nor the said Companies in the performance of the work of construction and completion, nor the National Company in the issue of its securities for the balance of cost after deducting trust funds available shall, unless by consent of Parliament, exceed such estimates respectively by more than fifteen per cent.

Approval of Parliament if authorized amount exceeded.

5. Should it appear to the said Companies or either of them upon making final survey of the said line of railway that the expenditure involved in the completion thereof will exceed the limits of expenditure specified in this Act, the said Companies shall not commence nor proceed with the work upon the said line of railway without first obtaining the approval of Parliament.

Nature and form of securities to be approved by Governor in Council and signed by Minister of Finance.

6. The kinds of securities to be issued and guaranteed in respect of the balance of money to be provided by the National Company, and the forms and terms thereof, and the times, manner and amounts of the issue or issues from time to time made of such securities, and the form and manner of the guarantee or guarantees, shall be such as the Governor in Council may from time to time approve. The guarantee or guarantees shall be signed by the Minister of Finance or Acting Minister of Finance on behalf of His Majesty, and such signature shall be conclusive evidence for all purposes that the provisions of this Act have been complied with and that any such guarantee is legal and valid. Should the Governor in Council decide that any of such securities shall be secured by mortgage or deed of trust, the form and terms of any such mortgage or deed of trust and the trustee or trustees thereof shall be such as the Governor in Council may approve or direct.

Advances pending issue of guaranteed securities.

7. To enable the work of completion of the said line of railway to proceed forthwith, the Governor in Council,

pending the issue and disposal of any such guaranteed securities, may authorize advances to be made to the said Companies, or either of them, from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, such advances to be reimbursed to His Majesty from the first moneys available therefor.

Statement to Parliament annually.

8. The Minister shall present to Parliament during the first ten days of each session held prior to the date mentioned in section one of this Act a statement showing in detail the nature and extent of the work done under the authority of this Act during the previous calendar year, and the expenditure thereon, and the estimated expenditure for the current calendar year, together with the amount of any advances made under the provisions of section seven of this Act and the amount of such advances reimbursed, and all such further or other information as the Minister may require or direct.

SCHEDULE.

Location.	Mileage already graded.	Estimates		
		Mileage including existing grading.	To be expended.	Average expenditure per mile.
			$	$
From Bengough to a point at or near Willowbunch, in the Province of Saskatchewan	0	27	945,000	35,000
To be provided by the Northern Company from trust funds, as specified in Section 2 of this Act and pursuant to Chapter 2 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1924, approximately	.....	.....	400,000	
To be provided by the National Company as the balance of cost as specified in Section 2 of this Act, approximately	.....	.....	545,000	
			945,000	

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 75.

An Act to amend The Dominion Lands Act.

First reading, March 5, 1925.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94871 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 75.

1908, c. 20; 1909, c. 11; 1914, c. 27; 1914, c. 28; 1918, c. 19; 1919, c. 50; 1919 (2), c. 13; 1920, c. 11; 1921, c. 30; 1922, c. 21; 1923, c. 44; 1924, c. 39.

An Act to amend The Dominion Lands Act.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section nine of *The Dominion Lands Act*, chapter twenty of the statutes of 1908, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Conditions of entry for lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta south of south boundary of Township 16.

"(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, no person shall be granted entry for lands situate within that part of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta south of the south boundary of Township 16 in the Dominion Lands system of survey unless such person submits evidence satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior that he or she is in permanent residence and conducting farming operations upon a farm of not less than eighty acres distant not more than nine miles in a direct line from the parcel for which entry is desired, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement, or that such person is the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of a settler in permanent residence and conducting farming operations as aforesaid."

2. Subsection four of section forty of the said Act as enacted by section one of chapter thirty-nine of the statutes of 1924, is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Sale of school lands for right of way, etc.

"(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act, the Minister may sell school lands required as right of way for any project or for reservoir, church, cemetery or hospital sites, at a price to be fixed by an officer of the Department as the actual market value of the land, and upon such terms of payment as the Minister may prescribe, provided that the Government of the Province in which the land is situated expresses its approval of the sale and price in each case."

Explanatory Notes.

1. Section 9 of The Dominion Lands Act is the section under which homestead entry is granted, and reads in part as follows:—

"9. Every person who is the sole head of a family, or, being a male, has attained the age of eighteen years, and who is a British subject or declares intention to be come a British subject, and who makes application in the manner hereinafter provided, shall be entitled to obtain entry for a homestead for an area of available agricultural land, not exceeding one quarter-section."

The purpose of the amendment is to confine homesteading in the southern portions of Saskatchewan and Alberta to persons actually resident and conducting farming operations in the vicinity of the land applied for as a homestead.

2. Subsection 4 of section 40 of The Dominion Lands Act as enacted in 1924, (c. 39) reads as follows:—

"(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act, the Minister may sell school lands required for reservoir, church, cemetery or hospital sites at a price to be fixed by an officer of the Department as the actual market value of the land, and upon such terms of payment as the Minister may prescribe."

The object of the present amendment is to authorize the sale of school lands required for right of way for any project. The words underlined in the Bill are new.

3. Section forty-one of the said Act, as amended by chapter nineteen of the statutes of 1918 and chapter forty-four of the statutes of 1923, is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Readjustment of school lands sales made prior to 1st January, 1923, and provisions as to application of moneys.

"(2) Where an application is made by the holder of unpatented school lands purchased under the provisions of this Act prior to the first day of January, 1923, or by the legal representative, or registered assignee of such holder, the Minister may, with the consent of the Government of the province in which the lands affected are situate, rescind such contract, or contracts of sale, as to any portion thereof and in such form and area as the Minister may prescribe.

Upon such recission the holder or his legal representative, or registered assignee, shall be held to be indebted to the Crown for principal and interest in accordance with the terms and conditions of the original contract, or contracts of sale, in respect only of the area to which such contract, or contracts, have been confined, and the account, or accounts, of the holder, legal representative, or registered assignee, in the books of the Department, shall be adjusted accordingly. In such readjustment, any moneys paid on the original contract, or contracts, may, in the discretion of the Minister, be applied in satisfaction of the principal and interest owing, or principal accruing under the contract, or contracts, as amended; provided that there shall be no refund of any moneys."

3. During the latter years of the war and for some years thereafter there was a strong demand for increased production, and many applications were made for the privilege of purchasing school lands. A number of school land sales were held and considerable areas were disposed of but many of the purchasers now find themselves with considerable land holdings acquired at high prices while in the meantime land values have decreased and the prices of food and other commodities have also been lowered so that it is difficult and in many cases impossible for the purchasers to meet their liabilities.

The intention of this legislation is to permit a readjustment in the case of school land sales made prior to the 1st of January, 1923, so that the purchaser may be released from his contract as to part of the area covered thereby, all the moneys paid to be applied in payment of the area which the purchaser retains under the new arrangement.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 75.

An Act to amend The Dominion Lands Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 14th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94875 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 75.

1908, c. 20; 1909, c. 11; 1914, c. 27; 1914, c. 28; 1918, c. 19; 1919, c. 50; 1919 (2), c. 13; 1920, c. 11; 1921, c. 30; 1922, c. 21; 1923, c. 44; 1924, c. 39.

An Act to amend The Dominion Lands Act.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section nine of *The Dominion Lands Act*, chapter twenty of the statutes of 1908, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Conditions of entry for lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta south of south boundary of Township 16.

"(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, no person shall be granted entry for lands situate within that part of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta south of the south boundary of Township 16 in the Dominion Lands system of survey unless such person submits evidence satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior that he or she is in permanent residence and conducting farming operations upon a farm of not less than eighty acres distant not more than nine miles in a direct line from the parcel for which entry is desired, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement, or that such person is the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of a settler in permanent residence and conducting farming operations as aforesaid."

2. Subsection four of section forty of the said Act as enacted by section one of chapter thirty-nine of the statutes of 1924, is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Sale of school lands for right of way, etc.

"(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act, the Minister may sell school lands required as right of way for any project or for reservoir, church, cemetery or hospital sites, at a price to be fixed by an officer of the Department as the actual market value of the land, and upon such terms of payment as the Minister may prescribe, provided that the Government of the Province in which the land is situated expresses its approval of the sale and price in each case."

Explanatory Notes.

1. Section 9 of The Dominion Lands Act is the section under which homestead entry is granted, and reads in part as follows:—

"9. Every person who is the sole head of a family, or, being a male, has attained the age of eighteen years, and who is a British subject or declares intention to be come a British subject, and who makes application in the manner hereinafter provided, shall be entitled to obtain entry for a homestead for an area of available agricultural land, not exceeding one quarter-section."

The purpose of the amendment is to confine homesteading in the southern portions of Saskatchewan and Alberta to persons actually resident and conducting farming operations in the vicinity of the land applied for as a homestead.

2. Subsection 4 of section 40 of The Dominion Lands Act as enacted in 1924, (c. 39) reads as follows:—

"(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act, the Minister may sell school lands required for reservoir, church, cemetery or hospital sites at a price to be fixed by an officer of the Department as the actual market value of the land, and upon such terms of payment as the Minister may prescribe."

The object of the present amendment is to authorize the sale of school lands required for right of way for any project. The words underlined in the Bill are new.

3. Section forty-one of the said Act, as amended by chapter nineteen of the statutes of 1918 and chapter forty-four of the statutes of 1923, is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Readjustment of school lands sales made prior to 1st January, 1923, and provisions as to application of moneys.

"(2) Where an application is made by the holder of unpatented school lands purchased under the provisions of this Act prior to the first day of January, 1923, or by the legal representative, or registered assignee of such holder, the Minister may, with the consent of the Government of the province in which the lands affected are situate, rescind such contract, or contracts of sale, as to any portion thereof and in such form and area as the Minister may prescribe.

Upon such recission the holder or his legal representative, or registered assignee, shall be held to be indebted to the Crown for principal and interest in accordance with the terms and conditions of the original contract, or contracts of sale, in respect only of the area to which such contract, or contracts, have been confined, and the account, or accounts, of the holder, legal representative, or registered assignee, in the books of the Department, shall be adjusted accordingly. In such readjustment, any moneys paid on the original contract, or contracts, may, in the discretion of the Minister, be applied in satisfaction of the principal and interest owing, or principal accruing under the contract, or contracts, as amended; provided that there shall be no refund of any moneys, and provided that no action shall be taken save and in respect of a holder who has been actually farming such lands in a proper and husband-like manner.

3. During the latter years of the war and for some years thereafter there was a strong demand for increased production, and many applications were made for the privilege of purchasing school lands. A number of school land sales were held and considerable areas were disposed of but many of the purchasers now find themselves with considerable land holdings acquired at high prices while in the meantime land values have decreased and the prices of food and other commodities have also been lowered so that it is difficult and in many cases impossible for the purchasers to meet their liabilities.

The intention of this legislation is to permit a readjustment in the case of school land sales made prior to the 1st of January, 1923, so that the purchaser may be released from his contract as to part of the area covered thereby, all the moneys paid to be applied in payment of the area which the purchaser retains under the new arrangement.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 109.

An Act to amend The Dairy Industry Act, 1914.

First reading, May 8, 1925.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94551 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 109.

An Act to amend The Dairy Industry Act, 1914.

1914, c. 7; 1923, c. 43.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Definitions.

1. (1) Paragraph *(j)* of section three of *The Dairy Industry Act, 1914*, chapter seven of the statutes of 1914, and paragraph *(k)* of the said section, as amended by section one of chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1923, are repealed and the following are substituted therefor:—

"Package".

"*(j)* "package" means any box, tub, crock, tin, crate, paper wrapper, carton or any other receptacle or covering used for the packing of butter;

"Renovated butter".

(k) "renovated butter" or "process butter" means any butter which has been melted or clarified or refined and rechurned;"

(2) Section three is further amended by adding the following paragraphs thereto:—

"Dominion analyst".

"*(o)* "Dominion analyst" means any analyst appointed by the Government of Canada and having authority to make analyses for any public purpose;

"Illegal dairy product".

"*(p)* "illegal dairy product" means any dairy product which does not conform to the definitions and standards as provided by this Act and regulations made thereunder, or is contained in a package with contravenes the same;

"Oleomargarine".

"*(q)* "oleomargarine" means all food substances other than butter, of whatever origin, source and composition which have the appearance of and are prepared for the same use as butter;"

Explanatory Notes.

The proposed amendments to the Dairy Industry Act are intended to render the Act more comprehensive, to eliminate weaknesses that have become apparent during the administration of this Act during the past few years, and to provide heavier penalties for infractions.

1. (1) The underlined words are the only amendments made to paragraph *(j)* and *(k)* of section three. The effect is to include "*cartons*" in the definition of "package" and the definition of "renovated butter" is made to include butter which has been melted and rechurned without clarifying.

(2) The underlined paragraphs *(o)*, *(p)*, *(q)* and *(r)* are new. They provide definitions for terms used in other sections of the Act.

"Fat."

(r) "fat" means any fat or oil, whether of animal or vegetable origin.

2. (1) Paragraphs *(c)* and *(d)* of section five of the said Act are repealed, and the following are substituted therefor:—

Production of process butter prohibited.

"*(c)* melt, clarify, refine, rechurn, or otherwise treat butter to produce "process" or "renovated" butter;

Milk or cream to contain no fat or oil other than of milk.

(d) manufacture, import into Canada, or sell, offer, expose or have in possession for sale, any milk or cream or substitute therefor which contains any fat or oil other than that of milk."

(2) Section five of the said Act is further amended by adding the following paragraph thereto:—

Adulterants not to be kept on certain premises.

"*(e)* Have upon premises occupied by him where any dairy produce is treated, manipulated, manufactured, or reworked, any substance that might be used for the adulteration of any such product and the presence upon any such premises of any fat or oil capable of being used for such adulteration shall be conclusive evidence of intent so to use it."

3. Section six of the said Act, as amended by section four of chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1923, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Butter, character of and weight.

"**6.** (1) No person shall import into Canada, or offer, sell or have in his possession for sale:—

(a) any butter containing over sixteen per centum of water, or less than eighty per centum of milk fat; or

(b) any process or renovated butter.

(2) No person shall manufacture any butter containing over sixteen per centum of water, or less than eighty per centum of milk fat.

(3) No person shall sell, offer or have in his possession for sale:—

(a) any butter moulded or cut into prints, blocks, squares or pats, unless such prints, blocks, squares or pats are of the full net weight of one quarter pound, one-half pound, one pound or two pounds. Nothing in this paragraph shall be held to apply to butter in rolls or lumps, of indiscriminate weight, as sold by farmers;

(b) any butter packed in tins or other packages alleged to contain any definite weight of butter unless such package contains the full net weight of butter as alleged exclusive of the weight of the package and of any paper, brine or other filling."

2. The paragraphs to be amended read as follows:—

(c) melt, clarify, refine, rechurn, or otherwise treat butter to produce *what is generally known as* "process" or "renovated" butter, *nor add any milk or cream to butter.*

(d) no person shall manufacture, import into Canada, or sell, offer, expose or have in possession for sale, any milk or cream which contains any fat or oil other than that of milk."

The words in italics in the above paragraphs as they stand at present are struck out.

The amendments to section 5 propose to eliminate a number of redundant words, and to prohibit the keeping of foreign fats that might be used for adulterating purposes on the premises of any person engaged in the manufacture or manipulation of butter.

3. The section to be repealed reads as follows:—

"**6.** No person shall import into Canada, or offer, sell or have in his possession for sale:—

(a) any butter containing over sixteen per centum of water; or less than eighty per centum of milk fat; or

(b) any process or renovated butter, *or butter to which milk or cream has been added.*

2. No person shall manufacture any butter containing over sixteen per centum of water, or less than eighty per centum of milk fat.

3. No person shall sell, offer or have in his possession for sale:—

(a) any butter moulded or cut into prints, blocks, squares or pats, unless such prints, blocks, squares or pats are of the full net weight of one quarter pound, one half pound, one pound or two pounds. Nothing in this paragraph shall be held to apply to butter in rolls or lumps, of indiscriminate weight, as sold by farmers; *or*

(b) any butter packed in tins or other packages alleged to contain any definite weight of butter unless such package contains the full net weight of butter as alleged exclusive of the weight of the package and of any paper, brine or other filling."

The words in italics in the above section are struck out. This amendment removes redundant words.

4. Section seven of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Cheese containing fat or oil other than milk or cream.

"**7.** No person shall manufacture, import into Canada, sell, offer, or have in possession for sale, any cheese which contains any fat or oil other than that of milk or cream".

5. Paragraph *(b)* of section eight of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"*(b)* sell, offer, expose or have in possession for sale, any cheese in which has been incorporated during the process of manufacture any inferior curd or cheese, unless due notice has been given of such incorporation."

6. The words "Miscellaneous Provisions" shall be inserted as a heading immediately after section eight of the said Act.

7. Section ten of the said Act is repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

Penalty sections 5 and 7.

"**10.** (1) Any person who violates any provision of section five or seven of this Act shall be guilty of an offence and upon summary conviction, shall be liable

(a) in the case of a first offence to a fine not exceeding four hundred dollars and not less than two hundred dollars; in the case of a second offence to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars; in each case together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months with or without hard labour, unless the said penalty and costs, with costs of enforcing the same, are sooner paid.

(b) in the case of a third or subsequent offence to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months with or without hard labour."

8. Section thirteen of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Penalty for obstructing persons enforcing Act.

"**13.** Any person who obstructs an inspector in carrying out any of the provisions of this Act or who fails to give any such officer all reasonable assistance in his power, or to furnish him with any information he may reasonably require, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and not less than fifty dollars together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months unless such penalty and costs with costs of enforcement are sooner

4. The section to be repealed reads as follows:—

"**7.** No person shall *either by himself or through the agency of any other person* manufacture, *or shall knowingly buy*, sell, offer, *expose* or have in his possession for sale, any cheese *manufactured from or by the use of skimmed milk to which has been added* any fat *which is foreign to such milk*."

The words underlined in section seven as redrafted are new, those in italics in section seven as it stands at present are struck out.

Section 7 is reworded in order to make its meaning more clear, and to avoid necessity for proving that foreigh fats have been added to skimmed milk in cases of infraction.

5. The paragraph to be repealed reads as follows:—

"*(b) knowingly* sell, expose or have in his possession for sale, without giving due notice thereof, any cheese in which has been incorporated, during the process of manufacture, any inferior curd or cheese;"

The word "knowingly" is removed as redundant and the clause redrafted in order to make it more intelligible.

6. The amendment is self explanatory.

7. The section to be repealed reads as follows:—

"**10.** Any person, firm or corporation who violates any of the provisions of sections 5 and 7 of this Act, shall for each offence, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding four hundred dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, unless such penalty and costs and the costs of enforcing the same are sooner paid."

By the new section 10, much heavier penalties are imposed for infractions of the Act, the minimum fine for a first offence being fixed at $100, and for the second offence $500. For the third offence the minimum penalty is imprisonment without the option of a fine.

8. The section to be repealed reads as follows:—

"**13.** Every person who obstructs *any person charged with the enforcement of this Act in entering any premises to make examination of dairy products* as *provided by this Act, or who refuses to permit the making of any such examination*, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than *twenty* dollars, together with costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, unless such penalty and costs and the costs of enforcing the same, are sooner paid."

Section 13 as redrafted provides for a heavier penalty for obstructing an officer in the enforcement of this Act.

paid, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment."

9. Section fifteen of the said Act is repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

Entering premises.

"**15.** Any inspector shall have access to all places where dairy products are manufactured or stored or dealt in, or held for transport or delivery, and to the premises of any person suspected of violating any of the provisions of this Act or regulations made thereunder, and to any vehicle, used or suspected of being used in the transport of any dairy product, for the purpose of making examination of dairy products and the marking thereof, or of any apparatus or materials used, suspected of being used, or which might be used in the manufacture, manipulation or packing of such dairy products, and shall have authority to take samples of such dairy products or materials and otherwise carry out the provisions of this Act whereever the said products or materials may be found. All manufacturers of, or dealers in dairy products, and their employees, and all common carriers, railway, steamship or warehousing companies and their employees shall render any inspector, at his request, such assistance as he may require, and any violation of this section shall be deemed an obstruction under this Act."

Assisting the inspector.

Regulations.

10. (1) Paragraph *(a)* of section sixteen of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"*(a)* the definition, classification, marking and branding of butter and cheese and other dairy products or constituents thereof."

(2) Paragraph *(d)* of the said section is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"*(d)* The seizure and confiscation of any apparatus, materials or packages used, or which might be used in the treatment or packing of milk, butter, cheese, or other dairy product, when such treatment, materials or packages cause, or would be likely to cause the said milk, butter, cheese or other dairy product to contravene any of the provisions of this Act or regulations made thereunder."

9. The section to be repealed reads as follows:—

"**15.** *Any person charged with the enforcement of this Act may enter* the premises of any person suspected of violating the provisions of this Act, *for the purpose of making an examination of dairy products therein;* and may enter any premises to make an examination of dairy products and the marking thereof, *whether such dairy products are on the premises of the manufacturer or owner, or on other premises, or in the possession of a railway or steamship company or elsewhere.*"

The amendment to section 15 provides authority, in addition to obtaining access to premises, for an inspector to take samples, seize and remove illegal dairy products.

10. Subsection one of section sixteen reads as follows:—(the paragraphs to be repealed are shown in italics).

"**16.** (1) The Governor in Council may make such regulations as he deems necessary for,—

(a) the classification, marking, and branding of butter, cheese and other dairy products;

(b) the taking of samples of butter, cheese and other dairy products and imitations thereof;

(c) the seizure and confiscation of apparatus and materials used in the manufacture of any butter, cheese or other dairy product or imitations thereof in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or of any regulation made thereunder;

(d) the seizure and confiscation of any apparatus used in the treatment of milk, butter, cheese or other dairy product, when such treatment causes the said milk, butter, cheese or other dairy product to contravene any of the provisions of this Act or of any of the regulations made thereunder;

(e) the seizure and confiscation of any illegal dairy product as defined in this Act;

(f) the efficient enforcement and operation of this Act;

(g) the imposition upon summary conviction of penalties not exceeding thirty dollars and costs upon any person violating any regulation made under the provisions of this Act;

(h) the keeping of records by manufacturers of and dealers in butter, and cheese, and the examination of such records by inspectors;

(i) the registration of all cheese factories and creameries in Canada and the compulsory use of an assigned number on the product of each factory or on the packages containing said product."

Paragraph *(a)* is amended by inserting the word "definition" immediately after the word "the" in the first line thereof, and the words "or constituents thereof" after the word "products" in the second line thereof.

Paragraph *(d)* is entirely redrafted.

Paragraph *(j)* is entirely new.

By these amendments to section 16 the definition of dairy products, and the seizure and confiscation of materials and packages used illegally are added to those subjects upon which the Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations, while provision is also made for the control of the size and dimensions of cheese hoops and cheese and butter boxes.

(3) Section sixteen of the said Act, as amended by section five of chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1923, is further amended by adding the following paragraph immediately after paragraph *(i)* thereof:—

"*(j)* prescribing the size and dimensions of cheese hoops, cheese boxes and butter boxes; the joinery methods and fastenings of butter boxes, and the thickness of wood in cheese boxes and butter boxes."

Establishment of guilt for violation of Act.

11. (1) Section twenty of the said Act, as amended by section six of chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1923, is further amended by adding the following paragraph immediately after paragraph *(c)* of subsection one thereof:—

"*(d)* the fact that any package containing cheese, creamery butter or whey butter bears a number purporting to be the registered number of a factory, shall be deemed to be *prima facie* evidence of the manufacture by such factory of the contents of such package."

(2) The said section is further amended by adding the following paragraph as paragraph *(b)* of subsection two thereof:—

Expenditure of analysis.

"*(b)* Any expense incurred in connection with analysing any dairy product shall, if the person accused be convicted of the charge in connection with which the analysis was made, be deemed to be a portion of the costs of proceedings against him, and shall be payable by him accordingly.

11. The amendments to section 20 permit of the registered number of any package being accepted as *prima facie* evidence of the identity of the manufacturer, and provide that costs of analysis shall be included in the costs of prosecution.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 109.

An Act to amend The Dairy Industry Act, 1914.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1st JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94563 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 109.

An Act to amend The Dairy Industry Act, 1914.

1914, c. 7; 1923, c. 43.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Definitions.

1. (1) Paragraph *(j)* of section three of *The Dairy Industry Act, 1914*, chapter seven of the statutes of 1914, and paragraph *(k)* of the said section, as amended by section one of chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1923, are repealed and the following are substituted therefor:—

"Package".

"*(j)* "package" means any box, tub, crock, tin, crate, paper wrapper, carton or any other receptacle or covering used for the packing of butter;

"Renovated butter".

(k) "renovated butter" or "process butter" means any butter which has been melted or clarified or refined and in any case rechurned;"

(2) Section three is further amended by adding the following paragraphs thereto:—

"Dominion analyst".

"*(o)* "Dominion analyst" means any analyst appointed by the Government of Canada and having authority to make analyses for any public purpose;

"Illegal dairy product".

"*(p)* "illegal dairy product" means any dairy product which does not conform to the definitions and standards as provided by this Act and regulations made thereunder, or is contained in a package which contravenes the same;

"Oleomargarine".

"*(q)* "oleomargarine" means any food substance other than butter, of whatever origin, source or composition which has the appearance of and is prepared for the same uses as butter;"

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The proposed amendments to the Dairy Industry Act are intended to render the Act more comprehensive, to eliminate weaknesses that have become apparent during the administration of this Act during the past few years, and to provide heavier penalties for infractions.

1. (1) The underlined words are the only amendments made to paragraph *(j)* and *(k)* of section three. The effect is to include "*cartons*" in the definition of "package" and the definition of "renovated butter" is made to include butter which has been melted and rechurned without clarifying.

(2) The underlined paragraphs *(o)*, *(p)*, *(q)* and *(r)* are new. They provide definitions for terms used in other sections of the Act.

"Fat."

(r) "fat" means any fat or oil, whether of animal or vegetable origin.

2. (1) Paragraphs *(c)* and *(d)* of section five of the said Act are repealed, and the following are substituted therefor:—

Production of process butter prohibited.

"*(c)* melt, clarify, refine, rechurn, or otherwise treat butter to produce "process" or "renovated" butter;

Milk or cream to contain no fat or oil other than of milk.

(d) manufacture, import into Canada, or sell, offer, expose or have in possession for sale, any milk or cream or substitute therefor which contains any fat or oil other than that of milk."

(2) Section five of the said Act is further amended by adding the following paragraph thereto:—

Adulterants not to be kept on certain premises.

"*(e)* Have upon premises occupied by him where any dairy produce is treated, manipulated, manufactured, or reworked, any substance that might be used for the adulteration of any such product and the presence upon any such premises of any fat or oil capable of being used for such adulteration shall be *prima facie* proof of intent so to use it."

3. Section six of the said Act, as amended by section four of chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1923, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Butter, character of and weight.

"**6.** (1) No person shall import into Canada, or offer, sell or have in his possession for sale:—

(a) any butter containing over sixteen per centum of water, or less than eighty per centum of milk fat; or

(b) any process or renovated butter.

(2) No person shall manufacture any butter containing over sixteen per centum of water, or less than eighty per centum of milk fat.

(3) No person shall sell, offer or have in his possession for sale:—

(a) any butter moulded or cut into prints, blocks, squares or pats, unless such prints, blocks, squares or pats are of the full net weight of one quarter pound, one-half pound, one pound or two pounds. Nothing in this paragraph shall be held to apply to butter in rolls or lumps, of indiscriminate weight, as sold by farmers;

(b) any butter packed in tins or other packages alleged to contain any definite weight of butter unless such package contains the full net weight of butter as alleged exclusive of the weight of the package and of any paper, brine or other filling."

2. The paragraphs to be amended read as follows:—

(c) melt, clarify, refine, rechurn, or otherwise treat butter to produce *what is generally known as* "process" or "renovated" butter, *nor add any milk or cream to butter.*

(d) no person shall manufacture, import into Canada, or sell, offer, expose or have in possession for sale, any milk or cream which contains any fat or oil other than that of milk."

The words in italics in the above paragraphs as they stand at present are struck out.

The amendments to section 5 propose to eliminate a number of redundant words, and to prohibit the keeping of foreign fats that might be used for adulterating purposes on the premises of any person engaged in the manufacture or manipulation of butter.

3. The section to be repealed reads as follows:—

"**6.** No person shall import into Canada, or offer, sell or have in his possession for sale:—

(a) any butter containing over sixteen per centum of water; or less than eighty per centum of milk fat; or

(b) any process or renovated butter, *or butter to which milk or cream has been added.*

2. No person shall manufacture any butter containing over sixteen per centum of water, or less than eighty per centum of milk fat.

3. No person shall sell, offer or have in his possession for sale:—

(a) any butter moulded or cut into prints, blocks, squares or pats, unless such prints, blocks, squares or pats are of the full net weight of one quarter pound, one half pound, one pound or two pounds. Nothing in this paragraph shall be held to apply to butter in rolls or lumps, of indiscriminate weight, as sold by farmers; *or*

(b) any butter packed in tins or other packages alleged to contain any definite weight of butter unless such package contains the full net weight of butter as alleged exclusive of the weight of the package and of any paper, brine or other filling."

The words in italics in the above section are struck out. This amendment removes redundant words.

4. Section seven of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Cheese containing fat or oil other than milk or cream.

"**7.** No person shall manufacture, import into Canada, sell, offer, or have in possession for sale, any cheese which contains any fat or oil other than that of milk or cream".

5. Paragraph *(b)* of section eight of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"*(b)* knowingly sell, offer, expose or have in possession for sale, any cheese in which has been incorporated during the process of manufacture any inferior curd or cheese, unless due notice has been given of such incorporation."

6. The words "Miscellaneous Provisions" shall be inserted as a heading immediately after section eight of the said Act.

7. Section ten of the said Act is repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

Penalty sections 5 and 7.

"**10.** (1) Any person who violates any provision of section five or seven of this Act shall be guilty of an offence and upon summary conviction, shall be liable

(a) in the case of a first offence to a fine not exceeding four hundred dollars and not less than two hundred dollars; in the case of a second offence to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars; in each case together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months with or without hard labour, unless the said penalty and costs, with costs of enforcing the same, are sooner paid.

(b) in the case of a third or subsequent offence to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months with or without hard labour."

8. Section thirteen of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Penalty for obstructing persons enforcing Act.

"**13.** Any person *(a)* who obstructs an inspector in carrying out any of the provisions of this Act or *(b)* who, being the owner or his representative or employee in charge of any produce to be inspected by an inspector under this Act, refuses to give any such officer all reasonable assistance in his power, or to furnish him with any information he may reasonably require, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and not less than fifty dollars together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months unless such penalty and costs with costs of enforcement are sooner

4. The section to be repealed reads as follows:—

"**7.** No person shall *either by himself or through the agency of any other person* manufacture, *or shall knowingly buy*, sell, offer, *expose* or have in his possession for sale, any cheese *manufactured from or by the use of skimmed milk to which has been added* any fat *which is foreign to such milk.*"

The words underlined in section seven as redrafted are new, those in italics in section seven as it stands at present are struck out.

Section 7 is reworded in order to make its meaning more clear, and to avoid necessity for proving that foreigh fats have been added to skimmed milk in cases of infraction.

5. The paragraph to be repealed reads as follows:—

"*(b)* knowingly sell, expose or have in his possession for sale, without giving due notice thereof, any cheese in which has been incorporated, during the process of manufacture, any inferior curd or cheese;"

The clause is redrafted in order to make it more intelligible.

6. The amendment is self explanatory.

7. The section to be repealed reads as follows:—

"**10.** Any person, firm or corporation who violates any of the provisions of sections 5 and 7 of this Act, shall for each offence, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding four hundred dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, unless such penalty and costs and the costs of enforcing the same are sooner paid."

By the new section 10, much heavier penalties are imposed for infractions of the Act, the minimum fine for a first offence being fixed at $100, and for the second offence $500. For the third offence the minimum penalty is imprisonment without the option of a fine.

8. The section to be repealed reads as follows:—

"**13.** Every person who obstructs *any person charged with the enforcement of this Act in entering any premises to make examination of dairy products* as *provided by this Act, or who refuses to permit the making of any such examination*, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than *twenty* dollars, together with costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, unless such penalty and costs and the costs of enforcing the same, are sooner paid."

Section 13 as redrafted provides for a heavier penalty for obstructing an officer in the enforcement of this Act.

paid, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment."

9. Section fifteen of the said Act is repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

Entering premises.

"**15.** Any inspector shall have access to all places where dairy products are manufactured or stored or dealt in, or held for transport or delivery, and to the premises of any person suspected of violating any of the provisions of this Act or regulations made thereunder, and to any vehicle, used or suspected of being used in the transport of any dairy product, for the purpose of making examination of dairy products and the marking thereof, or of any apparatus or materials used, suspected of being used, or which might be used in the manufacture, manipulation or packing of such dairy products, and shall have authority to take samples of such dairy products or materials and otherwise carry out the provisions of this Act whereever the said products or materials may be found. All manufacturers of, or dealers in dairy products, and their employees, and all common carriers, railway, steamship or warehousing companies and their employees shall render any inspector, at his request, such assistance as he may require, and any violation of this section shall be deemed an obstruction under this Act."

Assisting the inspector.

Regulations.

10. (1) Paragraph *(a)* of section sixteen of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"*(a)* the definition, classification, marking and branding of butter and cheese and other dairy products or constituents thereof."

(2) Paragraph *(d)* of the said section is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"*(d)* The seizure and confiscation of any apparatus, materials or packages used, or which might be used in the treatment or packing of milk, butter, cheese, or other dairy product, when such treatment, materials or packages cause, or would be likely to cause the said milk, butter, cheese or other dairy product to contravene any of the provisions of this Act or regulations made thereunder."

9. The section to be repealed reads as follows:—

"**15.** *Any person charged with the enforcement of this Act may enter* the premises of any person suspected of violating the provisions of this Act, *for the purpose of making an examination of dairy products therein;* and may enter any premises to make an examination of dairy products and the marking thereof, *whether such dairy products are on the premises of the manufacturer or owner, or on other premises, or in the possession of a railway or steamship company or elsewhere.*"

The amendment to section 15 provides authority, in addition to obtaining access to premises, for an inspector to take samples, seize and remove illegal dairy products.

10. Subsection one of section sixteen reads as follows:—(the paragraphs to be repealed are shown in italics).

"**16.** (1) The Governor in Council may make such regulations as he deems necessary for,—

(a) the classification, marking, and branding of butter, cheese and other dairy products;

(b) the taking of samples of butter, cheese and other dairy products and imitations thereof;

(c) the seizure and confiscation of apparatus and materials used in the manufacture of any butter, cheese or other dairy product or imitations thereof in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or of any regulation made thereunder;

(d) the seizure and confiscation of any apparatus used in the treatment of milk, butter, cheese or other dairy product, when such treatment causes the said milk, butter, cheese or other dairy product to contravene any of the provisions of this Act or of any of the regulations made thereunder;

(e) the seizure and confiscation of any illegal dairy product as defined in this Act;

(f) the efficient enforcement and operation of this Act;

(g) the imposition upon summary conviction of penalties not exceeding thirty dollars and costs upon any person violating any regulation made under the provisions of this Act;

(h) the keeping of records by manufacturers of and dealers in butter, and cheese, and the examination of such records by inspectors;

(i) the registration of all cheese factories and creameries in Canada and the compulsory use of an assigned number on the product of each factory or on the packages containing said product."

Paragraph *(a)* is amended by inserting the word "definition" immediately after the word "the" in the first line thereof, and the words "or constituents thereof" after the word "products" in the second line thereof.

Paragraph *(d)* is entirely redrafted.

Paragraph *(j)* is entirely new.

By these amendments to section 16 the definition of dairy products, and the seizure and confiscation of materials and packages used illegally are added to those subjects upon which the Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations, while provision is also made for the control of the size and dimensions of cheese hoops and cheese and butter boxes.

(3) Section sixteen of the said Act, as amended by section five of chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1923, is further amended by adding the following paragraph immediately after paragraph *(i)* thereof:—

"*(j)* prescribing the size and dimensions of cheese hoops, cheese boxes and butter boxes; the joinery methods and fastenings of butter boxes, and the thickness of wood in cheese boxes and butter boxes."

Establishment of guilt for violation of Act.

11. (1) Section twenty of the said Act, as amended by section six of chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1923, is further amended by adding the following paragraph immediately after paragraph *(c)* of subsection one thereof:—

"*(d)* the fact that any package containing cheese, creamery butter or whey butter bears a number purporting to be the registered number of a factory, shall be deemed to be *prima facie* proof of the manufacture by such factory of the contents of such package."

(2) The said section is further amended by adding the following as subsection (2A) thereof:—

Expenditure of analysis.

"(2A) The expenses of the analysis shall be part of the costs."

11. The amendments to section 20 permit of the registered number of any package being accepted as *prima facie* evidence of the identity of the manufacturer, and provide that costs of analysis shall be included in the costs of prosecution.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 110.

An Act to authorize an extension of time for the completion of The Saint John and Quebec Railway between Centreville, in the county of Carleton, and Andover, in the county of Victoria, N.B.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 8th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1494 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 110.

1916, c. 23; 1917, c. 22; 1919, cc. 7, 31; 1921, c. 12.

An Act to authorize an extension of time for the completion of The Saint John and Quebec Railway between Centreville, in the county of Carleton, and Andover, in the county of Victoria, N.B.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Time for completion extended to 31st Dec., 1927.

1. The time within which the Saint John and Quebec Railway Company is to complete the construction and equipment of its line of railway from a point at or near Centreville, in the county of Carleton, to a point at or near Andover, in the county of Victoria, may be extended by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada to the thirty-first day of December, 1927, both with respect to the agreement entered into under the authority of Section three of *The St. John and Quebec Railway Act, 1916*, and also with respect to the subsidy agreement made under the authority of section six of the said Act: Provided that the said extension shall only be granted with respect to the first named agreement after the consent of His Majesty on behalf of the province of New Brunswick has been obtained.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 111.

An Act to amend The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1923.

First reading, May 8, 1925.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94620 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 111.

1923, c. 18.

An Act to amend The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1923.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Subsection three of section three of *The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1923*, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Removal from stock-yards.

"(3) Any person doing business at a stock-yard who neglects to comply with the provisions of section sixteen of this Act, or who, for cause, is adjudged by the Minister to be liable to removal and exclusion therefrom, shall upon the order of the Minister, directed to an inspector or other officer of the department, be removed and excluded from the said stock-yard and from doing business thereat and shall not be permitted to return thereto until he procures a special permit from the Minister."

2. Subsection two of section four of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Provisions to be included in by-laws.

"(2) Such by-laws shall provide for the admission as members of live stock exchange of such persons as desire to carry on the business of commission merchants, and shall provide for the admission as members of such live stock exchange of such persons as desire to carry on the business of dealers, on such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the by-laws, and such by-laws shall require every commission merchant becoming a member of the Exchange to furnish sufficient and satisfactory security for the proper accounting by such commission merchant of the proceeds of any sales received by him, and of any money paid to him to effect any purchase. All monies received on account of sales for live stock sold by a commission firm on behalf of the owner thereof shall be deposited in a shippers' live stock commission account in a chartered

Shippers' live stock commission.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. Subsection (3) of section 3 is amended by striking out the word "such" after the word "any" in the first line thereof.

This amendment is for the purpose of removing an ambiguity, and making the meaning of the particular section more clear.

2. Subsection (2) of section 4 is amended by striking out the word "trust" in the fifteenth line thereof, and substituting therefor the underlined words "live stock commission".

This amendment is for the purpose of facilitating business on the Stock Yards. According to the strict interpretation of the section as it stands at present, and as trust account cheques cannot be issued against such an account until the funds from the sale of commodities furnishing this account are actually paid, owners and shippers of live stock sold on the Yards could not possibly obtain settlement until the following day, since many buyers for the packing houses make settlements twice a week for stock purchased on the Yard. The various Live Stock Exchanges have made strong representations that the above change be made, and as commission merchants are now bonded in the sum of $10,000 to insure proper accounting of monies received for live stock sold on commission, there should be adequate protection for shippers.

bank, separate from the firm's private or other commercial accounts, and disbursements of such monies shall be made only in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Exchange and approved by the Minister."

3. Section five of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Licenses for commission merchants.

"**5.** The Governor in Council may authorize the Minister to issue special licenses to permit any person therein named to operate on a stock-yard as a commission merchant or dealer, or to operate an egg breaking plant or to operate as an egg collector, an egg buyer, or dealer in eggs, or to operate as an exporter of live stock, meat, poultry, eggs and wool and may prescribe the terms and conditions upon which such licenses shall be issued, and the fees to be paid therefor."

4. Paragraph *(g)* of section nine of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"*(g)* The manner in which eggs found to be unfit for human consumption shall be bought and sold and disposed of; the classes and grades of eggs that may be broken or dried in an egg breaking plant; the manner in which frozen, liquid or desiccated eggs, whether of foreign or domestic origin shall be graded, branded, inspected or marked, the kind of tests that shall be used to determine the percentage of water, their freedom from preservatives and their fitness and suitability for food, and the manner of disposal of all such eggs found to be unfit for human consumption;"

3. The only change in section 5 is the addition of the words underlined.

This amendment provides for the licensing of egg buyers and exporters of live stock, meat, poultry, eggs and wool. This is intended in order that the Department may secure further effective supervision as to the manner in which export products are shipped from Canada.

4. Paragraph *(g)* of section 9 is amended by striking out the word "valued" in the second line thereof, and substituting therefor the underlined words "bought and sold".

This amendment makes a slight change in the wording in order to make the section more clear.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 111.

An Act to amend The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1923.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1st JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94636 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 111.

1923, c. 18.

An Act to amend The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1923.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Subsection three of section three of *The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1923*, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Removal from stock-yards.

"(3) Any person doing business at a stock-yard who neglects to comply with the provisions of section sixteen of this Act, or who, for cause, is adjudged by the Minister to be liable to removal and exclusion therefrom, shall upon the order of the Minister, directed to an inspector or other officer of the department, be removed and excluded from the said stock-yard and from doing business thereat and shall not be permitted to return thereto until he procures a special permit from the Minister."

2. Subsection two of section four of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Provisions to be included in by-laws.

"(2) Such by-laws shall provide for the admission as members of live stock exchange of such persons as desire to carry on the business of commission merchants, and shall provide for the admission as members of such live stock exchange of such persons as desire to carry on the business of dealers, on such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the by-laws, and such by-laws shall require every commission merchant becoming a member of the Exchange to furnish sufficient and satisfactory security for the proper accounting by such commission merchant of the proceeds of any sales received by him, and of any money paid to him to effect any purchase. All monies received on account of sales for live stock sold by a commission firm on behalf of the owner thereof and all monies received to effect purchase of live stock shall be deposited in a shippers'

Shippers' live stock commission.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. Subsection (3) of section 3 is amended by striking out the word "such" after the word "any" in the first line thereof.

This amendment is for the purpose of removing an ambiguity, and making the meaning of the particular section more clear.

trust account in a chartered bank, separate from the firm's private or other commercial accounts, and disbursements of such monies shall be made only in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Exchange and approved by the Minister."

Licenses for commission merchants.

3. Section five of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**5.** The Governor in Council may authorize the Minister to issue special licenses to permit any person therein named to operate on a stock-yard as a commission merchant or dealer, or to operate an egg breaking plant, or to operate as an exporter of live stock, meat, poultry, eggs and wool and may prescribe the terms and conditions upon which such licenses shall be issued, and the fees to be paid therefor."

Regulations.

4. Paragraph *(e)* of section nine of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(e)* The manner in which complaints against live stock exchanges, commission merchants, dealers, or members of live stock exchanges, shall be made and investigated."

Regulations.

5. Paragraph *(g)* of section nine of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"*(g)* That eggs of a condition unfit for human consumption shall not be bought, sold, exposed or offered for sale; the classes and grades of eggs that may be broken or dried in an egg breaking plant; the manner in which frozen, liquid or desiccated eggs, whether of foreign or domestic origin shall be graded, branded, inspected or marked, the kind of tests that shall be used to determine the percentage of water, their freedom from preservatives and their fitness and suitability for food, and the manner of disposal of all such eggs found to be unfit for human consumption;"

3. The only change in section 5 is the addition of the words underlined.

This amendment provides for the licensing of exporters of live stock, meat, poultry, eggs and wool. This is intended in order that the Department may secure further effective supervision as to the manner in which export products are shipped from Canada.

4. The only change is by the addition of the words underlined.

5. Paragraph *(g)* of section 9 is amended by striking out the first two lines and replacing them by the words underlined.

This amendment makes a slight change in the wording in order to make the section more clear.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 112.

An Act to amend The Department of Immigration and Colonization Act.

First reading, May 11, 1925.

The MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
331 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 112.

An Act to amend The Department of Immigration and Colonization Act.

1918, c. 3.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section four of *The Department of Immigration and Colonization Act,* chapter three of the statutes of 1918, is amended by adding thereto the following proviso:—

Duties and powers of Minister. 1910, c. 27.

"Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect any power or duty conferred upon the Minister of Justice by section forty-three of *The Immigration Act.*"

Orders of Minister of Justice to be valid.

2. Any order heretofore made or issued by the Minister of Justice pursuant to section forty-three of *The Immigration Act,* shall be deemed to be and to have been valid and effective to all intents and purposes.

Rights saved.

3. This Act shall not affect any rights under any judgment or order which may have been heretofore pronounced, rendered or granted by any court.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. This amendment is necessary as a result of the courts of British Columbia deciding that section 4 of the Immigration and Colonization Act had the effect of transferring to the Minister of Immigration and Colonization the power conferred on the Minister of Justice by Section 43 of the Immigration Act.

The section amended reads as follows:—

"4. The duties and powers of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization shall extend to the administration of the *Immigration Act* and the *Chinese Immigration Act*, and of all orders of the Governor in Council passed thereunder, and of all orders of the Governor in Council passed under *The War Measures Act, 1914*, referring to immigration matters or the duties of immigration officials, and all the powers and duties of any Minister of the Crown under either of the said Acts or under any of the said orders in council are hereby transferred to and conferred upon the Minister of Immigration and Colonization."

2. Section 43, Subsection 1, of the Immigration Act, as amended by chapter 25 of the statutes of 1919, is as follows:—

"43. Whenever any person other than a Canadian citizen or a person having Canadian domicile has become an inmate of a penitentiary, gaol, reformatory or prison, the Minister of Justice may, upon the request of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, issue an order to the warden or governor of such penitentiary, gaol, reformatory or prison, which order may be in the form E in the schedule to this Act, commanding him after the sentence or term of imprisonment of such person has expired to detain such person for, and deliver him to, the officer named in the warrant issued by the Deputy Minister, which warrant may be in the form EE in the schedule to this Act, with a view to the deportation of such person."

The purpose of the amendments is to correct this situation for the future and to legalize all such orders issued in the past other than those which have been passed upon by the courts.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 112.

An Act to amend The Department of Immigration and Colonization Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 18th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 112.

An Act to amend The Department of Immigration and Colonization Act.

1918, c. 3.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section four of *The Department of Immigration and Colonization Act*, chapter three of the statutes of 1918, is amended by adding thereto the following proviso:—

Duties and powers of Minister. 1910, c. 27.

"Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect any power or duty conferred upon the Minister of Justice by section forty-three of *The Immigration Act*."

Orders of Minister of Justice to be valid.

2. Any order heretofore made or issued by the Minister of Justice pursuant to section forty-three of *The Immigration Act*, shall be deemed to be and to have been valid and effective to all intents and purposes.

Rights saved.

3. This Act shall not affect any rights under any judgment or order which may have been heretofore pronounced, rendered or granted by any court.

Explanatory Notes.

1. This amendment is necessary as a result of the courts of British Columbia deciding that section 4 of the Immigration and Colonization Act had the effect of transferring to the Minister of Immigration and Colonization the power conferred on the Minister of Justice by Section 43 of the Immigration Act.

The section amended reads as follows:—

"4. The duties and powers of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization shall extend to the administration of the *Immigration Act* and the *Chinese Immigration Act*, and of all orders of the Governor in Council passed thereunder, and of all orders of the Governor in Council passed under *The War Measures Act, 1914*, referring to immigration matters or the duties of immigration officials, and all the powers and duties of any Minister of the Crown under either of the said Acts or under any of the said orders in council are hereby transferred to and conferred upon the Minister of Immigration and Colonization."

2. Section 43, Subsection 1, of the Immigration Act, as amended by chapter 25 of the statutes of 1919, is as follows:—

"43. Whenever any person other than a Canadian citizen or a person having Canadian domicile has become an inmate of a penitentiary, gaol, reformatory or prison, the Minister of Justice may, upon the request of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, issue an order to the warden or governor of such penitentiary, gaol, reformatory or prison, which order may be in the form E in the schedule to this Act, commanding him after the sentence or term of imprisonment of such person has expired to detain such person for, and deliver him to, the officer named in the warrant issued by the Deputy Minister, which warrant may be in the form EE in the schedule to this Act, with a view to the deportation of such person."

The purpose of the amendments is to correct this situation for the future and to legalize all such orders issued in the past other than those which have been passed upon by the courts.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 113.

An Act respecting Grain.

First reading, May 11, 1925.

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1925

333

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

1912, c. 27; 1913, c. 21; 1914, c. 33; 1915, c. 10; 1916, c. 6; 1919, c. 40; 1919 (2) c. 6; 1920, c. 37.

BILL 113.

An Act respecting Grain.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Canada Grain Act.*

INTERPRETATION.

Definitions.

"Minister."

"Department."

"Board."

"Secretary."

"Regulations."

"Officer."

"Chief inspector."

"Assistant chief inspector."

"Inspector."

"Chief deputy inspector."

"Deputy inspector."

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Minister" means the Minister of Trade and Commerce;

(b) "Department" means the Department of Trade and Commerce;

(c) "Board" means the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada;

(d) "secretary" means the secretary of the Board;

(e) "regulations" means regulations made by the Board under the authority of this Act;

(f) "officer" includes chief inspector, assistant chief inspector, inspector, chief deputy inspector, deputy inspector, chief weighmaster, assistant chief weighmaster, weighmaster, assistant weighmaster, and the holder of any office created under the provisions of this Act;

(g) "chief inspector" means the chief inspector of grain appointed or continued in office under this Act;

(h) "assistant chief inspector" means an assistant chief inspector of grain appointed or continued in office under this Act;

(i) "inspector" means an inspector of grain appointed or continued in office under this Act;

(j) "chief deputy inspector" means a chief deputy inspector of grain appointed or continued in office under this Act;

(k) "deputy inspector" means a deputy inspector of grain appointed or continued in office under this Act;

Explanatory Notes.

This Bill regulates the grain trade of Canada. It is made up of: (1) The Canada Grain Act of 1912, and the amendments to that Act made from time to time; (2) the changes in the law recommended in the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, and (3) certain other provisions for the better functioning of the law, suggested in some instances by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

The clauses in this Bill which are without annotation are reproduced without change from the Canada Grain Act of 1912, as amended, or in some cases with merely verbal changes.

Several provisions of the Canada Grain Act of 1912, disappear entirely and the reasons in each case are as follows:—

Section 28. This section is unnecessary since the enactment of the Civil Service Act.

Sections 40 to 46. These sections provided for a Board of Examiners. They are now unnecessary on account of the Civil Service Act.

Section 64. This section was originally enacted for a temporary purpose and is no longer of use.

Section 99. This section related to the systematic reduction of quality in grain in certain elevators. At one time it affected hospital elevators. Of late years it has been used for the regulation of private elevators. It is no longer of any practical use. Hospital elevators no longer exist and private elevators will now be regulated by the provisions of clause 141 of the Bill.

Section 123. This section prohibited the buying and selling of grain by the owner of a public terminal elevator. Its effect was to prevent the same company from operating a terminal elevator and a line of country elevators. Subsection 2 of this section contains many involved exceptions to the rule laid down in subsection one. In the opinion of the Board of Grain Commissioners, this section is no longer of any value and should disappear.

Section 124. This section dealt with hospital elevators which no longer exist.

Section 169. The general rule of the law is that all grain in a country elevator must be insured against fire. This section created an exception to this rule in certain cases. In the opinion of the Board of Grain Commissioners, there is no justification for this exception and as it may be a source of loss it should be removed.

Sections 182 to 187 Incl. and Section 223. These sections relate to flat warehouses. They are all being deleted as flat warehouses no longer exist.

Section 224. This section provides for the rendering of a daily statement by each country elevator operator to the nearest railway station agent, showing the total quantity of grain taken into the elevators each day. This section is considered to be no longer of any value.

Form D in the Schedule to the Act is the form of flat warehouse receipt. It is being deleted on account of the non-existence of flat warehouses.

2. This is the interpretation section.

(1) It includes the definition of a number of officials not provided for in the Act of 1912, but created since under the provisions of that Act.

(2) "chief inspectors" is changed to "the chief inspector," the intention being to conform to the existing state of affairs whereby there is one chief inspector for Canada, instead of one for each division.

(3) It strikes out the clause defining the Board of Appeal, enacted by Chap. 40 of 1919, but never brought into force, and also the clause describing hospital elevators, there being no hospital elevators in existence now and the necessity for them having disappeared.

(4) It defines "private elevators".

"Inspecting officer." *(l)* "inspecting officer" means the inspector or deputy inspector by whom an inspection is made;

"Appeal inspector." *(m)* "appeal inspector" means an inspector of grain designated under the provisions of this Act, to hear appeals in the first instance from the grading of grain by an inspecting officer;

"Division." *(n)* "division" means an inspection division established under this Act;

"District." *(o)* "district" means an inspection district or subdivision established under this Act;

"Grain." *(p)* "grain" means and includes all kinds and varieties of grain, the inspection of which is provided for by this Act;

"Western grain." *(q)* "western grain" means grain grown in the Western inspection division;

"Operator." "Lessee." *(r)* "operator" or "lessee" includes any buyer of grain having allotted to him any storage or working space, or bin in any elevator or warehouse;

"Applicant." *(s)* "applicant" referring to an applicant for cars, means any person who owns grain for shipment in car lots, or who is an operator of any elevator;

"Agent." "Railway agent." *(t)* "agent" or "railway agent" includes any railway station agent;

"Track-buyer." *(u)* "track-buyer" means any person, firm or company who buys grain in car lots on track;

"Commission merchant." *(v)* "commission merchant" means any person who sells grain on commission;

"Primary Grain Dealer." *(w)* "Primary Grain Dealer" means any person, firm or corporation which contracts with the producer to purchase or handle grain for commerce, in any manner for which a license (other than a license for a Primary Grain Dealer) is not required under the provisions of this Act;

"Person." *(x)* "person" means any person, firm or corporation;

"Country elevator." *(y)* "country elevator" means such as are described in section one hundred and forty-three of this Act;

"Public elevator." *(z)* "public elevator" includes every elevator or warehouse which receives grain for storage from the western inspection division, after such grain has been inspected under this Act;

"Eastern elevator." *(aa)* "eastern elevator" includes every elevator or warehouse at any point in the eastern inspection division used only for the storage of grain grown in that division, after inspection of such grain under this Act, or, if such grain, after being stored in such elevator, is subject to inspection under this Act on delivery out of such elevator;

"Terminal elevator." *(bb)* "terminal elevator" includes every public or private elevator which receives or ships grain, and is located at any point declared by the Governor in Council to be a terminal;

"Private elevator."

(cc) "private elevator" means every elevator licensed under this Act which receives only grain belonging to the person or corporation operating such elevator;

"Mill elevator."

(dd) "mill elevator" includes every elevator or warehouse used or operated as part of any plant engaged in the manufacture of grain products in the western inspection division. (1912, c. 27, s. 2; 1919, c. 40, s. 1 Am.)

Division of Act into Parts.

3. The remainder of this Act is divided into four Parts, as follows:—

Part I, comprising sections 4 to 18 inclusive;

Part II, comprising sections 19 to 106 inclusive;

Part III, comprising sections 107 to 233 inclusive and the schedule of Forms therein mentioned;

Part IV, comprising sections 234, 235 and 236 (1912, c. 27, s. 2, Am.)

PART I.

BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS.

Board of Grain Commissioners.

4. (1) There shall be a commission to be known as The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, which shall consist of three commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council.

Appointment of commissioners and term of office.

(2) Each commissioner shall hold office during good behaviour for a period of ten years from the date of his appointment, but he may be removed at any time by the Governor in Council for cause.

Commissioner to retire at seventy. Proviso.

(3) A commissioner shall cease to hold office when reaching the age of seventy years; provided however, that any such commissioner may be retained in office beyond such age until the completion of his ten year term or until he reaches the age of seventy-five years, whichever shall first occur, if in the opinion of the Governor in Council, the public interest will not suffer by such retention.

Reappointment.

(4) A commissioner, upon the expiration of his term of office, if under seventy years of age, shall be eligible for reappointment.

Chief commissioner.

(5) One of such commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor in Council as chief commissioner of the Board, and he shall be entitled to hold the office of chief commissioner so long as he continues a member of the Board. The chief commissioner, when present, shall preside at the meetings of the Board.

Quorum Vacancy.

(6) Two commissioners shall be a quorum. No vacancy in the Board shall impair the right of the remaining commissioners to act.

Salaries of Commissioners.

(7) The chief commissioner shall be paid an annual salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars, and the other two commissioners shall each be paid an annual salary of seven thousand dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 3 Am.)

(*cc*) is new, being definition of a private elevator.

3. This section corresponds to section two of the Act of 1912. There is no change.

4. (3) The Act of 1912, provided that a Commissioner should cease to hold office upon reaching the age of seventy years. The change made in the Bill is that such Commissioner may be retained after the age of seventy until the completion of his ten-year term or until he reaches the age of seventy-five, whichever event shall first occur.

(3) Amended to read seventy-five instead of seventy.

Secretary.

(8) There shall be a Secretary of the Board who shall be appointed in the manner authorized by law. (1912, c. 27, s. 4, Am.)

Salaries and expenses of Board, how paid.

5. The salaries and remuneration of the commissioners and the secretary and of all officers and employees, and all the expenses of the Board incidental to the carrying out of this Act, including all actual and reasonable travelling expenses, shall be paid monthly out of monies provided by Parliament.

Residence.

6. The commissioners and the secretary shall reside in the city of Fort William or Port Arthur, in the province of Ontario. (1912, c. 27, s. 5.)

Duties of commissioners and secretary.

7. (1) The commissioners and the secretary shall devote the whole of their time to the performance of their duties under this Act, and shall not accept or hold any other office or employment.

Must not deal in grain.

(2) No commissioner or the secretary or any officer shall directly or indirectly hold any interest in any corporation subject to this Act, nor directly or indirectly deal in or be financially interested in grain, nor hold any interest in any grain elevator or warehouse, or in any partnership, corporation or business engaged in the grain trade, or in the transportation or storage of grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 6.)

Oath of office.

8. The commissioners and the secretary shall, before acting as such, take and subscribe an oath of office before a superior or county court judge, in the form following, which oath shall be filed with the Department:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will faithfully, truly and impartially, to the best of my judgment, skill and understanding, execute and perform the office of chief commissioner [*or* commissioner, *or* secretary] of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, and that while I continue to be such chief commissioner [*or* commissioner, *or* secretary], I will not directly or indirectly deal in or be financially interested in grain or hold any interest in any grain elevator or warehouse, or in any partnership, corporation or business engaged in the grain trade or in the transportation or storage of grain. So help me God." (1912, c. 27, s. 7.)

Other officers, etc., may be appointed.

9. Such other officers, clerks and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Board may be appointed or employed in the manner authorized by law. (1912, c. 27, s. 8, Am.)

Permanent offices for the Board, secretary, etc.

10. (1) The Governor in Council shall, upon the recommendation of the Minister, provide a suitable place in which the sessions of the Board may be held, and also suitable offices for the commissioners, secretary and other officers of the Board.

(8) Corresponds to section 4 of the Act of 1912. The change made is to bring its provisions in accordance with the requirements of the Civil Service Act.

5. Old subsec 3 of sec. 8. No change.

6. Old sec. 5. No change.

7. Old sec. 6. No change.

8. Old sec. 7. No change.

9. Corresponds to section 8 of the Act of 1912, but is drafted to conform to the requirements of the Civil Service Act.

10. Old sec. 9. No change.

Sittings elsewhere.

(2) In addition to the sessions of the Board to be held at the place so provided, the Board may, when in its opinion it is desirable so to do, hold sittings in any places in Canada.

Business and quorum.

(3) The Board shall sit at such times and conduct its proceedings in such manner as seems to it most convenient for the speedy despatch of business. (1912, c. 27, s. 9.)

Inquiry by commissioner.

11. The Board may authorize any commissioner to hold any inquiry or make any investigation in any part of Canada. (1912, c. 27, s. 10.)

Appointment of persons having technical knowledge.

12. There may be appointed in the manner authorized by law, any person who has special or technical knowledge, in respect of any matter before the Board, to assist the Board in an advisory capacity. (1912, c. 27, s. 11, Am.)

Warehouse receipts.

13. The Board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make regulations for and require the registration of terminal warehouse receipts and fix the fees therefor, and determine by whom they shall be payable. (1912, c. 27, s. 12.)

Board may act as trustees.

14. It shall be lawful for the Board to act as trustees for the receipt and distribution of any monies payable under any bond required to be furnished as security by this Act or by any regulations made hereunder. (New.)

Report to Minister.

15. The Board shall, within thirty days after the close of each calendar year, make to the Minister a report respecting—

(a) all such matters as appear to the Board to be of public interest in connection with the inspection, weighing, storage and transportation of grain; and

(b) such matters as the Minister may direct. (1912, c. 27, s. 14.)

Free transportation of Board and staff.

16. All railway and steamship companies shall furnish free transportation upon any trains and steamships for members of the Board and the secretary, and for such officers and staff of the Board as the Board determines. (1912, c. 27, s. 15.)

Revenue to be paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund.

17. All fines, penalties, fees and other revenue payable under this Act shall be paid to the Board; and the Minister may determine the manner in which such revenue shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, what books shall be kept and returns made in connection therewith, and what security shall be given by the persons employed in the collection or management of such revenue. (1912, c. 27, s. 16.)

11. Old sec. 10. No change.

12. Corresponds to section 11 of the Act of 1912, but drafted in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act.

13. Old sec. 12. No change.

14. This is a new section to validate a practice whereby the Board of Grain Commissioners receive and distribute monies payable under bonds furnished by defaulting licensees.

15. Old sec. 14. No change.

16. Old sec. 15. No change.

17. Old sec. 16. No change.

Oath, who may administer.

18. (1) Any oath, the taking of which is hereinafter authorized or prescribed, may be administered by one of the commissioners appointed under the authority of this Act, or by the secretary of the Board, or a notary public, a justice of the peace, or any public officer authorized by law to administer oaths.

Filing.

(2). Every such oath shall be signed by the person who makes it and be transmitted to and filed with the Board, and the person who administers the oath shall keep in his custody a copy thereof certified by him as such.

Evidence.

(3) A copy of any oath, certified by the secretary as such, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such oath. (1912, c. 27, s. 17.)

PART II

GENERAL.

Duties of chief inspector.

19. The chief inspector shall have, under the Board, the general supervision and control of all officers of the inspection staff and shall perform the duties hereinafter assigned to the chief inspector, or assigned to him by the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 19, Am.)

Regulations by Board.

20. The Board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make rules and regulations for the government, control, licensing, inspection and bonding of terminal and other elevators, and all other matters necessary to the proper carrying out of this Act. (1912, c. 27, s. 20, Am.)

Inspection divisions.

21. Until otherwise ordered by the Board with the approval of the Governor in Council there shall be two inspection divisions in Canada, as follows:—

Eastern.

(a) the Eastern Inspection Division shall consist of,—

(i) that portion of Ontario lying east of the city of Port Arthur;

(ii) the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; and

Western.

(b) the Western Inspection Division shall consist of,—

(i) the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia;

(ii) the Northwest Territories;

(iii) that portion of the province of Ontario lying west of and including the city of Port Arthur. (1912, c. 27, s. 21.)

Sub-division.

22. The Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may establish inspection districts within any inspection division, and determine and vary the boundaries of such districts. (1912, c. 27, s. 22.)

18. Old sec. 17. No change.

19. Corresponds to old section 19. Change being merely verbal, "all officers" being substituted for descriptions of the various officers.

20. Corresponds to section 20 of the Act of 1912. Change made being to include specifically the inspection of elevators.

21. Old sec 21. Rearranged but no material change.

22. Old sec. 22. No change.

Local limit.

23. When the division has not been divided into districts or when districts have not been established therein, or when for any reason the Minister, upon the recommendation of the Board, considers it expedient, there may be appointed officers in the manner authorized by law in and for any division, and in such case the Board may assign to all such officers local limits within which they shall perform their duties under this Act. (1912, c. 27, s. 23, Am.)

Officers to be qualified persons.

Power to suspend.

24. (1) All officers shall be appointed only from among duly qualified persons, in the manner authorized by law.

(2) The chief inspector shall have power to suspend any inspector or deputy inspector for cause. (1912, c. 27, s. 24, Am.)

Limits.

25. Inspecting officers shall not ordinarily act as such except within the district for which they are appointed, or the local limits, if any, assigned to them, but the Board may authorize and require any inspector or deputy inspector to act temporarily in another district or beyond such limits. (1912, c. 27, s. 25, Am.)

When no local limits.

26. An inspecting officer who is appointed in and for a division, and to whom no local limits have been assigned may act as such anywhere within the division. (1912, c. 27, s. 26, Am.)

DUTIES OF INSPECTORS.

Duties of inspecting officers.

27. (1) It shall be the duty of an inspecting officer to inspect grain when called upon so to do by the owner or possessor thereof or his authorized agent, and without unreasonable delay to issue his certificate of such inspection, specifying the grade of such grain; but before undertaking an inspection or issuing a certificate, an inspecting officer shall require the production of satisfactory evidence of ownership or possession or authorized agency.

Inspecting officer's certificate.

(2) Such certificate shall be in all cases *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein contained. (1912, c. 27, s. 27; 1915, c. 10, s. 1.)

Oath of officer.

28. Every officer shall, before acting as such, take and subscribe to an oath of office in the form or to the effect following:—

"I, A.B., do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully, truly and impartially, to the best of my judgment, skill and understanding execute and perform the office of *(give title of office held)* and that while I continue to be such *(give title of office held)* I will not directly or indirectly, by myself or by any other person or persons, deal or trade in any grain on my own account, or upon the account of any other person or persons. So help me God." (1912, c. 27, s. 29.)

23. Old sec. 23. No material change.

24. Old sec. 24. Rearranged in accordance with the Civil Service Act.

25. Old sec. 25. In the first line "Inspecting officers" is substituted for "the various officers".

26. Old sec. 26. Words "inspecting officer" substituted for "various officers."

27. Old sec. 27.

Old sec. 28 reappointing officers struck out as Civil Service now appoints them.

28. Old sec. 29. No change.

Officers to give security.

29. The chief inspector and all other officers shall, before acting as such give security for the due performance of the duties of their respective offices, in such sum as the Board directs, and such security shall avail to the Crown, and to all persons aggrieved by any breach of the conditions thereof. (1912, c. 27, s. 30, Am.)

Deputy to act in inspector's absence.

30. In the event of the death, resignation, absence or inability to act, dismissal or suspension of any inspector, his senior deputy inspector shall perform all the duties of the inspector until his successor is appointed, or until such absence, inability or suspension ceases. (1912, c. 27, s. 31.)

Grading of grain.

31. Inspecting officers shall grade all grain in accordance with the grades defined in this Act, and samples shall be made under the direction of the chief inspector in accordance with such grades for the purpose of grading and of appeals therefrom under the provisions hereinafter contained. (1912, c. 27, s. 32, Am.)

Official standards.

32. (1) The chief inspector and the inspectors for the division shall, each year, as soon as samples are available, select samples of the different grades of grain, which shall be known as official standards.

Samples of grain.

(2) Any such inspector shall, upon request therefor, furnish a sample of any such grade of grain, accompanied by a specific statement that it is the official standard for that grade.

Charges therefor.

(3) For all samples so furnished the inspector shall make such charge as is approved by the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 33, Am.)

Grading of grain.

33. No inspecting officer shall in any case make the grade of any lot of grain inspected by him above that of the poorest quality found therein, if he is satisfied that the grain has been improperly loaded for the purposes of deception. (1912, c. 27, s. 34.)

After dark or in wet weather.

34. (1) No inspecting officer shall inspect grain being laden or about to be laden, on vessels or cars after dark or in wet weather except on receipt, personally, or through the office of the chief inspector, of an application from the owner or possessor of the grain or his authorized agent, written upon one of the printed forms furnished by the Board and signed by such owner or his authorized agent, relieving him, the inspecting officer, from responsibility for damage which may be caused by such wet weather, or darkness, or for loss arising from errors liable to occur in an inspection under such circumstances.

Inspecting officer to be present.

(2) In every case of such inspection the inspecting officer shall be personally present when the grain is actually delivered on board.

29. Old sec. 30. Minor change to include all officers.

30. Old sec. 31. No change.

31. Old sec. 32. Amended by striking out, after the word "therefrom" in the last line, the following words "to a Grain Survey Board or to the Chief Inspector."

32. Old sec. 33. Amended by substituting the words "as soon as samples are available" for the words "not later than the first day of October in each year."

(2) No change.

(3) No change.

33. Old sec. 34. No change.

34. Old sec. 35. No change.

(2) No change.

Issue of certificate.

(3) In such case no certificate shall be issued until the inspector's sample of such lot is examined under proper conditions. (1912, c. 27, s. 35.)

Reports.

35. The Board may require any inspecting officer to make such returns or reports of his official acts, to it or to any board of trade or chamber of commerce, in such form and containing such particulars and information as it deems expedient. (1912, c. 27, s. 36, Am.)

Account books.

36. Every inspector of grain shall keep a proper book or books in which he shall enter an account of all grain inspected and the amount paid for such inspection. (1912, c. 27, s. 37.)

Books open to inspection.

37. For the purpose of verifying any statement made by an inspecting officer of the quantity of grain inspected or weighed by him at any public, eastern or terminal elevator, the books kept in connection with such elevator shall at all times be open to inspection by any authorized officer of the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 38, Am.)

Grain in elevators to be open to inspection.

38. All inspecting officers shall, at all times during ordinary business hours, be at full liberty to examine all grain stored in any public, eastern or terminal elevator; and all proper facilities shall be extended to them by the warehouseman, his agents and servants, for an examination, and all parts of public, eastern or terminal elevators shall be open to examination and inspection by any inspector or deputy inspector. (1912, c. 27, s. 39, Am.)

COMMERCIAL GRADES.

Commercial grades established.

39. If a considerable portion of the crop of wheat or any other grain for any one year in any division has any marked characteristics which exclude it, to the prejudice of the producer, from the grade to which it otherwise belongs, special grades may be established therefor in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall be called and known as commercial grades, and such special grades shall continue to be the commercial grades until changed. (1912, c. 27, s. 47; 1913, c. 21, s. 4.)

GRAIN STANDARDS BOARD.

Standards established by grain standards board.

40. (1) The Board may select such number of fit and skilful persons as it deems necessary to constitute a grain standards board for any division or district, for the purpose of establishing such commercial grades and of choosing samples of such grades to be the standards therefor.

(3) Old sec. 35. No change.

35. Old sec. 36. No change.

36. Old sec. 37. No change.

37. Old sec. 38. No change.

38. Old sec. 39. Minor change describing officers.

39. Old sec. 47. No change.

40. Corresponds to section 48 of the Act of 1912, but is drafted in accordance with the requirements of the Civil Service Act.

Selection to be permanent.

(2) The selection of any such grain standards board shall be permanent and effective until superseded or replaced by the selection of other persons to act for that purpose.

Standards.

(3) The board so constituted shall select only the standards found necessary to be designated as commercial standards.

Samples.

(4) The chief inspector shall distribute portions of all standard samples so chosen to such persons as the Board directs and in the inspection of grain of marked characteristics as aforesaid inspecting officers shall be governed by the samples so chosen.

Inspectors to be governed by the Act.

(5) In the inspection of all grain other than that subject to be graded as commercial grade, the inspectors shall be governed by the grades established by this Act. (1912, c. 27, s.s. 48 and 49, Am.)

Special marks.

41. The packages containing the samples so distributed and the certificates granted by inspecting officers in relation to such grain, shall be marked "Commercial grade." (1912, c. 27, s. 50.)

Summoning of grain standards board.

42. A grain standards board shall be summoned for the establishment of commercial grades and the selection of samples thereof whenever the chief inspector or three members of the said board notify the chairman of the said board that such a course is necessary. (1912, c. 27, s. 51, Am.)

GRAIN SURVEY BOARD.

Provision applicable.

43. The provisions of sections forty-four to forty-eight, of this Act, both inclusive, shall apply only to the Eastern Inspection Division. (New.)

Grain survey board.

44. (1) The Board, on the recommendation of the boards of trade of Toronto and Montreal respectively, may select such number of fit and skilful persons as it deems necessary to constitute a grain survey board for any eastern division or district.

Powers and duties.

(2) Such grain survey board shall have the powers and be charged with the duties hereinafter defined and set forth, which powers and duties shall be exercised and performed in accordance with any regulations made by the Board in that behalf. (1912, c. 27, s. 52, Am.)

By-laws.

45. The Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may make by-laws for any grain survey board for the better carrying out of its business and for the establishment of a tariff of fees for survey purposes. (1912, c. 27, s. 53, Am.)

(4) Old sec. 49. No change.

(5) Old sec. 48—latter part. No change.

41. Old sec. 50. No change.

42. Old sec. 51. No change.

43. New section.

44. Old sec. 52. No change except rearrangement of phraseology.

45. Old sec. 53. The approval of the Governor in Council is inserted.

Oath of office.

46. The members of a grain survey board, before acting as such, shall take an oath of office in such form as is prescribed by the Board and approved of by the Governor in Council. (1912, c. 27, s. 54.)

Disputes as to grading of grain.

47. (1) Whenever, in a division or district for which a grain survey board has been constituted, the owner or possessor of any grain inspected therein is not satisfied with the inspecting officer's grading of such grain, he may appeal therefrom to the chief inspector, who shall view a proper sample of the grain respecting which the grading is in dispute, drawn or secured in a manner satisfactory to him, and give his decision thereon, which shall be final, unless the owner or possessor, within twenty-four hours after receiving the notification thereof, makes further appeal to the grain survey board for the division or district, in which case the said board shall give a decision which shall be final.

Appeal direct to the board.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this section the owner or possessor of the grain may appeal directly from the inspecting officer to the said board, whose decision in all cases shall be final and binding on all parties, and the inspecting officer shall issue a certificate accordingly.

Proviso.

(3) No appeal shall be considered in any case where the identity of the grain in dispute has not been preserved.

Costs of appeal.

(4) If the grading of the inspecting officer is confirmed by the said board, the costs of the appeal not exceeding in any case the sum of five dollars shall be paid by the owner or possessor of the grain, otherwise by the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 55. Am.)

Member ex-officio.

48. The Board may designate the Chief Inspector to be *ex officio* a member of any board of grain examiners, or grain standard board. (1912, c. 27, s. 56, Am.)

SALE OF GRAIN.

Sale by sample.

49. (1) Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from selling or buying grain by sample regardless of its grades.

Sample markets.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, sample markets may be established at points to be designated by the Governor in Council and shall operate under such rules and regulations as are recommended by the Board and approved by the Governor in Council.

Application to carloads.

(3) The provisions of section one hundred and ninety-five, with the exception of subsection three thereof, shall apply to sample markets when established. (1912, c. 27, s. 57, Am.)

46. Old sec. 54. No change.

47. Old sec. 55. No change—except word "constituted" is substituted for "appointed" in second line.

(2) Old sec. 55. No change.

(3) Old sec. 55. No change.

(4) Old sec. 55. No change.

48. Old sec. 56. Only rearranged—no material change.

49. Subsection 1. This clause corresponds to section 57 of the Act of 1912.

Subsection 2 regarding sample markets is altered so as to provide that such markets may be established at any point designated by the Governor in Council. The reference to mixing is struck out as mixing is dealt with under section 141, relating to private elevators.

Subsections 4 and 5 of old section 57 are also struck out, the provisions of subsection 5 being carried into section 141.

Weight of bushel.

50. In contracts for the sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles, the bushel shall be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure is specially agreed upon and the weight equivalent to a bushel shall, except as hereinafter provided, be as follows:—

Barley, forty-eight pounds;
Buckwheat, forty-eight pounds;
Flax-seed, fifty-six pounds;
Indian corn, fifty-six pounds;
Oats, thirty-four pounds;
Peas, sixty pounds;
Rye, fifty-six pounds;
Wheat, sixty pounds. (1912, c. 27, s. 58.)

FEES.

Fees.

51. The fees for the inspection of grain shall be as follows:

Grain in sack, one-third of a cent per cental;
Grain in bulk, per carload, one dollar;
Grain in cargoes, per one thousand bushels, one dollar. (1912, c. 27, s. 59, Am.)

Alteration of fees.

52. The Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may increase or reduce the fees for the inspection of grain, and may prescribe scales of fees differing from each other, for the several divisions or districts or at any point where inspection is made. (1912, c. 27, s. 60.)

Advance charges.

Disposal of fees.

53. The inspection and weighing fees upon grain inspected or weighed within any division or district shall be treated as advanced charges, to be paid by the carrier or warehouseman in whose possession the grain is at the time of its inspection or weighing, and, unless otherwise provided, shall be paid through the chief inspector or inspectors to the Board for deposit to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and accounts thereof shall be kept in such manner and in such detail as is determined by the Minister. (1912, c. 27, s. 61.)

Inspection and weighing elsewhere than at terminal points or regular inspection points.

54. (1) Whenever application is made to the Board for the appointment of an inspecting officer or weighmaster, or both, at a place which is not a terminal point or a regular inspection point, the Board, if satisfied that such an appointment should be made and that the applicant is a responsible person, may order such arrangement as it deems proper on condition that, besides the fees payable, the excess, if any, of the cost of carrying out such arrangement, over the amount of such fees, shall be paid by the applicant, in such manner and at such time as the Board may determine.

50. Old sec. 58. No change.

51. This corresponds to section 59 of the Act of 1912. The fee per carload of grain being increased from 50c. to $1.00, and the same for grain in cargoes of one thousand bushels. This amendment conforms to the fee now charged by regulation.

52. Old sec. 60. No change.

53. Old sec. 61. No change.

54. (1) Old sec. 61A. No change.

Application of Act and rules in such case.

(2) The provisions of this Act as to the inspection and weighing of grain, and as to the appointment of inspectors and weighmasters, and any rules and regulations made under the said provisions, shall apply at every place with respect to which such an arrangement has been made. (1913, c. 21, s. 5.)

WEIGHMASTERS.

Appointment of weighmasters.

55. (1) There may be appointed in the manner authorized by law, a chief weighmaster, whose duties and powers shall be defined by the Board, and also, in any place where inspection of grain is authorized under this Act, or where is situate any public, eastern or terminal elevator, a weighmaster and such assistants as are necessary.

Salary.

(2) Such weighmasters and assistants shall receive such compensation, by fees or otherwise, as is determined by the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 62, Am.)

Guarantee bond.

56. Every weighmaster or assistant weighmaster so appointed shall, before exercising the duties of his office, furnish a guarantee bond in such amount as the Board directs. (1912, c. 27, s. 63.)

Powers of weighmaster.

57. The weighmasters and assistants in each division shall, under the direction of the chief weighmaster, supervise and have exclusive control of the weighing of grain inspected subject to inspection or otherwise, or received into or shipped out from any public, eastern or terminal elevator. (1912, c. 27, s. 65.)

Certificate of weight, etc.

58. Every such weighmaster or assistant shall give upon demand to any person having weighing done by him, a certificate under his hand, showing the amount of each weighing, the number of each car or cargo weighed, the initial of the car, the place where weighed, the date of weighing and the contents of the car or cargo, but no certificate shall be issued if the scales used for weighing appear to be defective. (1912, c. 27, s. 66, Am.)

Record to be kept.

59. All weighmasters and their assistants shall make true weights, and keep a correct record of all weighing done by them at the places for which they are appointed, in which record shall be entered an accurate account of all grain weighed, or the weighing of which was supervised by them or their assistants, giving the amount of each weight, the number of each car weighed, the initial letter of each car or the name of each vessel, the place where weighed, the date of weighing, and the contents of the car or cargo; if

54. (2) Old sec. 61A (2). No change.

55. This corresponds to old section 62. The change in form being made in order to comply with requirements of the Civil Service Act.

56. Old sec. 63. No change.
Old sec. 64. Struck out as offices of chief weighmaster and chief inspector are not combined.

57. Old sec. 65. No change.

58. Old sec. 66. No change.

59. Old sec. 67. No change.

the car is leaking or in bad order the record shall state the fact. (1912, c. 27, s. 67, Am.)

Official seal.

60. (1) The Board shall adopt an official seal for the use of the weighmasters and the inspectors and every certificate or extract from a record issued by any weighmaster or inspector may have such seal attached thereto.

Evidence.

(2) Every such certificate or extract issued under the provisions of sections fifty-eight or fifty-nine signed and sealed as aforesaid shall be receivable in evidence in any court or any proceedings of the Board without proof of the seal thereon, or of the signature or of the official character of the person or persons appearing to have signed the same, and shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein. (New.)

Fees.

61. The fees for the weighing of grain shall be such as are determined by the Board with the approval of the Governor in Council. (1912, c. 27, s. 68.)

Rules and regulations.

62. The Board may make rules and regulations for the weighing of grain in any division. (1912, c. 27, s. 69.)

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Interfering with weighmaster.

63. If any owner, lessee or other occupant of any terminal elevator, by himself or by his agent or employee, refuses or prevents a weighmaster or any of his assistants from having access to such elevator or to any scales therein or connected therewith, in the regular performance of his duties in supervizing the weighing of grain in accordance with this Act, he shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence. (1912, c. 27, s. 70.)

Penalty.

Refusal to inspect.

64. Every inspecting officer who on application to him, made personally, or by writing left at his office, on any lawful day between sunrise and sunset, by an owner or possessor of grain, neglects or refuses to proceed forthwith to such inspection, if he is not at the time of such application employed in inspecting elsewhere, shall, for every such nelgect or refusal, forfeit and pay to the person so applying twenty dollars over and above all damages occasioned to the person complaining by such neglect or refusal, recoverable upon summary conviction before any one justice of the peace. (1912, c. 27, s. 71, Am.)

Penalty.

Violation of this Act.

65. Every inspecting officer who,—

(a) without authority inspects grain out of the local limits for which he is appointed; or,

(b) gives any wilfully false or untrue certificate; or,

60. This section is new. Its object is to provide for a sealed certificate or extract for the purpose of evidence.

61. Old sec. 68. No change.

62. Old sec. 69. No change.

63. Old sec. 70. No change.

64. Old sec. 71. No change.

65. Old sec. 72. Minor change describing officers.

(c) connives at or is privy to any fraudulent evasion of this Act; or,

Penalty.

(d) otherwise violates any provision of this Act;

shall, for each offence, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and shall forfeit his office, and be disqualified from ever after holding the same (1912, c. 27, s. 72, Am.)

Unauthorized person acting as inspector.

66. Every person, not thereunto duly authorized under this Act, who in any manner whatever assumes the title or office of an inspecting officer, or issues any certificate purporting to establish the quality of any grain shall, for every such offence, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months (1912, c. 27, s. 73, Am.)

Fraudulent use of inspector's certificate.

67. Every person who, with a fraudulent intention, uses an inspector's certificate or bill of inspection in connection with grain other than the grain in connection with which such certificate or bill of inspection was issued, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to both (1912, c. 27, s. 74.)

Bribes, threats, violence to influence officer.

68. Any person who directly or indirectly gives or offers, or promises to give, or procures to be given, any bribe, recompense or reward to, or makes any collusive agreement with, any officer, or who makes use of, or threatens to make use of any force, violence or restraint, or inflicts or threatens the infliction of any injury or loss upon any officer, or upon any other person, in order to improperly influence such officer in the performance of his duties under this Act, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, or to both. (1912, c. 27, s. 75).

Punishment.

Evading law as to weight of bushel.

69. Every person who violates any provision of this Act, providing that a bushel of grain shall be determined by weighing and specifying the number of pounds such bushel shall contain, shall, for a first offence, be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars and for each subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 76.)

Penalty for returning grain to elevator without permission.

70. Every public elevator operator who allows the grain in a car which has been ordered out of his elevator, for which a bill of lading has been signed and from which a sample of grain has been drawn for inspection to be returned, without

(d) No change.

66. Old sec. 73. No change.

67. Old sec. 74. No change.

68. Old sec. 75. No change.

69. Old sec. 76. No change.

70. Old sec. 77, except the words "as provided in subsection 3 of section 91 of this Act" are struck out—as the old subsection referred to was impracticable.

the permission of the chief grain inspector, to the elevator from which it was loaded shall, for each offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 77.)

PROCEDURE.

Limitation of time for commencing suits.

71. (1) Every action brought against any person for anything done under this Act, or contrary to its provisions, shall be commenced within eighteen months next after the right to bring such action accrued, and not afterwards; and the defendant therein may plead the general issue, and that the thing was done under this Act, and may give this Act and special matter in evidence at any trial thereof; and if it appears so to have been done, then the judgment shall be for the defendant.

Costs.

(2) If the plaintiff is non-suited or discontinues his action after the defendant has appeared, or if judgment is given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover all costs and have the like remedy therefor as defendants have in other cases (1912, c. 27, s. 78.)

EASTERN INSPECTION DIVISION

Eastern inspection division.

72. The provisions of sections 73 to 77, both inclusive, of this Act shall apply only to the Eastern Inspection Division; and shall apply to all grain grown in that division, to the exclusion of any provisions of this Act inconsistent with them or dealing with like matters. (1912, c. 27, s. 79.)

Grain shipped from eastern elevators.

73. (1) All grain shipped from any eastern elevator shall be shipped out as graded into such elevators by the inspecting officers.

Re-inspection.

(2) Should any person interested in such grain have reason to believe that it has gone out of condition, or has deteriorated in quality since it was originally inspected, any inspecting officer may, at his request, re-inspect such grain; and, in case he finds that it is out of condition or has become deteriorated in quality, he shall endorse across the face of the original certificate a statement of the facts, with the date and place where the re-inspection was made and shall attach his signature thereto; but under no circumstances shall such grain be mixed or regraded. (1912, c. 27, s. 80 Am.)

When otherwise shipped.

74. If otherwise shipped, a certificate for a straight grade shall be refused and the quantity of each grade composing the mixed cargo, or carload if shipped by rail, shall be written across the face of the certificate. (1912, c. 27, s. 81.)

71. Old sec. 78. No change.

72. Old sec. 79. No change.

73. Old sec. 80. No change.

74. Old sec. 81. No change.

Grain of same grade kept together.

75. (1) All grain of the same grade shall be kept together and stored only with grain of a similar grade.

Certificate for mixed shipment.

(2) Should different grades be loaded together in the same compartment of any vessel or car at any point within the division, a certificate shall be issued for such mixed shipment which certificate shall have written across its face a statement of the quantities of each grade entering into the composition of such shipment; but no certificate for a straight grade shall be issued for such mixed shipment. (1912, c. 27, s. 82, Am.)

Refusal of inspection.

76. Inspection shall be refused whenever any lot of grain is so situated that the inspecting officer cannot obtain such samples thereof as he considers necessary to a thorough inspection. (1912, c. 27, s. 83.)

Duplicate certificate.

77. (1) Duplicate inspection certificates shall accompany all grain inspected east of Port Arthur to its destination in Canada and no re-inspection shall be permitted unless there is reason to believe that the grain has gone out of condition or has deteriorated in quality since it was originally inspected, in which case any inspecting officer may inspect such grain and, if he finds that it has so gone out of condition or deteriorated, he shall issue a certificate in accordance with the facts.

Identity of grain.

(2) No such inspection shall take place unless the identity of the grain has been preserved. (1912, c. 27, s. 84.)

WESTERN INSPECTION DIVISION.

Western inspection Division.

78. The provisions of sections 78 to 94, of this Act, both inclusive, relate only to the Western Inspection Division, and apply to all grain grown in that division, to the exclusion of any provisions of this Act inconsistent with them or dealing with like matters. (1912, c. 27, s. 85.)

Selection of Grades.

Samples of grading.

79. Inspecting officers shall be required and instructed to grade in accordance with this Act all grain defined therein, and standard samples shall be made in accordance therewith for the purpose of grading and surveys. (1912, c. 27, s. 86.)

Commercial grades.

80. (1) Should the climatic or other conditions result in the production of a considerable proportion of grain, other than oats, not capable of being included in the classification provided for in this Act, the grain standards board for the division shall be convened for the selection of commercial grades and samples whenever the chairman of the said

75. Subsection 2. This corresponds to subsection 2 of section 82 of the Act of 1912, change made being to include grain loaded into cars as well as grain loaded into vessels. There is no important change.

76. Old. sec. 83. No change.

77. Old sec. 84. No change.

78. Old sec. 85. No change.

79. Old sec. 86. No change.

80. (1) Old sec. 87. No change.

How selected.

board is notified by the chief inspector or five members of the said board that such a course is necessary.

Their use.

(2) Inspecting officers shall grade all classes of grain which cannot be graded according to this Act, in accordance with the commercial samples so selected by the board.

Commercial grades.

(3) The grades selected under subsection one of this section shall be the commercial grades until changed. (1912, c. 27, s. 87; 1913, c. 21, s. 6.)

Further selections by a committee of the board.

81. In case the lateness of harvesting or climatic conditions prevent the procuring of proper and representative samples of any quantity of grain of the crop of that year in time for the purposes of inspection thereof and action thereon at any meeting of the grain standards board convened for the purpose of selecting commercial grades, the board at such meeting may authorize a committee of such number of its members as it may appoint to meet at a later date and to select such further commercial grades and samples as the character of the samples so procured may require; and the commercial grades and samples so selected by such committee shall be deemed, for all purposes of inspection and grading, to have been chosen by the full board. (1912, c. 27, s. 88.)

Official standard samples.

82. (1) The chief inspector and the inspectors for the division shall, each year, as soon as samples are available, select samples of the different grades of grain, which shall be known as official standard samples.

Samples of grain.

(2) The chief inspector shall, upon request therefor, furnish a sample of any such grade of grain, accompanied by a specific statement that it is the official standard for that grade.

Cargo samples.

(3) The inspectors shall also supply cargo samples when required.

Charges.

(4) For all samples so furnished the inspector shall make such charge as is approved by the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 89, Am.)

Method of Inspection.

Inspection of grain.

83. All grain placed in public or terminal elevators in the division shall be subject to inspection, both inwards and outwards. (1912, c. 27, s. 90.)

Inspection within Winnipeg district.

84. (1) All grain produced in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories, passing through the Winnipeg district shall be inspected at Winnipeg or a point within the district; and, on all grain so inspected, the inspection shall be final.

Inspection at Winnipeg.

(2) Grain which is shipped from points west of Winnipeg to Winnipeg for orders, as provided in section 195 of this

80. (2), (3). Old sec. 87. (2), (3), no change.

81. Old sec. 88. No change.

82. This corresponds to section 89 of the Act of 1912. In the old section it was provided that the samples had to be selected "not later than the first day of October in each year". It is changed to read "each year as soon as samples are available". In practice it has been found impossible in some years on account of weather conditions to select samples before October 1st.

83. Old sec. 90. No change.

84. This corresponds to section 91 of the Act of 1912. Subsection 3 of the old Act read as follows: "In the case of grain which is being shipped East from any public elevator in the division, the sample for inspection shall not be drawn from any car until the car has been billed for shipment by the railway company". This subsection is struck out as in the opinion of the Chief Inspector and the Board of Grain Commissioners, it is impracticable and serves no useful purpose.

Act, and which goes forward without delivery in Winnipeg, shall be inspected at Winnipeg and the certificate of inspection shall be issued at the end of the period of detention:

Exception.

Provided, however, that on the written order of the agent of the shipper a car of grain held at Winnipeg shall be inspected on its arrival and the certificate of inspection issued.

Exception from foregoing.

(3) When, owing to extreme pressure of business, the railway company, or other transportation company, finds that cars containing grain are being unduly delayed for inspection purposes in Winnipeg, then the company, upon notification to, and with the consent of, the chief inspector, or, in his absence, the inspector, may remove a special number of cars to Fort William without inspection at Winnipeg.

Re-inspection at Fort William.

(4) Any grain inspected at Winnipeg or other Western point may be re-inspected at Fort William or other terminal elevators in the division without additional charge; but any grain not inspected west of Fort William shall be inspected at that point, and a certificate shall be issued on payment of the usual fee.

Re-inspection at terminal elevators.

(5) If any car on its arrival at a terminal elevator is found by the inspector to be plugged or wrongfully loaded, the grain in such car shall be re-inspected, and if the first inspection is altered the original certificate shall be recalled and a new one shall be issued in accordance with the re-inspection and shall be final, except in the case of an appeal.

Notice to be given of arrival of grain.

(6) Railway companies and other transportation companies shall notify the inspection department of the arrival of cars of grain at points where inspection is authorized and of the position of such cars in the railway yard, and such cars shall not go forward until inspected. (1912, c. 27, s. 91, Am.)

Grain shipped as graded into elevators.

85. All grain shipped from any terminal or public elevator within the division shall be shipped only as graded into such elevators by the inspecting officers: Provided that when grain has deteriorated or changed condition in storage the inspecting officer shall issue only a certificate in accordance with the facts. (1912, c. 27, s. 92.)

Proviso.

Refusal of Western certificate.

86. If otherwise shipped, a Western Inspection Division certificate for a straight grade shall be refused, and the quantity of such grade composing the mixed cargo or carload, if shipped by rail, shall be written across the face of the certificate. (1912, c. 27, s. 93.)

Storing, Cleaning and Binning.

Grain of same grade kept together.

87. (1) All grain of the same grade shall be kept together and stored only with grain of a similar grade, and a selection of different qualities of the same grade is prohibited.

84. (3), (4), (5), (6) are old sec. 91. (4), (5), (6), (7). No change.

85. Old sec. 92. No change.

86. Old sec. 93. No change.

87. This corresponds to section 94 of the Act of 1912. Subsection 2 is amended by providing for grain loaded into cars as well as into vessels.

Certificate when mixed shipment.

(2) Should grain of different grades be loaded together in the same compartment of any vessel or car at any point within the division, a certificate shall be issued for such mixed shipment which certificate shall have written across its face a statement of the quantities of each grade entering into the composition of such shipment, but no certificate for a straight grade shall be issued for such mixed shipment. (1912, c. 27, s. 94, Am.)

Board to have control of storage and shipping of grain.

88. (1) All grain stored in public terminal elevators shall be subject at all times to the direction, supervision and control of the Board of Grain Commissioners and of any official designated by them. The Board shall provide regulations to govern the operation of public terminal elevators, the object of which regulations shall be to ensure the proper carrying out of the provisions of this Act in reference to all grain handled in the said elevators.

Special binning forbidden.

(2) No grain shall be specially binned for any person firm or corporation in any public terminal elevator except in cases where it is found to be out of condition on arrival at such terminal elevator, and in cases where it has gone out of condition while in store as provided in sections 131 to 135 of this Act, and except as provided in sections 141 and 217 of this Act.

Exceptions.

Powers of inspector as to cleaning.

(3) All grain marked by the inspecting officer for cleaning shall be cleaned to grade and the Board may condemn any cleaning machine which in its opinion is not doing satisfactory work and may order machines installed which will satisfactorily clean such grain to its proper grade; and the Board shall also have the power, where it finds the cleaning facilities inadequate, to order the installation of such additional machines as will meet the requirements.

Stock-taking.

(4) In each year between the first day of July and the last day of August, stock shall be taken of the quantity of each grade of grain in the terminal elevators; if in any year after the crop year ending after the thirty-first day of August 1919, the total surplus of grain is found in excess of one quarter of one per cent of the gross amount of the grain received in the elevator during the crop year, such excess surplus shall be sold annually by the Board of Grain Commissioners and the proceeds thereof paid to the said Board. Such proceeds shall be applied towards the cost of the administration of *The Canada Grain Act*, in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct.

Additional stocktaking.

(5) The Board at any time it deems advisable may order a weigh up or stock taking in any public terminal elevator for the purpose of ascertaining the correct quantity and grades of grain in store. (1912, c. 27, s. 95; 1919, c. 40, s. 4; 1919, 2 sess. c. 6, s. 1, Am.)

88. This corresponds to section 95 of the Act of 1912. Subsections 1, 2 and 3 of the old Act are struck out, and subsection one of this Bill is substituted for them. Subsections 1, 2 and 3 were found to be impracticable, and as they called for a supervision which could not be enforced. See report of Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, page 40, title "Supervision".

Subsection 2 of this section corresponds to subsection 4 of old section 95, a change being made to provide for the special binning in a public elevator of grain shipped from a private elevator under the provisions of section 141 of the Bill.

Subsection 6 of old section 95 which provided that all grain should be "subject to the supervision of the inspecting officer" is struck out as being impracticable.

Subsection 4 in the Bill corresponds to subsection 7 in old section 95, but it provides that the stock-taking shall take place between July 1st, and August 31st, instead of during August only. In the opinion of the Board of Grain Commissioners it is necessary to provide for this further time.

88. (5) Old sec. 95. (8) authorizing a weighup at any time instead of an additional weighup.

Taking over of screenings and disposal.

89. The Governor in Council may make provision to take over from public terminal elevators the screenings cleaned from grain at such elevators and to dispose of such screenings in a manner that will prevent the spread of noxious seeds and provide for the sale of such screenings as are fit for feed. Proper charges, to be fixed by the Board, shall be allowed public terminals for cleaning and removing the dockage from the grain, and the Governor in Council may allow such compensation as may be deemed proper to the owners of the grain for the screenings removed therefrom. (New.)

Additional facilities to secure proper samples.

90. In any public terminal elevator where facilities do not exist to permit of the inspecting officer securing proper samples of grain which is being shipped from such elevator, the Board may order the warehouseman of such elevator to supply immediately such additional facilities as in its judgment will secure the desired results. Any public terminal warehouseman neglecting to comply within reasonable time, not to exceed thirty days, with the order of the Board as aforesaid shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars for each such offence. (1912, c. 27, s. 96, Am.)

Certificate to accompany grain.

91. The certificates of inspection given by inspecting officers shall in all cases accompany or follow the grain to its destination. (1912, c. 27, s. 97 Am.)

East of Western Division.

92. (1) No certificate shall be issued east of the Western Inspection Division for western grain, whether such grain goes forward in bulk or in cars.

If grain suspected be out of condition.

(2) Should any person interested in such grain have reason to believe that it has gone out of condition or has deteriorated in quality since it was originally inspected, any inspector may at his request inspect such grain and, in case he finds it is out of condition or has become deteriorated in quality, he shall endorse across the face of the original certificate a statement of the facts with the date and place where the re-inspection was made, and shall attach his signature thereto; but under no circumstances shall such grain be mixed or re-graded.

Identification of grain.

(3) The Board with the approval of the Governor in Council shall issue such rules and regulations governing the inspection and outward shipments of grain from any elevator under their control as will satisfactorily identify the inspection certificates with the lake bill or the railway shipping bill and the lot or parcel of grain covered by such certificate. (1912, c. 27, s. 98, Am.)

89. This section is new. See report of Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, title "Cleaning and Disposition of Screenings", beginning at page 60, and particularly the first three paragraphs on page 74.

90. Old sec. 96. (2). Wording rearranged. No material change.

91. Old sec. 97. No change.

92. Old sec. 98. (1), (2), (3). No change.

Unclean grain.

93. (1) In the case of unclean grain inspected in the Western Inspection Division, the inspector shall state in his certificate the percentage of dirt necessary to be removed in order to clean the grain to the grade certified.

Samples.

(2) If the grain is found to be excessively dirty and it is impracticable for the inspector when grading such grain in cars to ascertain the percentage of dirt, the inspector, from the sample taken when the cars are being unloaded, shall ascertain and state the percentage of dirt and seeds necessary to clean such grain to grade.

Domestic grain.

(3) In such case, if the dockage contains a proportion of domestic grain, that proportion shall be marked on the certificate. (1912, c. 27, s. 100.)

Disputes as to grading.

94. When the owner or possessor of any grain or any other person having an interest therein is not satisfied with the inspecting officer's grading of such grain, he may appeal therefrom to the appeal inspector to be designated by the chief inspector for the purpose, who shall view a proper sample of the grain respecting which the grading is in dispute, drawn or secured in a manner satisfactory to him, and give his decision thereon, which shall be final unless the owner or possessor, within twenty four hours after receiving the notification thereof, makes further appeal to the Board of Grain Appeal, which Board shall consist of an inspector and two other qualified persons, one or both of whom may be an inspector or inspectors, to be designated by the chief inspector for that purpose, in which case the said Board shall give a final decision to settle the grading of the grain in dispute; but nothing in this section shall prevent the appellant appealing directly from the inspecting officer to the said Board, whose decision in all cases shall be final and binding on all parties, and the inspecting officer shall issue a certificate accordingly. If the appellant so desires he may call for a fresh sample to be drawn by the inspector for use on appeal the expense thereof to be borne by the appellant, and in case it be drawn for the purpose of a final appeal it shall be sent to the secretary of the said Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 101, Am.)

Fresh sample may be required.

GRADES GENERALLY.

Qualities of grain.

95. The grades of grain shall be as stated in this section:—

Spring Wheat.

Spring wheat.

No. 1 spring wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 spring wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

93. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 100 (1), (2), (3). No change.

94. This section is provided to take the place of section 101 of the Act of 1912. It in effect does away with the existence of the Grain Survey Board in the Western Inspection Division, and provides for a new method for taking an appeal from the inspecting officer's grading in accordance with the recommendation in the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission. See report, title "Grain Survey Boards", beginning at foot of page 57. Sections 102, 103 and 104 of the Act of 1912, together with the new sections 101, 102, 103 and 104, passed in 1919, Chap. 40, but never brought into force, are all repealed.

94. Old sec. 101. Grain Survey Board.

95. Old sec. 105. No change.

No. 3 spring wheat shall comprise all sound wheat not good enough to be graded as No. 2, weighing not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

Rejected spring wheat shall comprise all spring wheat fit for warehousing, but too low in weight or otherwise unfit to be graded as No. 3.

Goose Wheat.

Goose wheat.

No. 1 goose wheat shall be plump and clean, weighing not less than 61 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 goose wheat shall be plump and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 goose wheat shall comprise such as is not good enough to be graded as No. 2, reasonably clean and weighing not less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

Winter Wheat.

Winter wheat.

Extra white winter wheat shall be pure white winter wheat, sound, plump and clean, weighing not less than 62 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 white winter wheat shall be pure white winter wheat, sound, plump and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 white winter wheat shall be white winter wheat, sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 red winter wheat shall be pure red winter wheat, sound, plump and clean, weighing not less than 62 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 red winter wheat shall be red winter wheat, sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 mixed winter wheat shall be white and red winter wheat mixed, sound, plump and clean, weighing not less than 61 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 mixed winter wheat shall be white and red winter wheat mixed, sound, plump and clean, weighing not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 winter wheat shall include winter wheat not clean and plump enough to be graded No. 2, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the bushel.

Corn.

Corn.

No. 1 white corn shall be white, sound, dry, clean and in all other respects No. 1 corn, and shall contain not more than 16 per cent moisture.

No. 2 white corn shall be white, sound, dry and reasonably clean, and shall contain not more than 16 per cent moisture.

95. Old sec. 105. No change.

95. Old sec. 105. No change.

95. Old sec. 105. No change.

95. Old sec. 105. No change.

No. 3 white corn shall be white, sound, dry and reasonably clean, but otherwise unfit to be graded No. 2, and shall contain not more than 19 per cent moisture.

No. 1 yellow corn shall be yellow, sound, dry, clean and in all other respects No. 1 corn, and shall contain not more than 16 per cent moisture.

No. 2 yellow corn shall be yellow, sound, dry and reasonably clean, and shall contain not more than 16 per cent moisture.

No. 3 yellow corn shall be yellow, sound, dry and reasonably clean, but otherwise unfit to be graded No. 2, and shall contain not more than 19 per cent moisture.

No. 2 corn shall be mixed corn, sound, dry and reasonably clean, and shall contain not more than 16 per cent moisture.

No. 3 corn shall be mixed corn, dry and reasonably clean, but otherwise unfit to be graded No. 2, and shall contain not more than 19 per cent moisture.

All corn that is damp, dirty, in a heating condition or from any other cause unfit for the preceding grades, shall be graded as rejected.

All corn that has been tested for moisture shall be entered in the inspecting officer's books with his notations as to quality and condition.

Oats.

Oats.

No. 1 white oats shall be sound, clean and free from other grain and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 white oats shall be sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain and shall weigh not less than 32 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 white oats shall be sound, but not clean enough to be graded No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 30 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 white oats shall be sound, but otherwise not equal to No. 3, and shall weigh not less than 28 pounds to the bushel.

Black oats.—The grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 black oats shall correspond in all respects with the grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 white oats, except that the former shall be black.

Mixed oats. The grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 mixed oats shall correspond in all respects with the grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 white oats, except that the former shall be black and white mixed.

White clipped oats.—The grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 white clipped oats shall correspond in all respects with the grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 white oats, and shall weigh not less than 38, 36, 34 and 32 pounds to the bushel respectively.

95. Old sec. 105. No change.

95. Old sec. 105. No change.

Rye.

Rye.

No. 1 rye shall be sound, clean and shall weigh not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 rye shall be sound, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 rye shall be sound, but not clean enough to be graded No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

Rejected rye shall include such as is unsound, musty, dirty or from any other cause unfit to be graded No. 3.

Barley.

Barley.

No. 1 barley, shall be plump, bright, sound, clean and free from other grain, and weigh not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 barley shall be reasonably clean and sound, but not bright and plump enough to be graded as No. 1, and shall be reasonably free from other grain, and weigh not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 extra barley shall be in all respects the same as No. 2 barley, except in weight and colour, weighing not less than 47 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 barley shall include shrunken barley, weighing not less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 barley shall include all barley weighing less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

Peas.

Peas.

No. 1 peas shall be white, clean, sound, not worm-eaten, and free from bugs, and shall weigh not less than 64 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 peas shall be reasonably clean and sound, and reasonably free from worm-eaten and buggy peas, and shall weigh not less than 62 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 peas shall be such as are too dirty to be graded as No. 2, or are worm-eaten or buggy, and shall weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

The grades of 1, 2 and 3 marrowfat peas shall correspond in all respects with the preceding grades Nos. 1, 2 and 3, except that the former shall be of the white-eyed and black-eyed varieties.

Mixed peas shall be sound and may contain a variety of peas not elsewhere classified.

95. Old sec. 105. No change.

95. Old sec. 105. No change.

95. Old sec. 105. No change.

Buckwheat.

Buckwheat.

No. 1 buckwheat shall be sound, clean, dry and free from other grain, weighing not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 buckwheat shall be sound, clean and dry, weighing not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 buckwheat shall be sound, but not clean enough to be graded as No. 2, weighing not less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

All good buckwheat that is slightly damp, but fit for warehousing, or which is too dirty to be graded as No. 3, shall be classed as no grade, in the discretion of the inspector. (1912, c. 27, s. 105.)

No established grade.

96. "No established grade" shall include all grain not classified in the foregoing. (1912, c. 27, s. 106.)

GRADES IN WESTERN INSPECTION DIVISION.

Grades in Western Inspection Division.

97. The grades mentioned in this section apply only to grain grown in the Western Inspection Division, and in respect of the several kinds of grain specified shall so apply to the exclusion of the grades defined in the last two preceding sections.

Spring Wheat.

Spring wheat.

No. 1 Manitoba Northern Wheat shall consist of Red Fife or Marquis Wheat or of wheat of such other varieties as may be added by order of the Governor in Council. It shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel and shall contain 60 per cent of hard red Vitreous Kernels.

No. 2 Manitoba Northern Wheat shall consist of the same varieties of wheat as are provided for No. 1 Manitoba Northern. It shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel, and shall contain 45 per cent of hard red Vitreous Kernels; or may be composed of soft varieties of Red Spring Wheat, which shall be sound, reasonably clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall contain 60 per cent of hard red kernels. It may contain Amber or Red Durum Wheat singly or in combination up to 1 per cent.

No. 3 Manitoba Northern Wheat shall consist of Red Spring Wheat varieties of a quality inferior to Red Fife or Marquis Wheat and of all wheat which is excluded from the preceding grades on account of damage from frost or other

95. Old sec. 105. No change.

96. Old sec. 106. No change.

97. Old sec. 107. No change.

97. This section corresponds to section 107 of the Act of 1912. The grade of spring wheat known as "No. 1 Manitoba Hard Wheat" is abolished. See report of Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, top of page 59. It also contains a re-definition of the statutory grades prepared by the chief inspector. See report Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, foot of page 56. It also adds grades of Buckwheat, there being now considerable Buckwheat grown in Western Canada.

adverse weather conditions. It shall be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, of fair milling quality, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the bushel and may contain Amber or Red Durum singly or in combination up to 3 per cent.

No. 1 wheat rejected for smut and scoured shall be graded as scoured of the grade to which it belongs.

No. 2 wheat rejected for smut and scoured shall be graded as scoured of the grade to which it belongs.

No. 3 wheat and lower grades rejected for smut and scoured shall be graded as scoured of the grade to which it belongs: Provided that wheat which is inspected No. 3 northern scoured, or lower, may be graded in such regular grade, not higher than No. 3, as the inspector determines.

Grading of grain inspected as No grade for moisture and dried.

Grain inspected as 'No grade' for moisture and dried may be graded as dried of the grade to which it belongs or as straight grade, in the discretion of the inspector.

No. 3 wheat and lower grades inspected as "No grade" for moisture and dried shall be graded as dried of the grade to which it belongs: Provided that wheat which is inspected No. 3 northern dried, or lower, may be graded in such regular grade, not higher than No. 3 northern, as the inspector determines.

Winter Wheat.

Winter wheat.

No. 1 Alberta red winter wheat shall be hard pure red winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 62 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Alberta red winter wheat shall be hard red winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Alberta red winter wheat shall include hard red winter wheat not clean enough nor sound enough to be graded No. 2, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 Alberta white winter wheat shall be pure white winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Alberta white winter wheat shall be white winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Alberta white winter wheat shall include white winter wheat not clean enough or sound enough to be graded as No. 2, weighing not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 Alberta mixed winter wheat shall be red and white winter wheat mixed, sound, plump and clean, weighing nos less than 61 pounds to the bushel, and containing not lest than 50 per cent red winter wheat.

No. 2 Alberta mixed winter wheat shall be red and white winter wheat mixed, sound, plump, clean, weighing not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

Amber Durum Wheat.

Amber Durum wheat.

No. 1 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 62 pounds to the bushel and shall be composed of 75 per cent of hard amber coloured kernels. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 5 per cent of other varieties of Spring or Winter Wheat, nor more than 5 per cent of the variety of Red Durum.

No. 2 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel and shall be composed of 60 per cent of hard amber coloured kernels. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 10 per cent of other varieties of Spring or Winter Wheat, nor more than 10 per cent of the variety of Red Durum.

No. 3 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat shall be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of 45 per cent of hard amber colored kernels. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 15 per cent of other varieties of spring or winter wheat, nor more than 10 per cent of the variety of Red Durum.

No. 4 Canada Western Amber Durum shall be reasonably clean, weighing not less than 55 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 20 per cent of other varieties of spring or winter wheat, nor more than 10 per cent of the variety of Red Durum.

No. 5 Canada Western Amber Durum wheat shall be reasonably clean, weighing not less than 53 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 25 per cent of other varieties of spring or winter wheat nor more than 10 per cent of the variety of Red Durum.

All Amber Durum wheat which, from any cause is unfit for the grade of No. 5 shall be graded No. 6 in the discretion of the inspector.

Red Durum Wheat.

Red Durum wheat.

No. 1 Canada Western Red Durum Wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 61 pounds to the bushel. It shall be composed of Red Durum or common Durum which contains over 10 per cent of Red Durum, and may contain up to 5 per cent of other varieties of spring wheat.

No. 2 Canada Western Red Durum Wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

New.

New.

It shall be composed of Red Durum or common Durum which contains over 10 per cent of Red Durum and may contain up to 10 per cent of other varieties of spring wheat.

No. 3 Canada Western Red Durum Wheat shall be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the bushel. It shall be composed of Red Durum or common Durum which contains over 10 per cent of Red Durum and may contain up to 15 per cent of other varieties of spring wheat.

Canada Western Kota Wheat.

Canada Western Kota wheat.

No. 1 Canada Western Kota Wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 61 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 3 per cent of Amber Durum or Red Durum.

No. 2 Canada Western Kota Wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 59 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 4 per cent of Amber Durum or Red Durum.

No. 3 Canada Western Kota Wheat shall be composed of Kota wheat which is excluded from the preceding grades on account of damage from frost or other causes. It shall be reasonably sound and clean, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 5 per cent of Amber Durum or Red Durum.

Oats.

Oats.

No. 1 Canada western oats shall be white, sound, clean and free from other grain, shall contain 95 per cent of white oats, and shall weigh not less than 36 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Canada western oats shall be sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain, shall contain 90 per cent of white oats, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Canada western oats shall be sound, but not clean enough or sufficiently free from other grain to be graded as No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 black or mixed oats shall be sound, clean, free from other grain, and weigh not less than 36 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 black or mixed oats shall be sound, reasonably clean, reasonably free from other grain, and weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

Extra No. 1 feed oats shall be sound, except as to frost, shall be reasonably clean, and shall weigh not less than 38 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 4 per cent of other grains.

New.

No. 1 feed oats shall be oats excluded from the preceding grades on account of damage other than heating. It shall be reasonably clean and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 8 per cent of other grains.

No. 2 feed oats shall include oats weighing less than 34 pounds to the bushel or otherwise unfit for No. 1 Feed.

Barley.

Barley.

No. 1 Canada western barley shall be plump, bright, sound, clean and free from other grain and shall weigh not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Canada western barley shall be reasonably clean and sound but not bright and plump enough to be graded as No. 1, and shall be reasonably free from other grain, and weigh not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 extra Canada western barley shall be in all respects the same as No. 2 barley, except in colour, weighing not less than 46 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Canada western barley shall be reasonably clean and reasonably free from all other grain; shall include weather stained and slightly shrunken but sound barley and weighing not less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Canada western barley shall include all damaged barley weighing less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

Rye.

Rye.

No. 1 Canada western rye shall be sound, plump and well cleaned, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Canada western rye shall be sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Canada western rye shall be rye which is not sound enough or free enough from other grain to be classed into the preceding grades. It may contain up to 5 per cent of wheat or 3 per cent of barley. It shall be reasonably clean and weigh not less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

All rye which is from any cause unfit to be graded as No. 3 shall be graded as rejected.

Flax Seed.

Flax seed.

No. 1 Northwestern Canada flax seed shall be mature, sound, dry and sweet, and contain not more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of damaged seed, and weigh not less than 51 pounds to the bushel of commercially pure seed.

No. 2 Canada western flax seed shall be mature, sound, dry, and sweet, and contain not more than 25 per cent of damaged seed, and weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel of commercially pure seed.

No. 3 Canada western flax seed shall be flax seed which is immature or musty, or which contains more than 25 per cent damaged seed, and is fit for warehousing and testing not less than 47 pounds to the bushel of commercially pure seed.

Flax seed that is damp, warm, mouldy, musty or otherwise unfit for warehousing, shall be classed as no grade.

To test flax seed, one pound of average seed shall be taken from the sample tested, and the impurities or foreign matter therein shall be removed as near as possible by the use of two sieves of 32-gauge wire-cloth, one with meshes 3 x 16 and the other with meshes 16 x 16 to the square inch. The percentage of impurities and weight per bushel of the commercially pure seed shall be determined by the use of proper testing scales.

Buckwheat.

Buckwheat.

No. 1 Canada western buckwheat shall be sound, clean and free from other grain, weighing not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Canada western buckwheat shall be sound, clean and reasonably free from other grain, weighing not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Canada western buckwheat shall be reasonably sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain, weighing not less than 45 pounds to the bushel. (1912, c. 27, s. 107, Am.)

UNITED STATES GRAIN.

Inspection of U.S. grain.

98. Inspecting officers shall, when required, inspect grain of United States production passing through Canada in transit to the United Kingdom or to a foreign country, and shall grant certificates therefor based on standard sample of such grain established as hereinafter provided. (1912, c. 27, s. 108.)

Standard samples.

99. (1) Standard samples for grain of United States production may be established yearly by the grain standards board of any division or district, and shall be known as the standards for United States grain of that division or district.

Rejection of samples.

(2) The Board may reject such standard samples if it deems them to have been unfairly or improperly chosen, and in such case it shall forthwith cause others to be chosen in their place by such means as it thinks proper.

Distribution.

(3) Standard samples, as so established, shall be distributed by the grain standards board to such persons as the Board directs.

98. Old sec. 108. No change.

99. Old sec. 110. (2) struck out re chief inspector member of this standards Board. Remainder of sec. unchanged.

Charges.

(4) For all samples so furnished the chief inspector shall make such charge as is approved by the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 110, Am.)

United States production to be stated.

100. Every certificate issued for such grain shall state that it is of United States production and that the grade given thereon is that established by the grain standards board appointed by the Board for the division or district wherein the inspection takes place. (1912, c. 27, s. 111, Am.)

Fees.

101. The fees for inspection of such grain shall be the same as provided by this Act in the case of Canadian grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 112.)

Appeals.

102. Appeals from the grading of such grain by inspecting officers may be made as provided for in the case of Canadian grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 113, Am.)

Application of Secs. 104 to 106.

103. The provisions of the three next following sections shall apply to such grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 114.)

ALL GRAIN.

"No grade" grain.

104. (1) All good grain that has an excessive moisture, being tough, damp or wet or otherwise unfit for warehousing, shall be entered on the inspecting officer's books as "No grade," with his notations as to quality and condition.

"Condemned."

(2) All grain that is in a heating condition or is badly binburnt, whatsoever grade it might otherwise be, shall be reported and entered upon the inspecting officer's books as "Condemned," with the inspector's notations as to quality and condition.

"Rejected."

(3) All grain that is unsound, musty, dirty, smutty or sprouted, or that contains a large admixture of other kinds of grain, seeds or wild oats, or from any other cause is unfit to be classed under any of the recognized grades, shall be classed as "Rejected," with the inspector's notations as to qualify and condition.

Weight.

(4) All grain shall be weighed and the weight per bushel recorded in the inspecting officer's book.

Scoured grain.

(5) No grain that has been subject to scouring or treatment by use of lime or sulphur shall be graded higher than No. 3. (1912, c. 27, s. 115.)

Weight.

105. In the inspection of grain the weight shall not alone determine the grade. (1912, c. 27, s. 116.)

Inspector's reasons.

106. All inspecting officers shall make their reasons for grading grain, when necessary, fully known by notation on their book. (1912, c. 27, s. 117.)

100. Old sec. 111. No change.

101. Old sec. 112. No change.

102. Old sec. 113. No material change

103. Old sec. 114. No change.

104. Old sec. 115. No change.

105. Old sec. 116. No change.

106. Old sec. 117. No change.

PART III.

APPLICATION OF PART.

Application of Part.

107. This Part applies to the Western Inspection Division as described in paragraph *(b)* of Section 21 of this Act; and in so far as respects dealing with western grain to public elevators in the Eastern Inspection Division and to all water carriers other than ocean carriers. (1912, c. 27, s. 118; 1915, c. 10, s. 3, Am.)

GENERAL.

Annual licenses.

108. (1) All licenses issued under this Act shall expire on the thirty-first day of August in each year.

Who shall take out licenses.

(2) All track buyers and owners and operators of elevators, warehouses and mills, and all grain commission merchants and primary grain dealers shall take out annual licenses, which shall expire on the thirty-first day of August in each year; provided, however, that the Board may refuse to grant any such license for just and sufficient cause subject to an appeal from any such refusal which may be taken by the applicant to the Minister.

Powers of Board.

(3) The Board shall,—

(a) fix the amount of bonds to be given by the different operators of elevators, mills and warehouses, and by grain commission merchants, track buyers and primary grain dealers;

(b) require the person so licensed to keep books and to make returns in the form approved by the Board;

(c) supervise the handling and storage of grain, in and out of elevators, warehouses and cars;

(d) enforce rules and regulations made under this Act.

Power to accept. security.

(4) The Board, in its discretion, may accept security of persons, firms or corporations to whatever amount and in whatever form shall be deemed necessary by them in lieu of bonds.

Offence.

(5) Any person who engages in any business for which a license is required under this Act without first obtaining such license shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than five

Penalty.

hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars and costs or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or to both fine and imprisonment. (1912, c. 27, s. 119; 1919, c. 40, s. 10, Am.)

Receipt and investigation of complaints.

109. (1) The Board shall also receive and investigate all complaints in writing, under oath,—

(a) of undue dockage, improper weights or grading;

(b) of refusal or neglect to furnish cars within a reasonable time;

107. Old sec. 118. No change.

108. This section corresponds to section 119 of the Act of 1912. The old section provided that the Board should require the dealers in question to take out licenses. This is changed so as to put the obligation upon the dealers to apply for a license. The provision that the Board may refuse to grant a license for cause is new.

109. This section corresponds to section 120 of the Act of 1912. The provision is changed so as to make it clear that the Board is to hold a formal inquiry in case of a complaint only where they deem such inquiry necessary.

(c) of fraud or oppression by any person, firm or corporation, owning or operating any elevator, warehouse, mill or railroad, or by any grain commission merchant, or track-buyer;

(d) of any violation of any provision of this Act, or any rule or regulation made in pursuance thereof.

Powers of Board.

(2) For the purpose of any such investigation or of any investigation authorized under this Act the Board shall have power, in cases where it appears expedient so to do, to hold an inquiry, and the provisions of section 11 hereof shall apply to any such inquiry, and the commissioner or commissioners holding such inquiry shall have power to summon witnesses, to administer an oath, to examine such witnesses under oath, and to compel the production of all books and documents relating in any way to the matter complained of.

Examination of witnesses, etc.

(3) The Board shall have all the powers of a commissioner appointed under the provisions of Part I of the *Inquiries Act*, chapter one hundred and four of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906.

Remedy.

(4) The Board shall apply such remedy as is provided by statute, and shall institute proceedings at the Government expense whenever it considers a case proper therefor.

Papers to be kept on file.

(5) The Board shall keep on file for public inspection in its office, publications showing the market price of grain in the markets of Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Winnipeg, Fort William, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth. (1912, c. 27, s. 120; 1915, c. 10, s. 5; 1919, c. 40, s. 11, Am.)

Receipts and investigation of complaints of shortage in grain, and apportionment.

110. The Board shall also receive and investigate all complaints in writing under oath, of any shortage in grain, upon the delivery of same from an elevator to a vessel or from a vessel to an elevator, and shall have power to assess or apportion the loss arising from such shortage amongst the elevator operators and water carriers having to do with the said grain, and the finding of the Board and such assessment or apportionment certified over the hand of a majority of the Board, shall be delivered or sent to all persons concerned in such finding, assessment or apportionment, and shall be final, and shall be enforceable in any court of competent jurisdiction. In making such assessment due regard may be had to overages, if any, of grain in the hands of any of the parties concerned. (1915, c. 10, s. 4.)

Regulations relating to shortages and overages.

111. The Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may make regulations governing the responsibility for and the disposition of shortages and overages of grain upon delivery of same from an elevator to a vessel or from a vessel to an elevator, and may assess in such manner and

109. Otd. old sec. 120. No change.

110. Old sec. 120A. No change.

111. This section corresponds to section 120B of the Act of 1912. The change effected is to require the approval of the Governor in Council to the regulations made by the Board under this clause.

Contributions.

in such amount as it may deem just and proper, contributions from elevator operators and water carriers or from any of them, in favour of the Board or otherwise, for the purposes of providing against such responsibility: Provided that nothing contained in this section shall limit the powers of the Board under the preceding section. (1915, c. 10, s. 4, Am.)

Control of weighing.

112. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other Act, the Board shall have control of the weighing of all grain received into and delivered from all elevators situated at Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax and owned or operated by His Majesty, by the Canadian National Railways or any other railway, by a Board of Harbour Commissioners, or by any person or corporation. (New.)

Construction or acquiring of terminals.

113. (1) The Governor in Council may authorize the Minister to construct, acquire, lease, or expropriate for His Majesty any elevator if Parliament has granted the money for such purpose.

Expropriation Act to apply.

(2) *The Expropriation Act* shall, in any case, apply to the acquisition or lease of such elevator and to the ascertaining of the compensation to be paid therefor.

Management and operation of terminals.

(3) Upon the acquisition of such elevator, the said elevator shall be managed and operated by such persons or by such body as may be appointed or created for such purpose by the Governor in Council and such salaries as may be fixed by the Governor in Council shall be paid to the persons or body operating such elevators.

Other officers.

(4) Such other officers and employees as may be required for the proper operation of such elevator may be appointed in the manner authorized by law.

Operation in accordance with regulations.

(5) The operation of such elevators shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations made under the provisions of this Act concerning the operation of elevators.

Advances to pay freight and fees on grain in Government elevators.

(6) Advances to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars may be made to the Minister out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada for the payment of freight charges and weighing and inspection fees on grain received into or shipped from elevators operated and managed by His Majesty. Such payments shall be subject to all the provisions and regulations in that behalf of the *Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act*, and when the amounts so paid are from time to time refunded to His Majesty such amounts shall be paid to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for deposit to the credit of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Sale of surplus.

(7) Such person or body so appointed shall have authority, after the annual weigh-up, to sell all surpluses of grain and

112. This section is new and its effect is important. It gives the Board of Grain Commissioners control of the weighing of grain in the Eastern Port Elevators. This is recommended by the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission. See report, page 151, entitled "Government Elevators", and particularly page 152 beginning at the third paragraph to the end of the chapter.

113. This section corresponds to section 13 of the Act of 1912. The old section provides that the management and operation of government owned elevators is to be conducted by the Board of Grain Commissioners. The change made in this section relieves the Board of this duty and provides for these elevators being managed and operated by special appointees.

113. Old sec. 13. Amended in sub secs. (1) and (2) by striking out word "terminal".

Subsec. (3) amended to place operation of such elevators under a management other than the Board of Grain Commissioners. Subsecs. (4), (5), new.

buy in any grain to cover shortages of any grain as shown by such weigh-up. (1912, c. 27 s. 13; 1914, c. 33, s. 1, Am.)

Interpretation.

114. In sections 115 to 140, both inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires, and in sections 217 and 224,

(a) "terminal elevator" includes a public elevator;

(b) "terminal warehouseman" includes a warehouseman of a public elevator. (1912, c. 27, s. 121; 1914, c. 33, s. 2, Am.)

TERMINAL AND PUBLIC ELEVATORS.

Licenses for terminal elevators.

115. (1) The proprietor, lessee, or manager of any terminal elevator shall be required, before transacting any business, to procure from the Board a license, permitting such proprietor, lessee or manager to transact business as a public warehouseman under the law.

Application therefor.

(2) The license shall be issued by the Board upon written application, which shall set forth the location and name of such elevator and the individual name of each person interested as owner or manager thereof, or if the owner or manager of such elevator is a corporation, the name of the corporation and the name of the president, secretary and treasurer of such corporation.

What license shall authorize.

(3) Such license shall give authority to carry on and conduct the business of a terminal elevator in accordance with the law and rules and regulations made by the Board.

Revocation upon proof of complaint.

(4) Upon complaint by any person, in writing under oath, setting forth the alleged particular violation of law or rule or regulation, the Board shall forthwith examine into such complaint, and may require such proof as it deems necessary, and if the allegations made are proved to the satisfaction of the Board it may recommend to the Governor in Council the revocation of such license, accompanying such recommendation with the evidence upon which it is based, and the Governor in Council may thereupon, in his discretion, revoke such license.

Proviso.

Fee.

(5) The annual fee for such license shall be twenty-five dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 122; 1913, c. 21, s. 8.)

Security by licensee.

116. The person receiving a license as herein provided shall file with the Board a bond to His Majesty, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Board, in the penal sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars for each terminal elevator of fifty thousand bushels capacity and under, and of a proportional sum for each terminal elevator of more than fifty thousand bushels capacity licensed by him, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as a terminal warehouseman and his full and unreserved compliance with all laws in relation thereto. (1912, c. 27, s. 125.)

114. Old sec. 121. No change.

115. Old sec. 122. No change.

Old sec. 123 struck out as impractical.

Old sec. 124 struck out. Hospital elevators.

116. Old sec. 125. No change.

No discrimination.

117. (1) No discrimination shall be made between persons desiring to avail themselves of warehouse facilities.

What grain to be received in Western Inspection Division.

(2) Every terminal elevator warehouseman in the Western Inspection Division shall receive for storage any grain tendered to him in a dry and suitable condition for warehousing in the usual manner in which terminal elevators are accustomed to receive grain in the ordinary and usual course of business.

Inspection and grading thereof.

(3) Grain so received shall in all cases be inspected and graded by a duly authorized inspector and shall be stored with grain of a similar grade.

Official weighing and certificate.

(4) No grain shall leave a terminal elevator without being officially weighed, and the official certificate of weight shall be final, subject to the provisions of section 109 of this Act.

What grain to be received by public elevators.

(5) Every warehouseman of a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division shall receive for storage western grain tendered him through the ordinary channels of transportation, in the usual manner in which such elevators are accustomed to receive grain in the ordinary and usual course of business, and in such parcels or lots as are shipped; provided, however, that the Board may, in the case of any such elevator, fix periods of time in any year during which the elevator may be relieved from the obligation to receive such grain for storage.

Record to be kept.

(6) Every warehouseman of a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division shall keep a true and correct record of each parcel or lot of grain received by him, noting the name of the boat and number of the hold from which taken, or the number of the car, the billed weight, the actual weight as weighed in by him, and shortage or overage, the number of the bin in which stored, and in case of a transfer in the elevator the number of the bin to which transferred, the date of shipment out of such elevator with the number of car or name of boat and number of hold; and in all cases where a certificate of grade accompanies a lot or parcel of grain the identity of such certificate with the lot or parcel of grain shall be preserved. He shall keep a correct record of the name of the shipper, the party to be advised of the shipment and the consignee.

Preservation of identity of grain.

(7) The identity of each parcel or lot of western grain shipped to a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division shall be preserved, except that different parcels or lots of the same grades may be binned together when there is not sufficient space in the elevator to keep the parcels or lots separate.

Grades not to be mixed.

(8) In no case, whether in a terminal or public elevator, shall grain of different grades be mixed together while in store.

Duty to clean grain.

(9) Every terminal warehouseman in the Western Inspection Division shall clean all grain received by him on which the inspector has set dockage for cleaning except all rejected

117. This section corresponds to section 126 of the Act of 1912. The change made consists of a proviso added to subsection 5 to the effect that the Board of Grain Commissioners may fix periods of time in any year during which a public terminal elevator may be relieved from the obligation to receive grain for storage from the public. This amendment is suggested by the Board of Grain Commissioners to cover the case of one or two elevators whose business consists in handling public storage grain. Subsection 10 is amended by adding the introductory words "until otherwise provided by the Governor in Council under the provisions of section 89 hereof". This means that the present provisions of the law regarding screenings out of public terminal elevators is to remain in effect until the government takes action under new clause 89, as recommended by the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission.

grades and "no grades", which shall be cleaned only on the request of the owner.

Allowance for screenings.

(10) Until otherwise provided by the Governor in Council under the provisions of section 89 hereof, every terminal warehouseman in the Western Inspection Division shall pay or make allowance to the owner for all domestic grain of a commercial value in screenings on all cars graded by the inspector clean to clean for domestic grain, as set forth in section 93 of this Act, to the quantity assessed by the inspector.

Insurance of grain.

(11) Every terminal warehouseman in the Western Inspection Division shall insure against fire, with companies satisfactory to the Board, all grain received, handled or stored by him: Provided always that this subsection shall not apply to a warehouseman of a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division. (1912, c. 27, s. 126; 1915, c. 10, s. 2, Am.)

Proviso.

Warehouse storage receipts.

118. Upon the owner or consignee of grain stored in a terminal elevator, surrendering the original shipping receipt, or bill of lading, as the case may be, properly endorsed, accompanied by evidence that all transportation charges, other than those due, if any, to the owner of such elevator, and all other charges which are a lien upon grain, including charges for inspection and weighing, have been paid, the warehouseman shall issue to the person entitled to receive it a warehouse storage receipt for each individual carload lot or parcel of grain, subject to his order, which receipt shall state,—

(a) the date of the receipt of the grain in store and also the quantity and inspected grade of the grain;

(b) that the grain mentioned in it has been received into store to be stored with grain of the same grade by inspection;

(c) that the grain is deliverable upon the return of the receipt properly endorsed by the person to whose order it was issued, and upon payment of proper charges for storage and transportation, if any, due to the owner of the elevator. (1912, c. 27, s. 127, Am.)

Numbering of receipts.

119. (1) All warehouse receipts for grain issued by the same elevator shall be consecutively numbered, and no two receipts bearing the same number shall be issued from the same elevator during any one year, except in case of a lost or destroyed receipt, in which case the new receipt, if one is given, shall bear the same date and number as the original, and shall be plainly marked on its face "Duplicate."

What they shall state.

(2) Warehouse receipts shall state,—

(a) for grain received from railway cars, the number of each car and the quantity therein contained;

(b) for grain received from barges or other vessels, the name of each craft; and,

117. (10) New. Re screenings.

118. Old sec. 127. No change.

119. Old sec. 128. No change.

(c) for grain received from team or by other means, the manner of its receipt.

Receipt to state quantity.

(3) No terminal warehouse receipt shall be issued for a greater quantity of grain than was contained in the parcel or lot stated to have been received, nor shall any such receipt be issued except upon actual delivery of the grain represented by such receipt into store in the elevator from which the receipt purports to be issued.

Number of receipts.

(4) One receipt only shall be issued for the same lot of grain, except in cases where receipt for a part of a lot is desired, and then the total receipts for a particular lot shall cover that lot and no more. (1912, c. 27, s. 128.)

Cancellation of receipts upon delivery of grain.

120. Upon the delivery of grain from store in any terminal elevator upon the receipt surrendered such receipt shall be plainly marked across its face with the word "Cancelled," and with the name of the person cancelling it, and shall thereafter be void. (1912, c. 27, s. 129.)

Issue of new receipt when delivery partial.

121. In cases where a part of the grain represented by the receipt is delivered out of store and the remainder is left, a new receipt may be issued for such remainder, but the new receipt shall bear the date of its issue and also the date on which the whole quantity was originally received into store and shall state on its face that it is the balance of receipt of the original number, and the receipt upon which a part has been delivered shall be cancelled in the same manner as if the whole quantity of grain mentioned in such receipt had been delivered. (1912, c. 27, s. 130.)

Consolidation of receipts.

122. (1) In case the warehouseman consents thereto and it is deemed desirable to divide one receipt into two or more, or to consolidate two or more receipts into one, the original receipt shall be cancelled as if the grain had been delivered from store and each new receipt shall express on its face that it is a part of another receipt or a consolidation of other receipts, as the case may be.

Within 10 days.

(2) No consolidation of receipts of dates differing more than ten days shall be permitted.

Dates.

(3) All new receipts issued for old ones cancelled, as herein provided, shall bear the date of their issue, and shall state the date or respective dates of the receipt or receipts originally issued, as nearly as may be, and the numbers thereof. (1912, c. 27, s. 131.)

No limiting of liability of warehouseman.

123. No terminal warehouseman shall insert in any receipt issued by him any language in anywise limiting or modifying his liabilities or responsibility, except as in this Part mentioned. (1912, c. 27, s. 132.)

119. Old sec. 128. No change.

120. Old sec. 129. No change.

121. Old sec. 130. No change.

122. Old sec. 131. No change.

123. Old sec. 132. No change.

Delivery of grain on return of receipt to vessels.

124. (1) Upon the return of any terminal warehouse receipt by the holder thereof, properly endorsed, and the tender of all proper charges upon grain represented thereby, such grain shall be immediately deliverable to the holder of such receipt, and shall be delivered within twenty-four hours after demand has been made, and vessels therefor have been furnished for that purpose, and shall not be subject to any further charges for storage: Provided that if it should happen that, in consequence of the vessels not being furnished until after the expiration of twenty-four hours as aforesaid, a new storage term shall be entered upon, then the charge for storage shall nevertheless be made, but only on a *pro rata* basis in respect of the time which shall have elapsed after expiration of the twenty-four hours as aforesaid, and the time when the vessels actually arrive.

Proviso.

Delivery of grain to cars on return of receipts.

(2) Subsection (1) shall apply to the delivery of grain to cars, upon the return of any terminal warehouse receipt; provided, however, that the terminal elevator warehouseman shall make demand in writing upon the railway company to place the necessary number of cars upon the elevator track. Should such demand not be complied with within the said twenty-four hours the warehouseman shall apply to the Board, which shall thereupon investigate the case. If, upon investigation, it is found that the railway company is not using due diligence in providing such number of cars as can be reasonably transported, the Board shall thereupon so notify the Company. Should the company fail to comply forthwith, the Board may make application to the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, which shall investigate the complaint and may order the company to forthwith provide the cars deemed reasonable by the Board. In case the number of cars ordered by the said Board of Railway Commissioners is not so furnished, the company shall be responsible for the charges for such extra storage as are fixed by the said Board of Railway Commissioners, and shall, upon demand, pay such charges to the Board, which shall thereupon pay them to the owners of the terminal elevator receipt. The Board shall make such regulations for application for and delivery of cars as seem necessary. (1912, c. 27, s. 133.)

Liability of warehousemen.

125. Every warehouseman liable for the delivery of grain, who makes default in delivery, shall be liable to the owner of the warehouse receipt for damages for such default in the sum of one cent per bushel, and in addition thereto one cent per bushel for each and every day of neglect or refusal to deliver as aforesaid: Provided that no warehouseman shall be held to be in default in delivery if the grain is delivered in the order demanded, and as rapidly as due diligence, care and prudence will justify. (1912, c. 27, s. 134.)

Proviso.

124. Old sec. 133. No change.

125. Old sec. 134. No change.

Statement of business done by elevator.

126. The owner, lessee, manager, officer or employee of every terminal elevator shall furnish, at such times and in such form and manner as the Board prescribes, a statement in writing and verified by the signature and statutory declaration of the owner, lessee, manager, officer or employee,—

(a) in the case of a terminal elevator in the Western Inspection Division, as to the condition and management of so much of the business of such owner, lessee, manager, officer or employee as relates to such elevator; or,

(b) in the case of a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division, as to the amount, condition and management of the business done in grain by the elevator. (1912, c. 27, s. 135, Am.)

Weekly statement of grain in store.

127. (1) The warehouseman of every terminal elevator shall, as directed by the Board, render a weekly statement to the Board of the quantity of each kind and grade of grain in store in his warehouse and of the total amount of fire insurance thereon.

Statutory declaration.

(2) Such statement shall be in the form of a statutory declaration, made by one of the principal owners or operators of such terminal elevator, or by the bookkeeper thereof, having personal knowledge of the facts. (1912, c. 27, s. 136.)

Annual statement of rates for storage.

128. (1) Every warehouseman of a terminal elevator shall be required, on or before the first day of August of each year, to file with the Board a table or schedule of rates for the storage, cleaning, handling and fire insurance of grain in such elevator during the ensuing year, which rates shall not be increased during the year.

No discrimination as to rates.

(2) Such published rates, or any published reduction of them, shall apply to all grain received into such elevator from any person or source. (1912, c. 27, s. 137; 1919, c. 40, s. 12, Am.)

No discrimination by warehousemen.

129. No discrimination as to rates shall be made, either directly or indirectly by any warehouseman of a terminal elevator for storage, cleaning, handling or fire insurance of grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 138.)

Maximum rates.

130. The charge for storage, cleaning, handling and fire insurance of grain, including the cost of receiving and delivering, shall be subject to such regulations or reduction as the Board may provide with the approval of the Governor in Council. (1912, c. 27, s. 139, Am.)

Grain out of Condition

Grain of equal quality to be delivered by warehouseman.

131. A terminal warehouseman shall, unless he gives public notice as hereinafter provided that some portion of

126. This section authorizes the Board to require statements under oath if necessary, but owing to location of bay port elevators superintendents must make special trips to cities or towns to have present weekly statements under oath that are deemed necessary.

127. Old sec. 136. No change.

128. This section corresponds to section 137 of the Act of 1912. The only change is one fixing the 1st of August, instead of the 15th, as the date on which the annual statement of rates and storage is to be filed with the Board by terminal elevators. This change is recommended by the Board.

129. Old sec. 138. No change.

130. This section corresponds to section 139 of the Act of 1912. The change made is to require the approval of the Governor in Council to the regulations provided to be made by the Board.

131. Old sec. 140. No change.

the grain in his elevator is out of condition, or becoming so, deliver upon all receipts presented, grain of quality equal to that received by him. (1912, c. 27, s. 140.)

Proceedings when grain deteriorates.

132. (1) In case a terminal warehouseman in the Western Inspection Division considers that any portion of the grain in his elevator is out of condition, or becoming so, he shall immediately consult the resident official grain inspector, or in the absence of the inspector, his authorized deputy. The inspector or his deputy shall examine the grain in question, and if he finds it to be out of condition, or becoming so, and if he is of opinion that by re-elevating the grain it can be brought back into condition or its further deterioration can be prevented, he may order the warehouseman to re-elevate it for such purpose. The re-elevation shall be at the expense of the owner or owners of the grain.

To whom notice is to be given.

(2) If it is found, after such examination, that the condition of the grain is such that its further deterioration cannot be prevented by re-elevation, or if after re-elevation it is still out of condition, the warehouseman shall immediately give notice of the facts to the Board and to the owner, if the owner's name and address are known.

To whom notice is to be given.

Public elevator.

(3) In case a warehouseman of a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division considers that any portion of the Western grain in his elevator is out of condition, or becoming so, he shall immediately give notice of the facts both to the shipper of the grain and the party to be advised, and to any other interested party indicated upon the bill of lading or railway shipping receipt.

How notice to be given.

(4) In both cases the notice shall be given by registered letter and a telegram of advice shall also be sent.

Public notice.

(5) In both cases public notice of the facts shall be given in the following manner:—

In elevator.

(a) by posting the notice in the elevator; and,

In grain exchange.

(b) by posting the notice in the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg, and, as regards grain in a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division, also in the Grain Exchange at Toronto and the Grain Exchange at Montreal; and,

Advertisement.

(c) by advertising the notice in each of the following places, in a daily newspaper printed and published at the place, namely, at—

(i) Winnipeg;

(ii) the place where the elevator is situated, if there be such a newspaper there;

(iii) and, as regards grain in a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division, also in Toronto and in Montreal;

Particulars of notice.

(6) The notice by registered letter and the public notice shall state the following particulars:—

132. This section corresponds to section 141 of the Act of 1912. It deals with the proceedings to be taken by the public terminal warehouseman upon grain becoming out of condition. The changes are of minor importance. Owner at the end of subsection 1 is changed to "owner or owners". "Owner's address" at the end of subsection 2 is changed to "owner's name and address". In paragraph *(d)* of subsection 6 the words "if any" are struck out.

Condition.

(a) the actual condition of the grain as nearly as can be ascertained;

Quantity, etc.

(b) the quantity, kind and grade of the grain;

Elevator.

(c) the elevator in which the grain is stored;

Warehouse receipts.

(d) the outstanding warehouse receipts, upon which the grain will be delivered, stating the number and date of each receipt, and, except as to grain previously declared or receipted for as being out of condition, the quantity, kind and grade of the grain covered by each receipt; or,

When no warehouse receipts.

(e) if warehouse receipts have not been issued, then—

(i) the name of the person from whom the grain was stored;

(ii) the date when the grain was received;

(iii) the identification of the grain which shall embrace as nearly as may be as great a quantity as is contained in the bin in which the grain is stored;

(iv) as regards grain in a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division, the particulars of the bills of lading or railway shipping receipts.

Contents of telegram.

(7) The telegram of advice shall state at least the particulars mentioned in paragraphs *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)* of subsection 6 of this section, and that a letter has been mailed giving further particulars. (1912, c. 27, s. 141, Am.)

Delivery of deteriorated grain.

133. Upon request of the owner or other person entitled to delivery of the grain so found to be out of condition, and upon the return and cancellation of the warehouse receipts therefor, or the surrender of the original shipping receipts or bills of lading, duly endorsed, and upon payment of charges, the grain shall be delivered to the party entitled thereto. (1912, c. 27, s. 142.)

Proper care by warehouseman.

134. Nothing herein contained shall be held to relieve a terminal warehouseman from exercising proper care and vigilance in preserving the grain after such publication of its condition, but such grain shall be kept separate, and apart from all direct contact with other grain, and shall not be mixed with other grain while in store in such elevator. (1912, c. 27, s. 143.)

Power to warehouseman to sell deteriorated grain.

135. (1) When the grain so declared out of condition has not been removed from store by the owner thereof within one month from the date of the notice of its being out of condition, if the warehouseman in whose elevator the grain is stored has given public notice as by this section required, such warehouseman may sell the grain at the expense and for the account of the owner.

(2) If the proceeds of such sale are not sufficient to satisfy all charges accrued against the grain, the owner or owners shall be liable to the warehouseman for any such deficiency.

133. Old sec. 142. No change.

134. Old sec. 143. No change.

135. This section corresponds to section 144 of the Act of 1912. Change is of minor importance. The word owner in subsection 2 being changed to "owner or owners".

Notice of sale.

(3) Public notice of the intended sale shall be given as follows:—

(a) in all cases, by advertisement in a newspaper printed and published at the place where the elevator is situated, if there be such newspaper;

(b) when the elevator is situated in the Western Inspection Division, by advertisement in a newspaper printed and published at Winnipeg, and by posting the notice in the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg; or

(c) when the elevator is a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division, by advertisement in newspapers printed and published at Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, respectively, and by posting the notice in the Grain Exchange at Toronto and the Grain Exchange at Montreal. (1912, c. 27, s. 144, Am.)

Power of inspecting officer to order transfer of grain out of condition.

136. The inspecting officer may, if he sees fit, in the interest of the owner or owners and at his or their expense and risk, order the warehouseman to transfer the grain out of condition, or becoming so, to a public elevator equipped with special machinery for the treatment of unsound grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 145, Am.)

Delivery of special binned grain.

137. Nothing in sections 131 to 136 of this Act, both inclusive, nor in section 140 of this Act, shall be so construed as to permit any warehouseman to deliver any grain, stored in a special bin or by itself, to any one but the owner of the lot, or upon his written order. (1912, c. 27, s. 146, Am.)

Inspection of grain.

138. (1) All duly authorized inspectors of grain shall, at all times during ordinary business hours, be at full liberty to examine all grain stored in any terminal elevator.

Facilities. Contract, etc.

(2) All proper facilities shall be extended to such inspectors by the warehouseman, his employees and servants, for an examination, and all parts of the terminal elevators shall be open to examination and inspection by any authorized inspector of grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 147.)

Contrary to direction of owner.

139. No proprietor, lessee, or manager of any terminal elevator, shall enter into any contract, agreement, understanding or combination with any railway company, or other corporation, or with any person, by which the grain of any person is to be delivered to any elevator or warehouse for storage or for any other purpose, contrary to the arrangements made between the shipper and the carrier. (1912, c. 27, s. 148.)

Limitation of liability of warehouseman.

140. (1) No terminal warehouseman shall be held responsible for any loss or damage to grain arising from irresistible force, the act of God or the King's enemies, while the grain is in his custody, provided reasonable care and vigilance is exercised to protect and preserve it.

136. Old sec. 145. Minor changes—not material.

137. Old sec. 146. No change.

138. Old sec. 147. No change.

139. Old sec. 148. No change.

140. Old sec. 149. No change.

Proper care by warehouseman.

(2) No terminal warehouseman shall be held liable for damage to grain by heating if it is shown that he has exercised proper care in the handling and storing thereof, and that the heating was the result of causes beyond his control.

Warehouseman responsible for neglect.

(3) Any warehouseman guilty of an act of neglect, the effect of which is to depreciate property stored in the elevator under his control, shall be held responsible as at common law, or upon the bond of such warehouseman, and in addition thereto the license of such warehouseman may be revoked. (1912, c. 27, s. 149.)

PRIVATE ELEVATORS.

Private elevators and powers of Board.

141. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act the Board may, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, make provision for licensing and regulating private elevators and to determine the conditions under which the grain handled by such elevators may be weighed and inspected, and such elevators when so licensed may carry on the business of mixing grain and grades of grain and shall in the course of their operations be bound only to observe such regulations as may be made by the Board as aforesaid; Provided, however, that the following rules shall apply to all such elevators:

Proviso.

Rules applicable.

(a) A private elevator shall receive only such grain as is the property of the person or corporation operating such elevator, and no such elevator shall conduct a public storage business or receive any grain upon terms requiring another person to pay storage charges thereon or in respect thereof: Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for the organizations of wheat producers known as Wheat Pools and incorporated in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta by Acts of the respective legislatures of such provinces, and for any other person or corporation which in the opinion of the Board, is empowered to act and is in fact acting on behalf of or in co-operation with them or any of them, to operate private elevators and to receive into such elevators wheat shipped by such producers as are members of any one of the said Wheat Pools;

Proviso.

(b) No grain shipped from a private elevator shall be accepted for storage in the general bins of a public terminal elevator, but such grain may be stored in special bins in any public terminal elevator under regulations to be made by the Board for the purpose.

(c) Unless otherwise ordered by the shipper in any case, grain passing inspection out of a private elevator or out of a special bin in a public terminal elevator in which it has been stored under the provisions of paragraph *(b)* hereof may be delivered into shipments containing grain of a similar grade from the general bins of a public terminal elevator;

140. Old sec. 149. No change.

141. This section is new. It deals with private elevators and is one of the most important provisions of the Bill. It carries out the recommendation of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, see report page 75, title "Mixing in private terminal elevators", and particularly at page 106, the sub-title "Recommendations". These private terminal elevators have been in existence for a number of years but the present Canada Grain Act does not deal with them excepting for the minor provision inserted as subsection 5 to section 57 by an amendment of 1919, chapter 40. The reasons for the provisions contained in this clause 141 are fully set out in the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission.

(d) All grain inspected out of a private elevator or out of a special bin as aforesaid shall be required, in order to receive a grade, to be equal to the general average quality of the grade of a similar grade passing inspection at the initial official inspection point and shall be properly cleaned.

Grain stored may be security.

(2) It shall be lawful for the operator of a private elevator to sell or to borrow money upon the security of any grain stored in the elevator and to issue a warehouse receipt or receipts in connection with any such sale or loan, and the person to whom any such receipt is issued and all subsequent holders thereof shall have good title to the grain therein described as fully and effectually and to the like effect as if such warehouse receipt had been issued by a public terminal elevator under the provisions of this Act.

Warehouse receipts.

Revocation of license.

(3) If any private elevator is operated in violation or in disregard of this section or of any regulation made hereunder the Board may, upon due proof thereof, after proper hearing and notice to the licensee, recommend to the Governor in Council the revocation of the license of such elevator, and the Governor in Council may thereupon, in his discretion, revoke such license.

Operating without license.

Penalty.

(4) Any person who operates a private elevator without having a license as provided by this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. (New.)

Manufacturing License

Manufacturing license may be issued to owner of elevator.

142. (1) On application by the owner of an elevator which is connected with and part of a plant engaged in the manufacture of grain products in the Western Division, stating that he does not wish to engage in the business of storing grain and that such elevator will only be used for the storage of grain owned by the said applicant and used in the process of the manufacture of such products, the Board may exempt such elevator from that part of the Act which relates to the storage of grain for the public. The license issued shall be a special license for such class of elevator, and the bond required shall be at the discretion of the Board.

Penalty for violation.

(2) Any owner who violates the conditions under which such license is issued shall be guilty of an infraction of this Act.

Fee.

(3) The annual fee for such license shall be five dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 150; 1913, c. 21, s. 10.)

New.

142. Old sec. 150. No change.

Country Elevators

GENERAL

Country elevators and warehouses defined.

143. (1) "Country elevator" shall include all elevators and warehouses which receive grain for storage, before such grain has been inspected under this Act, and which are situated on the right of way of a railway or on any siding or spur track connected therewith, depot grounds, or on any lands acquired or reserved by any railway company to be used in connection with its line of railway at any station or siding, and shall be under the supervision of the Board.

Application for site.

(2) Any person desirous of erecting a country elevator shall make application to the railway company for a site; and, in case of dispute, such dispute shall be referred to the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Notice.

(3) The railway company shall, on the allotment of any site for a new elevator and on the transfer of any lease, notify the Board, stating the location and to whom allotted or transferred, and shall furnish the Board on or before the first day of October of each year with a list of all elevators and warehouses on its lines. (1912, c. 27, s. 151; 1919, c. 40, s. 13, Am.)

Elevator used exclusively for seed grain.

144. (1) Any country elevator which is used exclusively for the purposes of receiving, preparing and shipping seed grain which is the property of the owner or operator of such elevator, shall not be obliged to store grain therein for any person other than such owner or operator.

Application of sections.

(2) The following sections only shall apply to any such elevator, namely, subsection (2) of section 143, subsections (1), (2,) (3), and (6) of section 145, and sections 146, 147 and 170.

Statements.

(3) Any person operating such elevator shall furnish statements as to the conduct and operation thereof, in such form and at such times as the Board may determine. (1912, c. 27, s. 152, Am.)

Owners and lessees to be licensed.

145. (1) No owner or lessee of a country elevator, shall receive, ship, store or handle any grain in or from such elevator unless he has first procured from the Board a license for such purpose.

Application for license.

(2) A license shall be issued only upon written application under oath or statutory declaration, specifying:—

(a) the location of such elevator;

(b) the name of the person operating such elevator;

(c) the names of all the members of the firm, or the names of all the officers of the corporation, owning or operating such elevator;

(d) such other information as may be determined by the Board.

143. (1) Old sec. 151. (1) Amended by striking out words "or flat warehouses".

143. (2). Old sec. 151 (2) Amended to refer disputes to the Railway Board instead of the Grain Board.

143. (3) Old sec. 151. (3) No change.

144. (1) Old sec. 152. (1) No change.

144. (2) Old sec. 152. (2) No change.

144. (3) Old sec. 152. (3) No change.

145. This section corresponds to section 153 of the Act of 1912. Paragraph *(d)* in subsection 2 is an amendment suggested by the Board of Grain Commissioners. Paragraph 4 is new and provides for the inspection of country elevators. This is recommended by the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, page 32, line 36, beginning with the sentence "This we think is a fitting occasion to make a general recommendation in a matter of great importance", also page 155, first paragraph.

Expiry and effect of license.

(3) The license shall expire on the thirty-first day of August in each year, but while in force, shall confer upon the licensee full authority to operate such elevator in accordance with law and the rules and regulations made under this Act.

Inspection.

(4) Every country elevator shall be subject at all times to inspection by any authorized officer of the Board, and such officer shall be entitled to receive all information which the Board may deem necessary regarding the observance of this Act and of the regulations made hereunder by the person in charge of such elevator.

Submission to this Part.

(5) Every person receiving a license shall be held to have agreed to the provisions of this Part and to have agreed to comply therewith.

Fee.

(6) The annual fee for such license shall be five dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 153; 1913, c. 21, s. 11, Am.)

Revocation of licensee.

146. If any country elevator is operated in violation or in disregard of this Act, its license shall, upon due proof thereof, after proper hearing and notice to the licensee, be revoked by the Board, and pending such hearing, the Board may suspend such license. (1912, c. 27, s. 154, Am.)

Security by licensee.

147. The person receiving a license as herein provided shall file with the Board a bond to His Majesty, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Board, in a penal sum, in the discretion of the Board, of not less than five thousand nor more than twenty thousand dollars, in the case of an elevator, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as a public warehouseman and his full and unreserved compliance with all laws in relation thereto: Provided that when any person procures a license for more than one elevator, security may be given by one or more bonds, in such amount or amounts as the Board may require. (1912, c. 27, s. 155, Am.)

Proviso.

Rules and regulations.

148. (1) The Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may make and promulgate all suitable and necessary rules and regulations for the government and control of country elevators, and the receipt, storage, insurance, handling and shipping of grain therein and therefrom, and the maximum rates of charges therefor in cases where handling includes cleaning grain, and also in cases where it does not include such cleaning.

Binding.

(2) Such rules and regulations shall be binding and have the force and effect of law.

To be posted up.

(3) A printed copy of such rules and regulations and a copy of the provisions of law as to the classification of the various grades of grain, shall at all times be posted up in a conspicuous place in each of such country elevators for the free inspection of the public.

146. This section corresponds to section 154 of the Act of 1912. The provision for suspending licenses pending a hearing is new. This change is recommended by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

147. This section corresponds to section 155 of the Act of 1912. The change in the penalty is recommended by the Board of Grain Commissioners. The words "or flat warehouse" contained in the old section are struck out as such warehouses no longer exist.

148. This section corresponds to section 156 of the Act of 1912. Two changes are made. The first strikes out the words "before the 1st day of September in each year", which occurred in old section 156, thus making the power of the Board to make regulations general without limitation as to time. This change is suggested by the Board of Grain Commissioners. Subsection 5 is new. It provides that bonding companies engaged in the business of bonding country elevator agents must have the approval of the Board of Grain Commissioners. This provision is recommended by the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, page 29, last paragraph.

Laid before Parliament.

(4) Such rules and regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within thirty days from the commencement of each session.

Guarantee companies.

(5) The Board may also approve of guarantee companies who may furnish bonds to country elevators as security for the faithful performance of their duties by their country elevator agents; and such companies only as have received such approval shall be accepted as guarantors by country elevator companies. (1912, c. 27, s. 156, Am.)

Duties of warehouseman.

149. The person operating any such country elevator shall—

(a) receive the grades of grain established and described in Part II of this Act;

(b) upon the request of any person delivering grain for storage or shipment, receive such grain without discrimination as to persons, during reasonable and proper business hours;

(c) insure the grain so received against loss by fire while so stored;

(d) keep a true and correct account in writing in proper books, of all grain received, stored and shipped at such country elevator, stating, except as hereinafter provided, the weight, grade, and dockage for dirt or other cause, of each lot of grain received in store, for sale, storage or shipment; and,

(e) at the time of delivery of any grain at such country elevator, issue, in the form prescribed in the schedule to this Act, to the person delivering the grain either a cash purchase ticket, warehouse storage receipt, storage receipt for special binned grain, or a receipt, or ticket subject to the inspector's grade and dockage as the case may be, dated the day the grain was received, for each individual load, lot or parcel of grain delivered at such country elevator.

(f) in the event of the purchase by such operator of any grain previously received at or in such country elevator and for which a warehouse storage receipt or a storage receipt for special binned grain was issued and is outstanding, issue, on the surrender of any such receipt, either a cash purchase ticket in the form A in the schedule to this Act, dated the day the grain is purchased, for each lot or parcel of grain so purchased, or a track purchase note in the form F in the Schedule to this Act, or a certified cheque drawn on a chartered bank of Canada for the amount payable for such purchase. 1912, c. 27, s. 157; 1920, c. 37, s. 2, Am.)

Duty as to cleaning of grain.

150. (1) The owner, lessee or manager of every country elevator equipped with grain cleaners shall, if requested so to do, clean the grain before it is weighed.

149. This section corresponds to section 157 of the Act of 1912. The only change occurs in paragraph *(e)* which is amended to make provision for storage receipts and purchase tickets issued by country elevators in the case of grain taken subject to the inspector's grade and dockage under the provisions of clause 163 (old section 172).

150. (1) Old sec. 158. (1). No change.

Attendance of interested parties at the weighing.

(2) Persons interested in the weighing of grain at any country elevator, shall have free access to the scales while such grain is being weighed and shall, if the facilities exist, and if they so desire, have ample opportunity after the cleaning is done, of personally ascertaining the net weight of the grain cleaned.

Certificate of weight.

(3) The net weight of the grain cleaned shall be specified on the face of the certificate given the seller by the purchaser. (1912, c. 37, s. 158.)

Warehouse receipt.

151. (1) The person operating any country elevator shall, upon request of any person delivering grain for storage or shipment, deliver to such person a warehouse receipt or receipts, dated the day the grain was received and specifying,—

(a) the gross and net weight of such grain;

(b) the dockage for dirt or other cause;

(c) the grade of such grain when graded conformably to the grade fixed by law and in force at terminal points; and

(d) that the grain mentioned in such receipt has been received into store.

Contents of receipt.

(2) Such receipt shall also state upon its face that the grain mentioned therein has been received into store, and that upon the return of such receipt, and upon payment or tender of payment of all lawful charges for receiving, storing, insuring, delivering or otherwise handling such grain, which may accrue up to the time of the return of the receipt, the grain is deliverable to the person on whose account it has been taken into store, or to his order, from the country elevator where it was received for storage, or, if he so desires, in quantities not less than carload lots, on track at any terminal elevator in the Western Inspection Division or at a proper terminal elevator at or adjacent to Duluth, so soon as the transportation company delivers the same at such terminal, and the certificate of grade and weight is returned.

Saving.

(3) Nothing herein shall prevent the owner of such grain from, at any time before it is shipped to terminals, requiring it to be shipped to any other terminal than as hereinbefore provided. (1912, c. 27, s. 159, Am.)

Delivery of grain on return of receipt.

152. (1) Upon the return or presentation of such receipt properly endorsed by the lawful holder thereof, at the country elevator where the grain represented therein is made deliverable, and upon the payment or tender of payment of all lawful charges, as herein provided, and upon request for shipment made by the holder of such receipt the grain shall be delivered to such holder into cars as soon as furnished by the railway company.

150. (2), (3). Old sec. 158. (2), (3). No change.

151. This section corresponds to section 159 of the Act of 1912. The first change is made to what was the ninth line of subsection 2, where the words "if either party" in the old section are changed to read "if he". This change is an important one. It makes it clear that the owner of the grain is the person who shall decide to what terminal elevator his grain is to be shipped. This subsection 2 of the old section is further amended by striking out the words "on the line of railway upon which the receiving country elevator is situate or any line connecting therewith" where they now occur after the word "division" in the 11, 12 and 13 lines, and by inserting instead "or at a proper terminal elevator at or adjacent to Duluth". Subsection 3 of the old section is struck out as it will be no longer necessary on account of the preceding amendment to subsection 2.

152. This section corresponds to section 160 of the Act of 1912. Subsection 2 is amended. The word "shipper" being substituted for the words "person operating the country elevator" in the first line thereon. This means that the shipper of the grain is the person who is to call upon the railway company for cars.

Cars to be promptly called for.

(2) The shipper shall in such case promptly call upon the railway company for cars to be supplied in the order of the dates upon which receipts are surrendered for shipment.

Grain to be shipped within 24 hours after demand.

(3) The grain represented by such receipt shall be shipped within twenty-four hours after such demand has been made, and cars and other means of receiving it from the country elevator have been furnished, and shall not be subject to any further charges for storage after request for delivery has been made and cars are provided by the railway company.

Failure to redeem cash purchase ticket.

(4) In every case where grain has been delivered at any country elevator, or where grain which has been so delivered and for which a warehouse storage receipt or a storage receipt for special binned grain was issued, is subsequently purchased by the operator of any such elevator and a cash purchase ticket issued therefor to the person by whom such grain was delivered as aforesaid or to the person lawfully entitled to hold and surrender such warehouse storage receipt or storage receipt for special binned grain, if the paying agent of such warehouseman within twenty-four hours after demand by the holder (provided such demand be made during twenty-four hours after the issue of the purchase ticket), neglects or refuses 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 the same date and place of issue, and for a similar grade and net weight of grain as was shown on the cash purchase ticket aforesaid. Upon the return of the said cash purchase ticket to the warehouseman, he shall at once issue to the holder in exchange therefor a warehouse storage receipt of the same grade and quantity of grain as shown on the face of said surrendered cash purchase ticket.

Rights of holder of cash purchase ticket preserved.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection four of this section, the owner, possessor or holder of a cash purchase ticket shall not be deprived of his right to payment or redemption of the same as against the warehouseman or his surety, if he does not avail himself of the provisions of subsection four. (1912, c. 27, s. 160; 1919, c. 40, s. 14; 1920, c. 37, s. 3, Am.)

Forwarding of grain to terminal elevator.

Certificate.

153. (1) On the return of the storage receipts, if the shipment or delivery of the grain at a terminal point is requested by the owner thereof, the person receiving the grain shall deliver to the owner a certificate in evidence of his right to such shipment or delivery, stating upon its face—

(a) the date and place of its issue;

(b) the name of the consignor and consignee;

(c) the place of destination;

(d) the kind of grain and the grade and net quantity, exclusive of dockage, to which the owner is entitled by

(4) No change, only re-arranged.

(5) No change.

153. (1) Old sec. 161. (1). No change.

his original warehouse receipts, and by official inspection and weighing at the designated terminal point.

Return of certificate.

(2) Such certificate shall be returned in exchange for the railway shipping receipt and certificates of weight and grade.

Charges.

(3) The grain represented by such certificate shall be subject only to such storage, transportation or other lawful charges as would accrue upon such grain from the date of the issue of the certificate to the date of actual delivery, within the meaning of this Part, at such terminal point. (1912, c. 27, s. 161.)

Ordering cars to elevator.

154. (1) Any person having grain stored or binned in not less than car lots in any country elevator whether in general or special bin, may order a car or cars to be placed at such elevator for the shipment of such stored grain, and may have the said car or cars loaded at such elevator after he has surrendered to the operator thereof the storage receipt or receipts therefor, properly endorsed, and has paid, or tendered payment of all lawful charges hereinbefore provided; and the grain shall not be subject to any further charges for storage after demand for such delivery is made and cars are furnished by the railway company.

Grain in special bin.

In the case only of grain in special bin, should the storage receipts and lawful charges against the grain not be delivered or paid at the time of the billing of the car, the elevator operator may hold the bill of lading until the owner has surrendered the storage receipts therefor and paid all lawful storage charges due thereon: Provided that it shall be an offence under this Part for the elevator operator to sell or dispose of such bill of lading without the consent of the owner of the grain, and the bill of lading shall be made out in all cases in the name of the owner of the grain shipped.

Proviso.

Time limit for shipment.

(2) The grain represented by such receipt shall be shipped within twenty-four hours after such demand has been made and cars have been furnished.

Saving.

(3) This section shall not be deemed to limit or curtail the right of any applicant, whether he has or has not grain stored or binned as above stated. (1912, c. 27, s. 162.)

Liability of elevator in case of delay.

155. If not delivered upon such demand within twenty-four hours after such car, or other means for receiving the grain has been furnished, the country elevator in default shall be liable to the owner of such receipt for damages for such default in the sum of one cent per bushel, and in addition thereto one cent per bushel for each day of such neglect or refusal to deliver: Provided that no warehouseman shall be held to be in default in delivering if the grain is delivered in the order demanded by holders of different receipts and as rapidly as due diligence, care and prudence will justify. (1912, c. 27, s. 163, Am.)

Proviso.

153. (2), (3). Old sec. 161. (2), (3). No change.

154. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 162, (1), (2), (3). No change.

155. Old sec. 163. Word "vessel" struck in second line—and words "or terminal orders" in 9th and 10th lines struck out as not necessary.

Forwarding of grain to terminal elevator.

156. Upon giving forty-eight hours' notice to the owner or his local agent appointed in writing, the operator of any country elevator may forward any grain stored in his elevator to any terminal elevator in the Western Inspection Division and on so doing shall be liable for the delivery thereof to its owner at such terminal elevator in the same manner and to the same extent in all respects as if such grain had been so forwarded at the request of the owner thereof, and according to the requirements of the graded storage receipt or storage receipt for special binned grain, as the case may be, issued in connection with such grain: Provided that in the case of a country elevator on the line of railway formerly known as the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway, or on any line of railway operated therewith, and on the Great Northern Railway, such grain may be delivered on track at the proper terminal elevator at or adjacent to Duluth: Provided also that the owner of such grain may waive his right, in writing, to the forty-eight hours' notice under this section. (1912, c. 27, s. 164, Am.)

Proviso.

Proviso.

Freight and other charges.

157. The grain when so delivered at terminals shall be subject to freight, weighing and inspection charges and all other charges, if any, lawful at such terminal point. (1912, c. 27, s. 165, Am.).

Warehouse receipts and certificates.

158. (1) All warehouse receipts issued for grain received and all certificates shall be consecutively numbered, and no two receipts of the same kind or certificates bearing the same number shall be issued during the same year from the same country elevator, except when one is lost or destroyed, in which case the new receipt or certificate, if one is given, shall bear the same date and number as the original and shall be plainly marked on its face "Duplicate."

No warehouse receipt except for grain actually delivered.

(2) Warehouse receipts or certificates shall not be issued except upon grain which has actually been delivered into a country elevator, nor shall such receipts or certificates be issued for a greater quantity of grain than was contained in the lot or parcel stated to have been received.

No receipt or certificate to contain modification of legal liability of issuer.

(3) Except as in this Part mentioned, or except as otherwise provided by order or regulation of the Board approved by the Governor in Council, no receipts or certificates shall contain language in any way limiting or modifying the legal liability of the person issuing the same nor shall any of the parties thereto enter into any agreement whatever, other than that provided for in the aforesaid warehouse receipt. The entering into any such agreement shall be an offence and the agreement shall be void.

Grain to be accounted for.

(4) Except in the case of accidental damage to, or the accidental destruction of, any country elevator in which

156, 157. These sections take the place of present section 164 and of subsection 2 to present section 165 in the Act of 1912. The words "on the same line of railway or on railways connecting therewith" where they occur in the fifth and sixth lines of old section 164, are struck out. The other change effected is to make it clear that when a country elevator operator forwards grain to a terminal elevator under the provisions of this clause he shall be bound to do so in accordance with the special bin requirements, or the graded storage requirements of the Act, as the case may be.

158. (1), (2), (3), (4). Old sec. 166. (1), (2), (3), (4). No change.

grain has been accepted for general storage as herein provided, if the person operating it, when called upon to do so by the owner of the grain, fails to account for the grain in accordance with the terms of the warehouse receipt given under the provisions of this Part or of the further orders of the owners, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence under section 355 of *The Criminal Code*, and shall be liable to the penalties therein provided and, in addition, to the forfeiture of his license. (1912, c. 27, s. 166; 1919, c. 40, s. 15.)

Penalty.

Storage in special bins.

159. (1) Whenever the person operating a country elevator agrees with the owner of any grain to store it in such a manner as to preserve its identity, it shall be stored in a special bin or bins, and shall be called special binned grain, and in such case only the weights, insurance and preservation of the identity of the grain shall be guaranteed by the said operator, and he shall mark on the storage receipts given therefor the words "Special bin," and the number or numbers by which such special bin or bins are known in such elevator.

Samples to be preserved.

(2) In every case where grain is stored in any country elevator in a special bin the warehouseman shall draw a fair and proper sample, in the presence of a person delivering the grain, out of each hopper load as delivered, and such sample shall be properly preserved in a suitable receptacle which shall be numbered and sealed, until after such special binned grain has been shipped and inspected, and the owner thereof has notified the warehouseman that he is satisfied the identity of the grain has been preserved.

Provision and custody of receptacle for sample.

(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. (1912, c. 27, s. 167.)

Use of sample to ascertain identity of grain.

160. In case, after the shipment has been inspected, the owner is of the opinion that the identity of the grain has not been preserved, he shall within fifteen days notify the warehouseman of the fact and both parties thereupon shall forward the sample sealed, charge prepaid, to the chief inspector to be compared with the shipment. The decision given by the chief inspector in such cases shall be final and binding on both parties. (1919, c. 27, s. 168, Am.)

If grain is out of condition.

161. (1) In case any country elevator warehouseman discovers that any portion of the specially binned grain in this elevator is out of condition or becoming so, and it is not in his power to preserve it, he shall immediately

159. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 167. (1), (2), (3). No change.

160. This section corresponds to section 168 of the Act of 1912. The change made is to provide a limit of 15 days within which the owner of the grain must give the required notice to the elevator operator.

Old sec. 169. Struck out. Tariff includes insurance and Act also requires it, so sec. not necessary.

161. (1) Old sec. 170. (1). No change.

give written notice thereof by registered letter to the Board and to the person on whose account the grain was received, if the address of such person is known.

Notice to the Board and owner.

(2) Such notice shall when possible state,—

(a) the kind and grade of the grain and the bin in which it is stored;

(b) the receipts outstanding upon which the grain is to be delivered, giving the numbers, amounts and dates of each;

(c) the name of the party for whom the grain was stored;

(d) the amount of grain stored and the date of its receipt.

Notice to be posted up.

(3) He shall also at once post up a copy of such notice in some conspicuous place in such elevator.

Delivery.

(4) Such grain shall be delivered upon the return and cancellation of the receipts.

Sale of such grain at public auction.

(5) In case the grain out of condition is not removed from store by the owner thereof within ten days from the date of the notice of its being out of condition, the warehouseman where the grain is stored may sell such grain at public auction for the account of the owner after,—

Notice.

(a) giving ten days' notice by advertisement in a newspaper published in the place where such elevator is located, or, if no newspaper is published there, then in the newspaper published nearest to such place;

(b) posting up such notice in a conspicuous place in his elevator for the ten days immediately preceding the sale; and

(c) ten days from the mailing of notice of the time and place of the sale to the owner by registered letter.

Warehouseman liable for neglect.

(6) Any warehouseman guilty of an act of neglect, the effect of which is to depreciate property stored in such elevator under his control, shall be held responsible personally as well as upon the bond, issued in conformity with section 157, and in addition thereto, the license of such elevator may be revoked.

Proper care and vigilance of warehouseman.

(7) Nothing herein contained shall be held to relieve the warehouseman from exercising proper care and vigilance in preserving the grain before or after such publication of its condition; but the grain shall be kept separate and apart from all direct contact with other grain and shall not be mixed with other grain while in store in such elevator. (1912, c. 27, s. 170.)

Sale or pledge of grain by operator.

162. An operator of a country elevator who sells, assigns, mortgages, pledges, hypothecates, or in any manner charges any grain stored in the said elevator in special bin in accordance with the provisions of this Part which is not the sole and absolute property of the said operator, shall be deemed guilty of an offence under section 390 of the *Criminal Code*, and shall be liable to the penalties therein provided and, in addition, to the forfeiture of his license. (1912, c. 27, s. 171.)

R.S., c. 146. Penalty.

161. (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7). Old sec. 170. (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7). No change.

162. Old sec. 171. No change.

Disagreement as to Grade or Dockage.

Sample of grain may be transmitted to chief inspector.

163. In case there is a disagreement between the purchaser or the person in the immediate charge of receiving the grain at such country elevator and the person delivering the grain to such elevator for sale, storage or shipment at the time of such delivery, as to the proper grade or dockage for dirt or otherwise, except as to condition, on any lot of grain delivered, a fair and proper sample shall be drawn in the presence of the person delivering the grain out of each hopper load as delivered and at least two quarts from samples so taken shall be forwarded in a suitable receptacle properly tied and sealed, express charges prepaid, to the chief inspector of grain and shall be accompanied by the request in writing of either or both of the parties aforesaid, that the chief inspector will examine the sample and report on the grade and dockage the said grain is, in his opinion, entitled to and would receive if shipped to the terminal points and subjected to official inspection. (1912, c. 27, s. 172, Am.)

Duty of chief inspector.

164. The chief inspector shall, as soon as practicable, examine and inspect such sample or samples of grain and adjudge the proper grade and dockage to which it is, in his judgment, entitled, and which grain of like quality and character would receive if shipped to the terminal points in carload lots and subjected to official inspection. (1912, c. 27, s. 173.)

Finding by chief inspector.

165. (1) As soon as the chief inspector has so examined, inspected and adjusted the grade and dockage he shall make out in writing a statement of his judgment and finding and shall transmit a copy thereof by mail to each of the parties to the disagreement, preserving the original together with the sample on file in his office.

Finding conclusive.

(2) The judgment and finding of the chief inspector on all or any of the said matters shall be conclusive.

Payment to and final settlement with farmer.

(3) Where the disagreement as to grade and dockage arises on the sale of the grain by a farmer to such country elevator the farmer shall be paid on the basis of grade and dockage offered him by the elevator, but the final settlement shall be made on the basis of grade and dockage given by the chief inspector. (1912, c. 27, s. 174.)

Tickets.

166. (1) The ticket or tickets issued in the case of grain sold or stored under the provisions of the foregoing section shall be in forms A1 or B1 as the case may be and shall in each case, set out, among other things, the grade offered by the elevator operator or owner to the owner of the grain.

163. This section corresponds to present section 172 of the Act of 1912. In the ninth line of this section "3 quarts" is changed to "2 quarts", and in the tenth line the word "sack" is changed to "receptacle". Both these changes are recommended by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

164. Old sec. 173. No change.

165. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 174. (1), (2), (3). No change.

166. This section is new. It incorporates in the Act provisions now found in regulations issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners, together with the recommendation of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission. See report title "storing in special bin and subject to grade and dockage", beginning at page 30.

Grade and weight to be as specified.

(2) The owner of the elevator shall, in all cases where grain is bought or taken into store under the foregoing conditions, guarantee the grade and weight as specified in the ticket or tickets issued. (New.)

Investigation into Complaints.

Inquiry by Board into complaints of unfairness or discrimination.

167. (1) Whenever complaint is made, in writing under oath to the Board by any person aggrieved, that the person operating any country elevator under this Act,—

(a) fails to give just and fair weights or grades; or,

(b) is guilty of making unreasonable dockage for dirt or other cause; or,

(c) fails in any manner to operate such elevator fairly, justly and properly; or,

(d) is guilty of any discrimination forbidden by this Part, it shall be the duty of the Board to inquire into and investigate such complaint and the charge therein contained.

Power of Board.

(2) The Board shall, for such purpose, have full authority to examine and inspect all the books, records and papers pertaining to the business of such elevator and all the scales, machinery and fixtures and appliances used therein, and to take evidence of witnesses under oath, and for that purpose to administer the oath.

Notice to both parties.

(3) Upon receipt of such complaint the Board shall examine the same, and if, in their opinion, a hearing should be held, both parties shall be notified of the place and date thereof. (1912, c. 27, s. 175, Am.)

Decision of Board.

168. (1) In case the Board finds the complaint and charge therein contained, or any part thereof, true, it shall give its decision in writing and shall at once serve a copy of such decision upon the person offending and against whom such complaint was made, and also serve a copy upon the owner of such country elevator; and the Board shall direct such owner to make proper redress to the person injured, and may order the discharge of the offending operator, who shall not be engaged as manager or assistant in any country elevator for the period of one year from such discharge. Upon the failure of such owner to give such proper redress and discharge such operator the Board shall cancel the license of the country elevator. In case any other country elevator employs an operator so discharged within the said period of one year the Board shall order the dismissal of such operator, and in case of refusal to comply with the request of the Board in this regard the Board shall cancel the license of the said country elevator.

Punishment of offender.

167. This section corresponds to section 175 of the Act of 1912. The only change made is to subsection 3, which provides that a formal hearing of the complaint shall be held by the Board of Grain Commissioners, only in cases which appear to them to justify such a hearing. This change is recommended by the Board.

168. (1), (2). Old sec. 176. (1), (2). No change.

Influencing manager to give unjust weight or take unjust dockage.

(2) Every one who being a grain dealer or a member of a firm dealing in grain or an authorized agent of any such dealer or firm, influences, or attempts to influence, in any manner either by letter, circular or otherwise, any manager of any country elevator to give unjust weights or to take unjust dockage from any grain being received into such elevator, is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 176.)

Penalty.

Statement as to grain handled.

169. (1) When ordered by the Board all licensees of country elevators under this Part shall, at such times as the Board may direct, furnish in writing to the Board, a return or statement in such form as the Board may prescribe, showing:—

Particulars.

(a) the amount of grain on hand in the elevator and the total amount of warehouse receipts outstanding in respect of the said grain;

(b) the total amount of warehouse receipts issued, the total amount of warehouse receipts surrendered by the holders thereof, and the total amount of warehouse receipts outstanding;

(c) the amount of grain received and stored in such elevator;

(d) the amount of grain delivered or shipped from such elevator;

(e) the amount of grain on hand in such elevator;

(f) the amount of fire insurance in force with such proof of same as the Board may direct.

Kind and grade.

(2) The foregoing particulars shall, in each case, specify the kind of grain and grade, and the amounts of each such kind and grade.

Declaration to accompany statement.

(3) Such statement shall be accompanied by a declaration of the person operating such elevator, verifying the correctness of the statement according to the best of his judgment and belief and alleging that the statement is correct according to the books kept by him and that such books have been correctly kept to the best of his judgment and belief and what books have been kept by him.

May be inspected.

(4) Such statement and declaration in regard to any particular elevator shall be open for inspection, in the office of the Board during business hours, by any person who is the owner of grain stored in such elevator, upon payment of a fee of fifty cents.

Penalty for false statement.

(5) Any person without reasonable justification making a false statement or declaration as aforesaid, shall, on conviction upon indictment, be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for not less than one month, nor more than one year. In every case, the

169. This section corresponds to section 177 of the Act of 1912. Three changes are made. The first substitutes the general term "all licensees" instead of "person operating". The second change provides that the statement as to grain handled by the country elevators shall be furnished from time to time as required by the Board of Grain Commissioners, instead of at the end of each month. The third change adds paragraph *(f)* to subsection 1, in order to provide for a return as to fire insurance.

onus of establishing reasonable justification shall be upon the person making such false statement or declaration.

Maker of statement to have knowledge of facts.

(6) In the case of a firm or corporation operating a country elevator, the statement and declaration may be made by any person purporting to have knowledge of the facts, and the declaration shall include an allegation that he has knowledge of the facts and shall state the source of his knowledge.

Failure to make declaration.

(7) Any person required by this section to furnish such statement or declaration and failing to do so within three days after receipt of written notice to him from the Board, shall be liable to forfeiture of license. (1912, c. 27, s. 177, Am.)

Inspection of Board.

170. (1) The Board may inspect any country elevator and the business thereof, and the mode of conducting it.

Books, accounts.

(2) The property, books, records, accounts, papers and proceedings, so far as they relate to the condition, operation or management of any such elevator, or the business thereof, shall, at all times during business hours, be subject to examination and inspection by the Board or by any official of the Board designated for the purpose. (1912, c. 27, s. 178, Am.)

Forms of tickets and receipts.

171. (1) The forms of tickets and receipts in the schedule to this part and no others, shall be used by the owners of country elevators.

Cleaning.

(2) In the case of country elevators not equipped with cleaning machinery, the word "cleaning" shall be omitted from the said forms.

Alteration o fforms.

(3) The Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may at any time make changes in the said forms, or substitute other forms therefor, and may also, in order to meet the case of country elevators on lines of railway, the terminals of which are outside of the Western Inspection Division, vary the said forms for use in the said elevators so as to allow of shipment to such terminals. (1912, c. 27, s. 179, Am.)

Erection to be commenced within sixty days.

172. Any person who, under the provisions of this Part, has secured from the railway company a site at any shipping point on which to erect a country elevator, shall, after such site has been staked out by the railway company, commence the erection of such elevator within sixty days, and complete it with all reasonable expedition, otherwise the application therefor may be cancelled by the railway company. (1912, c. 27, s. 188.)

170. This section is a recast of section 178 of the Act of 1912, the inspection of country elevators. The new clause provides that the inspection may be made by any official designated by the Board.

171. This section corresponds to section 179 of the Act of 1912. Changes in the first subsection are merely verbal. In the second subsection it is provided that where country elevators are not equipped with cleaning machinery the word "cleaning" shall be omitted from the forms used by them.

180. 187 of old Act, re flat warehouses is struck out as there are no licenses now issued for same.

172. Old sec. 188. No change.

LOADING PLATFORMS

Loading platforms.

173. (1) On a written application to the Board by ten farmers resident within twenty miles of the nearest shipping point, and on the approval of the application, the railway company shall, within the time hereinafter mentioned, erect and maintain at such point a loading platform as hereinafter described, suitable for the purpose of loading grain from vehicles direct into cars.

Period for application.

(2) The period in each year within which the Board may receive such applications shall be between the fifteenth of April and the fifteenth of October, and the company shall not be compelled to build any such loading platforms between the first day of November and the first day of May following. (1912, c. 27, s. 189.)

Company to construct platform within thirty days.

174. The railway company shall construct such loading platform within thirty days after the application is made to the company by the Board, unless prevented by strikes or other unforeseen causes, and shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars for each day's delay beyond that time. (1912, c. 27, s. 190.)

Location and dimensions.

175. Each loading platform shall be erected within the limit of the station yard, or upon a siding where there is no station, at a siding which the railway company shall provide on its premises in some place convenient of access, to be approved by the Board, which shall be of such height, width and length as the Board prescribes, provided that in no case shall the length exceed one hundred feet nor the width twenty-four feet; but no loading platform shall be required to be erected at crossing sidings reserved for crossing purposes only. (1912, c. 27, s. 191.)

Free of charge.

176. All such persons desiring to use such loading platform for the shipment of grain shall be entitled to do so free of charge. (1912, c. 27, s. 192.)

Enlarging of platforms.

177. The Board may at any time between the fifteenth day of April and the fifteenth day of October in any year order the railway company to enlarge any platform at any station or siding under the provisions of this Part, or order the company to erect additional platforms at such station or siding, if, in the judgment of the Board, the loading platform or platforms at such station or siding is or are insufficient to accommodate the public, and the railway company shall enlarge such platforms or erect such additional platforms at such station or siding, as directed by the Board, within thirty days after the receipt of an order of the Board therefor. (1912, c. 27, s. 193.)

173. (1), (2). Old sec. 189. (1), (2). No change.

174. Old sec. 190. No change.

175. Old sec. 191. No change.

176. Old sec. 192. No change.

177. Old sec. 193. No change.

Furnishing of cars by company.

178. (1) The railway company shall, upon application, furnish cars to applicants for the purpose of being loaded at such loading platforms.

Surplus cars.

(2) When more cars are furnished at any point than can be accommodated at the platform, the surplus cars shall be placed by the railway company at such applicants' disposal at a convenient place or places, on a siding other than at the platform: Provided that shippers, if they so desire, shall at all times have the option of loading on the siding instead of over the platform.

Proviso.

At points where no platforms.

(3) At any point where there is no platform, cars shall be furnished to applicants by the railway company at convenient places on a siding, for the purpose of being loaded direct from vehicles. (1912, c. 27, s. 194.)

CARS AND CAR ORDER BOOK

Exception.

179. The provisions of sections 180 to 193, of this Act, both inclusive, shall not apply to elevators licensed as terminal elevators. (1914, c. 33, s. 3, Am.)

Order book.

180. (1) At each station where there is a railway agent, and where the grain is shipped under such agent, an order book for cars shall be kept for each shipping point under such agent open to the public, in which applicants for cars shall make order.

Car order book form.

(2) The car order book shall be in the form shown in form E in the schedule to this Part.

Duties of person at flag station or siding.

(3) In the case of a flag station or siding from which grain is shipped, the Board may, in its discretion and for such period or periods as it deems necessary, require the railway company to provide at such flag station or shipping siding a suitable person whose duties shall be,—

(a) to keep open for the use of shippers at all times during the day a car order book, as provided under this Part, in which orders for cars may be entered in accordance with the provisions of this Part;

(b) when the loading of cars is completed, to seal such car or cars;

(c) to provide shippers with the regular form of grain shipping bill; and,

(d) when such grain shipping bill is properly filled out by the shipper, to hand it to the conductor of the train that picks up such car or cars or place it where such conductor may get it.

Certain sidings.

(4) This section shall not apply to a siding used exclusively for the passing of trains.

Penalty on railway company for non-compliance.

(5) Every railway company which fails to comply with any requirement made by the Board under subsection (3) of this section, is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary

178. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 194. (1), (2), (3). No change.

179. Old sec. 194A. No change.

180, and subsections. Old sec. 195, and subsections. No change.

conviction, to a penalty nor exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars.

Car order books to be supplied.

(6) Every railway company shall supply car order books at all stations, flag-stations and sidings where they are to be kept under this Part. (1912, c. 27, s. 195.)

Application for cars.

181. An applicant may order a car or cars according to his requirements, of any of the standard sizes in use by the railway company, and in case he requires to order any special standard size of car shall have such size stated by the station agent in the car order book, and the railway company shall furnish the size ordered to such applicant in his turn as soon as a car of such specified capacity can be furnished by the railway company at the point on the siding designated by the applicant in the car order book. In the event of the railway company furnishing a car or cars at any station and such car or cars not being of the size required by the applicant first entitled thereto, such applicant shall not lose his priority but shall be entitled to the first car of the size designated which can be delivered at such station at such applicant's disposal as aforesaid. (1912, c. 27, s. 196.)

Order for cars.

182. (1) The applicant or his agent duly appointed in writing shall furnish to the railway agent the name and the post office address of the applicant and the section, township and range on which the grain was grown, for insertion in the car order book; and each order shall be consecutively numbered in the car order book by the railway agent, who shall fill in with ink all particulars of the application except the applicant's signature, which shall be signed by the applicant or his agent duly appointed in writing.

Agent.

(2) An agent of the applicant shall be a resident in the vicinity of the shipping point, and if the car order is signed by the applicant the appointment shall be deposited with the railway agent.

Who may not act as agents.

(3) No agent, employee, owner or operator of any elevator company, or of any grain company or of any person licensed under this Act, shall either directly or indirectly act as agent within the meaning of this section. (1912, c. 27, s. 197; 1919, c. 40, s. 16.)

How cars shall be awarded.

183. Cars so ordered shall be awarded to applicants according to the order in time in which such orders appear in the order book, without discrimination between country elevator, loading platform or otherwise: Provided always that a car shall not be deemed to have been awarded to an applicant unless it is in a proper condition to receive grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 198.)

Proviso.

181. Old sec. 196. No change.

182. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 197. (1), (2), (3). No change.

183. Old sec. 198. No change.

Applicant to declare his intention and ability to load.

184. (1) Each such applicant or agent, on being informed by the railway agent of the allotment to him of a car, in good order and condition, shall within three hours, declare his intention and ability to load the said car within the time hereinafter prescribed.

If he is unable to do so.

(2) In the event of such applicant or agent being unable so to declare his intention and ability to load the car allotted to the applicant, the railway agent shall thereupon cancel the order by writing in ink across the face thereof, the word "Cancelled" and his signature, and shall fill in thereon the date of cancellation, and shall award the car to the next applicant entitled to it.

Cancellation of car order.

Failure to commence loading within 24 hours, Cancellation.

(3) If the applicant, after declaring his intention and ability as aforesaid, shall not have commenced loading the car within twenty-four hours thereafter, the railway agent shall thereupon cancel the order in the manner as aforesaid.

Procedure imperative.

(4) No cancellation of a car order by the railway agent shall be lawful unless made in the manner in this section provided. (1912, c. 27, s. 199, Am.)

Entries in order book when car ordered.

185. (1) At the time a car is ordered the railway agent shall duly enter in ink in the order book,—

(a) the date and time when the application is made;

(b) where the car is to be placed; and,

(c) the number of the application in consecutive order.

When car furnished.

(2) When the car has been furnished, he shall enter in ink in the order book,—

(a) the date and time when the car was furnished;

(b) the car number; and,

(c) when loaded, the date of such loading and the destination of the car. (1912, c. 27, s. 200.)

Notice of application to be posted.

186. The railway agent shall post up daily in a conspicuous place a written notice signed by him, giving the date and the hour of application and name of each applicant to whom he has on that day awarded cars for the loading of grain, and the car numbers so awarded respectively, and such notice shall be made out in duplicate, one copy of which shall be kept on file by the agent, and the other shall be posted up in a conspicuous place in the waiting room or in the place of business of the person in charge of the car order book. The notices shall be open for examination by all persons for a period of not less than sixty days from the time said cars were awarded. (1912, c. 27, s. 201; 1919, c. 40, s. 17, Am.)

Spotting and placing of cars by company.

187. An applicant may order the cars awarded to him to be spotted or placed by the railway company at any country elevator, or loading platform, or at any siding, or elsewhere subject to the provisions of this Act; and the

184. This section corresponds to section 199 of the Act of 1912. The words "at once" in the third line of subsection 1 of this section are changed to within "3 hours". This change is recommended by the Board of Grain Commissioners. The other changes made in this section are to carry out the recommendation of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, that a period of *48 hours* be allowed for the loading of a car instead of 24 hours as at present except during the months of September, October and November. See report, page 37, title "Demurrage".

185. Old sec. 200. No change.

186. This section corresponds to section 201 of the Act of 1912. The only change consists of inserting the words "and the hour" after the word "date" in the second line of the old section. This change is suggested by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

187. Old sec. 202. No change.

railway company shall so spot or place cars as ordered by applicants. (1912, c. 27, s. 202.)

Notice of destination by applicant to railway agent.

188. Each person to whom a car has been allotted under the foregoing provisions shall, before commencing to load it, notify the railway agent of its proposed destination. (1912, c. 27, s. 203.)

When car is considered furnished.

189. A car shall not be considered to be furnished or supplied until it is placed for loading as directed in the application in the car order book. (1912, c. 27, s. 204.)

Order of distribution in case of failure to fill car.

190. If there is a failure at any shipping point to fill all car orders as aforesaid, the following provisions shall apply to the application for and distribution of cars:—

(a) beginning at the top of the list in the order book and proceeding downwards to the last name entered on the list, each applicant shall receive one car as quickly as cars can be supplied;

(b) when an applicant has loaded or cancelled a car allotted to him he may, if he requires another car, become eligible therefor by placing his name, together with the section, township and range in which he resides, or other sufficient designation of his residence at the bottom of the list; and when the second car has been allotted to him and he has loaded or cancelled it, he may again write his name together with such designation of his requirements at the bottom of the list; and so on, until his requirements have been filled;

(c) no applicant shall have more than one unfilled order on the order book at any one time. (1912, c. 27, s. 205.)

Equitable distribution of cars during car shortage.

191. The Board may, in its discretion, during a car shortage direct the railways to make an equitable distribution of empty grain cars to all stations or sidings in proportion to the amount of grain available for shipment from such stations or sidings. (1912, c. 27, s. 206.)

48 hours for loading. Exception.

192. The period of time which shall be allowed for loading a car secured under the provisions of this Part shall be forty-eight hours, except during the months of September, October and November when it shall be twenty-four hours. (New.)

Awarding of cars.

193. (1) In the awarding of cars under the provisions of sections 183 and 190 hereof, one car shall be awarded in each case to the applicant except in the case of a country elevator which shall receive two cars on each allotment.

188. Old sec. 203. No change.

189. Old sec. 204. No change.

190. Old sec. 205. No change.

191. Old sec. 206. No change.

192. This section is new. See remarks above to section 184.

193. This section is new. It provides that country elevators shall have two cars in rotation instead of one as at present subject to the power of the Board of Grain Commissioners, to cancel or suspend this right to an additional car in any district. This section carries out the recommendation of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission. See report under the heading "street prices" beginning at page 10, and particularly on page 14.

Cancellation of privilege.

(2) The Board may in its discretion cancel or suspend the country elevator's privilege of obtaining two cars upon allotment and restrict the said allotment to one car at any point where, owing to conditions prevailing, it is deemed expedient so to do. (New.)

Special powers of Board to order supply of cars.

194. The Board may, in its discretion, order cars to be supplied contrary to the provisions of this Part,—

(a) to elevators that are in danger of collapse;

(b) to places where grain is damp and thereby liable to become damaged;

(c) for the purpose of distributing seed grain to any point in the Western Division;

(d) in cases where the operator of any country elevator reports in writing under oath that some portion of the grain in such elevator is heated, and that in order to preserve such grain it is necessary to ship such heated grain to the terminal elevator for treatment: Provided, however, that no relief shall be granted in such last mentioned cases as long as the warehouseman has sufficient room in his building for the rehandling of such grain;

(e) whenever after due examination the Board considers it necessary and advisable in order to facilitate the despatch of grain which is insufficiently housed and liable to become damp or injured. (1912, c. 27, s. 207; 1919, c. 6, s. 1.)

Conditions respecting carloads to eastern points.

195. (1) Grain in carloads offered for shipment to points in Canada may be consigned " to be held at Winnipeg for orders " en route to its destination on the direct line of transit on the following conditions:—

(i) The shipper shall pay to the agent of the transportation company at the point of shipment the sum of three dollars per car.

(ii) The shipper shall endorse upon the consignment note and shipping receipt "this car to be held at Winnipeg for orders" with the name and address of some company, firm or person resident in Winnipeg, who will accept advice from the carrier of its arrival in Winnipeg and who will give to the carrier instructions on behalf of the owner for its disposal.

(iii) Twenty-four hours free time after such advice of arrival shall be allowed the advisee in which to dispose of the property.

(iv) If the carrier, within the twenty-four hours free time referred to in paragraph (iii), receives written directions for delivery within its Winnipeg-St. Boniface terminals, such delivery shall be made to team tracks or industrial spurs or sidings within its own terminals upon payment of the current grain rate in effect to Winnipeg or

194. Old sec. 207. No change.

195. This section corresponds to section 208 of the Act of 1912. The only change made is in subsection 2 of the old section where the word Edmonton is inserted after the word Calgary.

St. Boniface at the time of shipment, and surrender of the bill of lading.

(v) The carrier may, in the absence of written instructions from the advisee for the disposal of the grain within the free time mentioned in paragraph (iii), forward the grain to its destination as consigned.

(vi) Grain shipped "to be held at Winnipeg for orders" delivered in Winnipeg or St. Boniface, as provided in paragraph (iv), may be sent forward to any point in Canada within six months of its receipt at Winnipeg or St. Boniface at the balance of the through rate from the initial point to destination, as provided in the carrier's authorized tariff in force on the date of the initial shipment, plus one cent per hundred pounds terminal charges, less the three dollars per car mentioned in paragraph (i).

(vii) The detention of grain at Winnipeg-St. Boniface, under this section, shall not affect the application of the provisions of Part II of this Act with respect to such grain.

(viii) In case of the congestion of traffic caused by the operation of this section, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada may make an order suspending the operations of this section for the period mentioned in such order.

Application of subsection to Calgary, Edmonton and Fort William.

(2) To the extent to which any provisions of subsection (1) of this section are stated therein to apply to Winnipeg or St. Boniface, such provisions shall also, to the like extent, apply to Calgary, Edmonton and Fort William, and in every such case, wherever the words "Winnipeg," "Winnipeg-St. Boniface" or "Winnipeg or St. Boniface" occur, the said subsection shall be read as if the word "Calgary" or the word "Edmonton" or the words "Fort William" (as the case may be) were inserted instead of the word "Winnipeg" or the words "Winnipeg-St. Boniface", or "Winnipeg or St. Boniface."

Commencement of subsection.

(3) Subsection (1) of this section shall, as respects Winnipeg and Fort William, be in force only from the fifteenth day of December in any year to the first day of September in the following year. (1912, c. 27, s. 208, Am.)

Liabilities created by Railway Act preserved. 1919, c. 68.

196. Nothing in this Part shall be construed to relieve any railway company from any liability imposed by *The Railway Act, 1919*, or to deprive any person of any right of action against a railway company conferred by that Act. (1912, c. 27, s. 209.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Application for license to deal in commission.

197. Any person desiring to carry on the business of grain commission merchant in the Western Inspection

196. Old sec. 209. No change.

197. Old sec. 210. No change.

Division shall make application in writing to the Board for a license to sell grain on commission, stating the locality where he intends to carry on such business, and the probable amount of business he will do monthly. (1912, c. 27, s. 210.)

Bond.

198. On receiving such application the Board shall fix the amount of a bond to be given to His Majesty with sufficient surety, for the benefit of persons entrusting such commission merchants with consignments of grain to be sold on commission. (1912, c. 27, s. 211.)

Condition of bond.

199. If such commission merchant receives grain for sale on commission, the said bond shall be conditioned that he faithfully account and report to all persons entrusting him with grain for sale on commission, and pay to such persons the proceeds of the consignments of grain received by him, less the commission earned on account of the making of such sale, and necessary and actual disbursements. (1912, c. 27, s. 212, Am.)

License fee.

200. Upon the execution of such bond to the satisfaction of the Board, and upon payment of the license fee of five dollars, the Board shall issue a license to the applicant to carry on the business of grain commission merchant until the expiration of the current license year: Provided that if the amount of business done exceeds that provided for in the bond, the Board may at any time require such additional bond as it deems necessary. (1912, c. 27, s. 213; 1913, c. 21, s. 12.)

Additional bond.

Statements exclusively for Board.

201. All statements made under the provisions of this Part shall be for the exclusive information of the Board, and no other person shall be permitted to see or examine the said statements unless they are required for use in court, and in such case the Board shall produce all statements and documents referring to the case. (1912, c. 27, s. 214.)

License to be a condition precedent.

202. (1) No person shall engage in the business of selling grain on commission, or receive or solicit consignments of grain for sale on commission, in the Western Inspection Division, without first obtaining such annual license from the Board.

Buying of grain consigned for sale on commission not allowed.

(2) No person, firm or corporation, licensed as a grain commission merchant, shall directly or indirectly buy for their own account any grain consigned to them for sale on commission. (1912, c. 27, s. 215; 1919, c. 40, s. 18.)

Report and statement of sale by commission merchant. Form.

203. (1) Whenever any grain commission merchant sells all or a portion of any grain consigned to him to be sold on commission, he shall within twenty-four hours of such

198. Old sec. 211. No change.

199. This section corresponds to section 212 of the Act of 1912. The change made is to strike out subsection 2 of the old section. This change is made on the recommendation of the Board of Grain Commissioners, who state that the old section is meaningless.

200. Old sec. 213. No change.

201. Old sec. 214. No change.

202. Old sec. 215. No change.

203. Old sec. 216. No change.

sale report such sale to the consignor, and shall render to the consignor a true statement of such sale showing,—

(*a*) what portion of the consignment has been sold;

(*b*) the price received therefor;

(*c*) the date when sale was made;

(*d*) the name or names of the purchaser;

(*e*) the grade;

(*f*) the amount of advance;

(*g*) the terms and delivery of sale.

Report to be in Form E.

(2) The said report and statement shall be in the Form E in the schedule to this Part, and shall be signed by the grain commission merchant or by his duly appointed agent, and there shall be attached thereto vouchers for all charges and expenses paid or incurred. (1912, c. 27, s. 216.)

Maximum rate fixed by Board.

204. The Board may ,with the approval of the Governor in Council fix by regulation the maximum rate that may be charged by commission merchants for sales made by them. (New.)

Complaint in writing by consignor to Board.

205. (1) Whenever any consignor who has consigned grain to any commission merchant, after having made demand therefor, as aforesaid, receives no remittance, or report of the sale, or if in any case after report is made the consignor is dissatisfied with the report of sale thereof, he may make a complaint in writing, verified by affidavit or statutory declaration, to the Board, who shall thereupon investigate the sale complained of.

Powers of Board.

(2) The Board may compel the commission merchant to produce his books and records and other memoranda of such sale and give all information in his possession regarding the report of sale so complained of, including the names of persons to whom the grain is sold or disposed of.

Board's report of investigation.

(3) Immediately after the investigation the Board shall render to the complainant a written report of the investigation, which shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matter therein contained. (1912, c. 27, s. 217.)

TRACK BUYERS.

License and bonds of track buyers.

206. (1) No person shall carry on the business of a track buyer without first having obtained a license so to do from the Board and entered into a bond, with sufficient sureties, for such amount and in such form as is approved by the Board.

Fee.

(2) The annual fee for such license shall be five dollars.

Cash purchases of grain not subject to section.

(3) This section shall not apply to any person who, at or before the time of the receipt of the grain, pays to the vendor the full purchase price thereof. (1912, c. 27, s. 218; 1913, c. 21, s. 13, Am.)

204. This section is new. It provides for the fixing of a maximum rate of commission on sales of grain to be fixed by the Board of Grain Commissioners, according to the regulations of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, see report, page 142, beginning with the second paragraph.

205. Old sec. 217. No change.

206. This section corresponds to section 218 of the Act of 1912. The first two lines of the old section are struck out on the recommendation of the Board of Grain Commissioners, as they are found to be unnecessary.

Payment of the purchase money.

207. (1) Every person licensed as a track buyer shall on demand within twenty four hours after the receipt of the expense bill and certificates of weight and grade account to and pay over to the vendor the full balance of the purchase money then unpaid and shall, upon demand, by, or on behalf of the vendor, furnish duplicate certificates of weight and grade, with car number and date and place of shipment.

Duties of track buyer.

(2) Every person licensed as a track buyer shall keep true and correct account in writing in proper books of all grain bought by him in such carload lots, and shall deliver to the vendor of each such carload lot of grain a grain purchase note, retaining himself a duplicate thereof; which note shall bear on its face the license season, the license number of such track buyer's license, the date and place of purchase, the name and address of such track buyer, the name and address of the vendor, the initial letter and number of the car purchased, the approximate number of bushels and kind of grain contained therein, and the purchase price per bushel in store at Fort William, Port Arthur or other destination; such grain purchase note shall also express upon its face an acknowledgement of the receipt of the bill of lading issued by the railway company for such carload shipment, the amount of cash paid to the vendor in advance as part payment on account of such car lot purchase, also that the full value of the purchase money shall be paid to the vendor immediately the purchaser shall have received the grade and weight certificates and the railway expense bill. Every such grain purchase note shall be signed by the track buyer or his duly appointed agent, and the vendor shall endorse his acceptance of the terms of the sale thereon as well as his receipt for payment of the money advanced him on account of such carload lot sale.

Proceeds to settle each transaction.

(3) The proceeds or balances of all such carload lots shall only be applied in settlement of each specific transaction. (1912, c. 27, s. 219; 1919, c. 40, s. 20, Am.)

PRIMARY GRAIN DEALER.

License and bond for Primary Grain Dealers.

208. (1) No person, firm or corporation shall carry on the business of Primary Grain Dealer without first having obtained a license so to do from the Board and entered into a bond, with sufficient sureties, for such amount and in such form as is approved by the Board.

Fee.

(2) The annual fee for such license shall be five dollars.

Form of contracts.

(3) It shall be the duty of every Primary Grain Dealer to make all contracts in writing in duplicate in the form G of the Schedule to this Act (said duplicates to be signed by both parties thereto, and one of said duplicates to be delivered to the producer), and to properly account for

207. (1) Old sec. 219 (1). No change.

207. (2) Old sec. 219 (2). Slight re-arrangement of wording in first line, not material.

207. (3) No change.

208. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 219A. No change.

and settle in full for contracts entered into. (1919, c. 40, s. 20.)

Application of Part to licenses.

209. All provisions of this Part relating to commission merchants shall, so far as applicable, apply to licenses issued to track buyers and Primary Grain Dealers. (1912, c. 27, s. 220; 1919, c. 40, s. 21.)

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Pooling of country elevators prohibited.

210. (1) No person or corporation, or their agent, operating a country elevator, shall enter in to any contract, agreement, understanding or combination with any other such person, corporation, or their agent, for the pooling or divisions of earnings or receipts of such country elevators, or divide with any other such person or corporation, or their agent, the gross or net earnings or receipts of such country elevators or any portion thereof.

Penalty.

(2) The contravention of any provision of this section shall be an offence against this Part punishable, on summary conviction, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars, for each offence. (1912, c. 27, s. 221.)

Uniform charges.

211. The rate that may be charged for the cleaning or storing of grain in any country elevator shall be the same in all the elevators operated by any one person or company:

Proviso.

Provided, however, that if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Board that a lower rate than that charged for cleaning or storing grain in the elevators of any person or company is necessary at any point in order to meet competition, the Board may give written permission to charge such lower rates at that point as are in its opinion necessary to meet such competition, and at the same time authorize the ordinary rates at all other elevators belonging to such person or company. (1912, c. 27, s. 222.)

Daily statement for nearest station agent.

212. Every operator of a country elevator shall, at the close of every day that such an elevator is open for business, furnish to the nearest station agent of the railway, upon the line of which such elevator is situate, a statement of the total quantity of grain that day taken into such elevator, and of the total quantity of grain in store in such elevator at the end of the day. (1912, c. 27, s. 224.)

How moneys shall be dealt with.

213. All moneys collected under the provisions of this Part shall be paid to the Board for deposit to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada as provided in section 53 of this Act. (1912, c. 27, s. 226.)

209. Old sec. 220. No change.

210. Old sec. 221. No change.

211. Old sec. 222. No change.

Old sec. 223. Struck out as provided in for new sec. 192.

212. Old sec. 224. No change.

Old sec. 225. Struck out, as already provided for in new Act. Section 151 and following sections under general title "Country Elevators" cover all country elevators irrespective of the date when they were doing business.

213. Old sec. 226. No change.

Grain not required to be received if no room or elevator closed.

214. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require the receipt of any kind of grain into any elevator in which there is not sufficient room to accommodate or store it properly, or in cases where the elevator is necessarily closed. (1912, c. 27, s. 227.)

Delivery of grain deemed a bailment, not a sale.

215. The delivery of grain to any warehouseman of a country, terminal, public or other elevator for storage, although it be mingled with other grain, and the shipping or removing of grain from its original place of storage in any of the elevators aforesaid, shall be deemed a bailment and not a sale. (1919, c. 40, s. 22.)

Officers to examine condition of grain cars.

216. (1) Every officer, before opening the doors of any car containing grain upon its arrival at any place designated by law as an inspection point for the purpose of inspecting or weighing such grain shall,—

(a) ascertain the condition of such car and determine whether any leakages have occurred while the car was in transit; and,

(b) make a record of any leakages found, stating the facts connected therewith.

Report.

(2) Such officer shall forthwith report the defective condition of such car to the proper railway official, and to the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 228, Am.)

Identity of grain.

217. (1) For the purpose of preserving the identity of grain in transit from Winnipeg to points of consumption in eastern Canada or to points of export shipment on the seaboard, the Board may grant to any shipper permission to lease for such term as is approved by him special bins in such terminal elevators as are necessarily used in the transportation of grain eastward from Winnipeg for the special binning of grain in transit. The bin capacity which may be so leased in any terminal elevator shall be as the Board shall approve, but shall not be less than sixteen thousand bushels in any such elevator. The term of the several leases shall be as approved by the Board.

Special bins.

Lease of.

(2) The shipper receiving such permission may, subject to its terms, enter into an agreement for the lease of special bins in terminal elevators necessary to the transportation of grain from Winnipeg to the point of destination.

Rates for.

(3) The rates to be paid for the lease of such special bins shall be such as are agreed upon: Provided that on payment of the regular rate for the full capacity leased for the full term of the lease the shipper acting under the permission of the Board as in this section provided, shall be given a lease of the bin capacity to which he thereby becomes entitled.

Means authorized by Board for preservation of identity of grain.

(4) Upon the shipper, who has secured such permission, producing to the Board satisfactory evidence that he holds leases of such special bins in the several terminal elevators

214. Old sec. 227. No change.

215. Old 227A. No change.

216. This section corresponds to section 228 of the Act of 1912. The changes made are merely verbal and are recommended by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

217, and subsections. Old sec. 229 and subsections. No change.

necessary to the transportation of grain from Winnipeg to the point of destination as will enable him to preserve the identity of the grain during its transportation from Winnipeg to the point of destination in lots of not less than sixteen thousand bushels each, and that such leases are in accordance with the permission already granted, the Board may authorize such shipper to take such means as are necessary or possible within the provisions of this Act to preserve the identity of grain which he desires to ship through the elevators in which he holds leases of special bins.

Instructions and regulations by Board.

(5) The Board shall issue such instructions and regulations within the provisions of this Act as are practicable and necessary for the preservation of the identity of grain which is being shipped by the shipper to whom permission has been given as provided in this section, using the bins specially leased in the several elevators as above provided for the storage and transhipment of such grain: Provided always that nothing in this section or in such instructions or regulations shall be construed to authorize the placing of grain of different grades in the same special bin in any terminal elevator.

Infraction.

(6) An infraction of any of the instructions or regulations issued by the Board under this section shall be deemed to be an infraction of the provisions of this Act.

Application of Part.

(7) The provisions of Part II of this Act shall apply to grain specially binned in transit under the provisions of this section.

Commencement of section.

(8) The provisions of this section shall have effect only from the fifteenth day of December in any year to the first day of September in the following year. (1912, c. 27, s. 229.)

Rules and regulations posted up.

218. The rules and regulations made under the authority of this Act shall be posted up by the Board in a conspicuous place in every licensed elevator. (1912, c. 27, s. 230.)

Certain regulations to be posted up by owner of elevator, etc.

219. Such of the said rules and regulations as refer to dealings between producers, buyers, shippers and elevators, together with such portions of this Act as the Board deems proper, shall be printed in reasonably large type by the Board and posted in a conspicuous place in every licensed elevator by the owner thereof. (1912, c. 27, s. 231.)

Kind of sieve to be used.

220. (1) When testing sieves are used for the purpose of dockage, the wire cloth used in their construction shall have ten meshes to the inch each way and be of number twenty-eight standard gauge hard tinned steel wire, and every such sieve shall be verified by the Board.

Damaged sieves.

(2) No damaged or defective sieves shall be used. (1912, c. 27, s. 232.)

218. Old sec. 230. No change.

219. Old sec. 231. No change.

220. Old sec. 232. No change.

Defective scales to be reported.

221. (1) Any person in charge of scales at any elevator under this Act who finds that such scales are defective shall report the fact to the inspector of weights and measures, and to the owner of such elevator.

Inspection of scales.

(2) No new elevator shall be operated until the scales are inspected and approved by the proper weights and measures officials.

Plans to be submitted for approval.

(3) In the case of all terminal elevators erected or remodelled after the coming into force of this Act, the person proposing to erect or remodel such elevator shall first submit the plans and specifications thereof to the Board for the approval of the Chief Inspector and Chief Weighmaster. (1912, c. 27, s. 233, Am.)

As to weight of cleaned grain.

222. Where in any elevator grain is cleaned before being weighed the provisions of this Act requiring statement of gross weights shall not apply to such grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 234.)

Board may refuse to renew license.

223. The Board may, within one year from the time of any license being revoked, refuse to renew the license or to grant a new one to the person whose license has been revoked. (1912, c. 27, s. 235.)

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Penalty on unlicensed warehouseman.

224. Except as to the delivery of grain previously stored in a terminal elevator, every person who transacts the business of a terminal warehouseman, without first procuring a license as herein provided, or who continues to transact such business after such license has been revoked, shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars for each and every day he so transacts or continues to transact such business. (1912, c. 27, s. 236, Am.)

Interfering with weighmasters.

225. Every person who, by himself or by his agent or employee, refuses or prevents a weighmaster or any of his assistants from having access to his scales, in the regular performance of his or their duties in supervising the weighing of grain in accordance with this Act, shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence. (1912, c. 27, s. 237).

Penalty.

Operating country elevator without license.

226. Every person who,—

(a) operates a country elevator without first procuring a license as herein provided; or,

(b) after his license in that behalf has been revoked continues to transact any business connected with the

221. This section corresponds to section 233 of the Act of 1912. The change made consists of adding subsection three, which is new and is recommended by the Board of Grain Commissioners. The object of having this authority conferred on the Board is to give the chief inspector and chief weighmaster an opportunity of examining the same for the purpose of satisfying themselves that, the facilities for inspecting and the facilities for weighing are satisfactory. This has been the practice for sometime.

222. Old sec. 234. No change.

223. Old sec. 235. No change.

224. This section corresponds to section 236 of the Act of 1912. The change made provides that the penalty in question may be enforced "on summary conviction" instead of "upon indictment", as at present.

225. Old sec. 237. No change.

226. This section corresponds to section 238 of the Act of 1912. Same remarks as are made above regarding clause 224.

operation of a country elevator, other than the delivery of grain previously to such revocation stored therein; shall, on summary conviction be liable to a penalty of not less than ten dollars and not more than fifty dollars for each and every day he so operates such elevator or continues to transact such business. (1912, c. 27, s. 238, Am.)

Penalty.

Using any form other than those in schedule.

227. Every person who uses any form other than those in the schedule to this Part or authorized by the Board with the approval of the Governor in Council shall in case any of such forms is applicable, be guilty of an offence under this Act, and shall be liable to a fine or forfeiture of license. (1912, c. 27, s. 239.)

Falsification or misstatement of weight.

228. Every person who falsifies or misstates the weight of grain as weighed, or who uses concealed or other weights or does any other act in such a way as to falsify or change the apparent weights of grain being weighed, shall be guilty of an offence punishable with fine or forfeiture of license, or both. (1912, c. 27, s. 240, Am.)

Manipulation of grain with intention to deceive.

229. Every person offering for sale or storage grain the different qualities of which have been wilfully manipulated with intent to deceive the person to whom it is so offered for sale, or the person receiving it for warehousing, as to the true quality of such grain, shall be guilty of an offence. (1912, c. 27, s. 241.)

Penalty for certain offences as respects terminal elevators.

230. (1) Every person is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not less than five thousand dollars and costs and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars and costs and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, who,—

Mixing grades.

(a) mixes different grades of grain while such grain is stored in any terminal elevator;

Untrue statements.

(b) makes any untrue statement (with respect to anything required by this Act) as to the receipts or shipments into or out of any terminal elevator or as to the quantity, kind, or grade of grain in store in a terminal elevator.

Personal liability of officers, etc., of corporations.

(2) If any corporation is convicted of an offence under this section, every officer of such corporation and every person interested in or employed by the said corporation who had any part or share in the commission of such offence, shall also be personally liable to the said penalties.

Suspension of license.

(3) Any terminal elevator in respect of which or in which any offence mentioned in this section has been committed shall not be licensed or operated for a period not exceeding one year in the discretion of the Board after the conviction of the person committing the offence. (1912, c. 27, s. 242, Am.)

227. Old sec. 239. No change.

228. This section corresponds to section 240 of the Act of 1912. The change made consists of striking out the word "wilfully" in the first line of the old section.

229. This section corresponds to section 241 of the Act of 1912. No change.

230. Old sec. 242. Subsec. (a) is struck out as this would prevent companies or persons operating country and terminal elevators from doing business.

Person violating this Act.

231. Every person guilty of an infraction of, or failing to comply with the requirements of this Act, for which a penalty is not in this Act elsewhere provided, or of any rule or regulation made pursuant to this Act, shall, upon summary conviction, in addition to any other punishment prescribed by law, be liable to a penalty of not less than ten dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year. (1912, c. 27, s. 243.)

Penalty.

Corporation violating this Act.

232. (1) Every corporation guilty of an infraction of, or failing to comply with the provisions of, this Act, for which a penalty is not in this Act elsewhere provided, or of any rule or regulation made pursuant to this Act, shall, upon summary conviction, in addition to any other punishment prescribed by law, be liable to a penalty of not less than ten dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

Additional penalty.

Personal liability of officers of corporations.

(2) If any corporation is convicted of an offence under this section, every officer of such corporation who knowingly had any part or share in the commission of such offence, shall also be personally liable to the said penalties, and in default of payment to imprisonment for not less than one month or more than one year. (1912, c. 27, s. 244; 1919, c. 40, s. 23.)

Offenses in connection with applications for cars.

233. (1) Every one who,—

(a) transfers or sells his right to any car allotted to him for shipping grain, or to be allotted to him for shipping grain; or,

(b) purchases, takes over or accepts any assignment or transfer of the right of any applicant entitled to a car for shipping grain; or,

(c) loads any such car which has not been allotted to him by the station agent, or out of his turn loads such car; or,

(d) not being the agent, duly authorized in writing, of an applicant for a car for shipping grain, obtains the placing of a name on the car order book as the name of an applicant for a car for shipping grain;

Penalty.

is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars for the first offence, a penalty of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars or two months in jail for a second offence, and to a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars or three months in jail for a third offence.

Disposal of penalty.

(2) One half of any penalty imposed under this section, with full costs, shall be paid to the person who informed and prosecuted for the same. (1912, c. 27, s. 245; 1919, c. 40, s. 24.)

231. Old sec. 243. No change.

232. Old sec. 244. No change.

233. Old sec. 245. No change.

PART IV.

EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Fees for expenses of administration.

234. The expenses of the administration of this Act shall be paid by the imposition of such fees as are necessary for that purpose, and the Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may fix such fees and determine how and by whom they shall be paid. (1912, c. 27, s. 246.)

REPEAL.

Repeal.

235. Except as regards the matters dealt with by section 97 of this Act, *The Canada Grain Act*, chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1912, and all amendments thereto are hereby repealed, and as regards the said matters the said enactments shall be repealed on the day of 1925. (New.)

DECLARATORY.

Grain elevators and warehouses declared to be for general advantage of Canada.

236. All grain elevators and warehouses, of whatever variety or kind, mentioned in this Act, including public elevators, private elevators, eastern elevators, terminal elevators, mill elevators and country elevators, whether heretofore constructed or hereafter to be constructed are and each of them is hereby declared to be works or a work for the general advantage of Canada; and for greater certainty but not to so restrict the generality of the foregoing terms of this section it is hereby declared that each and every one of the grain elevators mentioned or described in the schedule to this Act is a work for the general advantage of Canada.

Provisions to be construed as separate and independent enactments.

237. If it be found that Parliament has exceeded its powers in the enactment of one or more of the provisions of this Act, none of the other or remaining provisions of the Act shall therefore be held to be inoperative or *ultra vires*, but the latter provisions shall stand as if they had been originally enacted as separate and independent enactments and as the only provisions of the Act; the intention of Parliament being to give independent effect to the extent of its powers to every enactment and provision in this Act contained.

COMMENCEMENT OF ACT.

Commencement of Act.

238. This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the Canada Gazette. (New.)

234. Old sec. 246. No change.

235. This section provides that the new definition of certain grades set out in section 97 shall become effective on a date to be set.

SCHEDULE.

A.

CASH TICKET.

(Sec. 149.)

Scale Record.

Gross Weight.....lbs.
Wagon Weight.....lbs.
Grain unloaded.....lbs.
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs.
Weight less shrinkage.....lbs.

No.....

.....Station.

(*Date.*)

Purchased from.....bushels *(net)*
Weighing.....pounds *(give weight in words)*
.....*(grade)*.....*(kind of grain)*
Price per bushel..*(in words)*..Total cash payable $.....
Weight less shrinkage.....bushels.....pounds.
Dockage.....bushels.....pounds.
Net Weight.....bushels.....pounds.
less storage and handling charges due prior to purchase.

By.....

Agent.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A. Certain verbal changes made.

A 1

CASH TICKET.

SUBJECT TO INSPECTOR'S GRADE AND DOCKAGE.

(Sec. 166.)

Scale Record.

Gross Weight.....lbs.
Wagon Weight.....lbs.
Grain unloaded.....lbs.
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs.
Weight less shrinkage.....lbs.

No.....

.....Station.

(Date.)

Purchased from.....bushels *(net)*
Weighing.....pounds *(give weight in words)*
.....*(grade)*.....*(kind of grain)*
subject to inspector's grade and dockage.
Price per bushel.....*(in words)*.....Total cash payable
$.....
Weight less shrinkage.....bushels.....pounds.
Dockage.....bushels.....pounds.
Net Weight.....bushels.....pounds.
less storage and handling charges due prior to purchase.

By.....

Agent.

FORM A-1. This form is new and is recommended for use in the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission. See remarks to clause 163.

B.

GRADED STORAGE RECEIPT.

(Sec. 149.)

Scale Record.

Gross Weight.....lbs.
Wagon Weight.....lbs.
Grain unloaded.....lbs.
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs.
Weight less shrinkage.....lbs.

No.....

.....Elevator (or warehouse).

(Date.)

Received into store from.....bushels weighing.....pounds.....*(grade)*.....*(kind of grain)*.....(weight and grade guranteed by this warehouse) to be stored and insured against loss by fire under the following conditions:—

The charge for receiving, cleaning, insuring against loss by fire, handling, storing fifteen days and shipping grain is.....cents per bushel. *(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed.....cents per bushel.)*

Each succeeding thirty days or part thereof is..... of a cent per bushel including insurance against loss by fire. *(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed..... of a cent per bushel.)*

Upon the return of this receipt and tender or payment of above named charges accruing up to the time of the return of this receipt, the above quantity, grade and kind of grain will be delivered, within the time prescribed by law, to the person above named or his order, either from this elevator or warehouse or, if he desires, in quantities of not less than carload lots at any terminal elevator in the Western Inspection Division, as soon as the transportation company delivers the grain at the said terminal, and certificates of grade and weight are returned, subject to freight, weighing and inspection charges at such terminal point, the grade and weight of such grain to be delivered to be such as will conform to the grade and to the weight first above mentioned, on Government inspection and weighing thereof at such terminal point.

Weight gross.....bushels.....pounds.
Dockage.....bushels.....pounds.
Weight net.....bushels.....pounds.
(net weight in words)

By.....

Agent.

FORM B. The changes made in this form are to conform to the changes made by clause 151.

B 1.

GRADED STORAGE RECEIPT.

SUBJECT TO INSPECTOR'S GRADE AND DOCKAGE.

(Sec. 166.)

Scale Record.

Gross Weight.....lbs.
Wagon Weight.....lbs.
Grain unloaded.....lbs.
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs.
Weight less shrinkage.....lbs.

No.....

.....Elevator (or warehouse).

(Date.)

Received into store from....., ...bushels weighing.....pounds.....*(grade)*..... *(kind of grain)* subject to inspector's grade and dockage .....(weight and grade guaranteed by this warehouse) to be stored and insured against loss by fire under the following conditions:

The charge for receiving, cleaning, insuring against loss by fire, handling, storing fifteen days and shipping grain is ..... cents per bushel. *(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed ..... cents per bushel.)*

Each succeeding thirty days or part thereof is..... of a cent per bushel, including insurance against loss by fire. *(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed ..... of a cent per bushel.)*

Upon the return of this receipt and tender or payment of above named charges accruing up to the time of the return of this receipt, the above quantity, grade and kind of grain will be delivered, within the time prescribed by law, to the person above named or his order, either from this elevator or warehouse or, if he desires, in quantities of not less than carload lots at any terminal elevator in the Western Inspection Division, as soon as the transportation company delivers the grain at the said terminal, and certificates of grade and weight are returned, subject to freight, weighing and inspection charges at such terminal point, the grade and weight of such grain to be delivered to be such as will conform to the grade and to the weight

FORM B-1. Same remarks as to form A-1.

first mentioned, on Government inspection and weighing thereof at such terminal point.

Weight gross.....bushels .....pounds.
Dockage.....bushels .....pounds.
Weight net.....bushels .....pounds.
(net weight in words.)

By.....
Agent.

C.

STORAGE RECEIPT FOR SPECIAL BINNED GRAIN.

(Sec. 149.)

Scale Record.

Gross weight.....lbs.
Wagon weight.....lbs.
Grain unloaded.....lbs.
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs.
Net weight.....lbs.

No.....

.....Elevator (or warehouse).

(Date.)

Received into store from.....bushels weighing .....pounds.....*(kind of grain)*..... Bin No..... (weight and identity of grain guaranteed by this warehouse) to be stored and insured against loss by fire under the following conditions:

The charge for receiving, cleaning, insuring against loss by fire, handling, storing 15 days and shipping grain is ..... cents per bushel. *(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed ..... cents per bushel.)*

Each succeeding 30 days or part thereof is ..... of a cent per bushel, including insurance against loss by fire. *(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed ..... of a cent per bushel.)*

Upon return of this receipt and tender or payment of above named charge, accruing up to the time of the return

FORM C. Same remarks as to form B.

of this receipt the identical grain so received into store will be delivered within the time prescribed by law to the person above named or his order, either from this elevator or warehouse or, if he so desires, in quantities of not less than carload lots at any terminal elevator in the Western Inspection Division, as soon as the transportation company delivers the grain at said terminal, and certificates of grade and weight are returned, subject to freight, weighing and inspection charges at such terminal point. It is guaranteed that the weight of such grain to be delivered will conform to the weight first above mentioned, on Government weighing thereof at terminal point.

Weight gross.....bushels .....pounds.
Dockage net.....bushels .....pounds.
Weight net.....bushels.....pounds.
(net weight in words.)

By.....
Agent.

D

CAR ORDER BOOK

(Sec. 180)

.....Railway Company	.....Railway Company
ORIGINAL CAR ORDER	RECEIPT CAR ORDER
Date.....	Date.....
Time.....	Time.....
Order No.....	Order No.....
.....Station	.....Station
To be placed at.....	To be placed at.....
Capacity of car.....	Capacity of car.....
Destination.....	Destination.....
Date when supplied.....	Date when supplied.....
Date when cancelled.....	Date when cancelled.....
Date when loaded.....	Date when loaded.....
No. car supplied.....	No. car supplied.....
I hereby declare by myself or agent appointed in writing that at time of making this order I am the actual owner of a car lot of grain for shipment.	I hereby acknowledge receipt of this order.
(Applicant's signature).....	
(Applicant's residence).....	
(Agent's signature).....	
(Agent's residence).....	
	.....
	(Station Agent's signature.)

E

REPORT OF SALE BY COMMISSION MERCHANT

(Sec. 203)

No.....

License year 191..-191....

License No.....

.....

LICENSED GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

To..... .....191....
(*Name of Consignor.*) (*Date.*)

.....
(*Address of Consignor.*)

We advise the following sale made for your account today.

Sold to	Quantity	Grade	Price	Amount of Advance	Terms	Delivery

Yours truly,

.....

F

TRACK BUYER'S PURCHASE NOTE

(Sec. 207)

License Year 191..–191...

License No.....

.....Station.....191..

.....

.....

.....

.....

I have this day bought from:.....initial letter..... car No.....containing.....bushels.....(more or less) at.....cents per bushel basis.....in store ....., weight and grade guaranteed by seller.

Receipt of bill of lading for same property endorsed by the consignee is hereby acknowledged.

I have made an advance to Mr.....
I have issued an order to paying agent to advance Mr.....$.....on this car, the balance to be paid by.....

.....immediately upon receipt of weight and grade certificates and railway expense bill.

The spread between grades is to be governed by that existing on day of inspection, and this rule shall also apply to commercial grades.

REMARKS.....

.....

.....Buyer

Accepted, also received payment of advance, $.....

.....

(Seller)

FORM F. This form corresponds to old form G. The words "Fort William or Port Arthur" in the old form are struck out, making it possible for the track buyer and the farmer, to agree on a different basis of price than that "in store Fort William or Port Arthur", which is now compulsory.

G

(Sec. 208)

Purchase Note Form for Primary Grain Dealer.

License Season 191..–191...

License No.....

Purchase Note made out by Licensed Primary Grain Dealer.

..... Station.....191..

I (We) have this day purchased from.....

.....of.....

(Name) *(Address)*

.....bushels of.....

(Kind of grain)

.....cents per bushel basis.....

in store..... Delivery to be made in car (s) on track at.....on or

(Station)

before.....191.. To be billed by seller to.....

(Destination)

I (We) agree to make an advance of $.....on receipt of bill(s) of lading. Balance to be paid on receipt of weight and grade certificates and railroad expense bill. The spread between grades to be governed by that existing on the date of inspection, if grain then saleable, otherwise on first date thereafter that sale can be made.

Government weight and grade to govern.

Remarks.....

.....

.....

Per.....

(Buyer)

Accepted by.....

(Seller)

FORM G. This corresponds to old form H. Same remarks as made above to form F.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 113.

An Act respecting Grain.

Reprinted as amended and reported by the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization.

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1925

4090

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

1912, c. 27;
1913, c. 21;
1914, c. 33;
1915, c. 10;
1916, c. 6;
1919, c. 40;
1919 (2) c. 6;
1920, c. 37.

BILL 113.

An Act respecting Grain.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Canada Grain Act.*

INTERPRETATION.

Definitions.

"Minister."

"Department."

"Board."

"Secretary."

"Regulations."

"Officer."

"Chief inspector."

"Assistant chief inspector."

"Inspector."

"Chief deputy inspector."

"Deputy inspector."

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Minister" means the Minister of Trade and Commerce;

(b) "Department" means the Department of Trade and Commerce;

(c) "Board" means the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada;

(d) "secretary" means the secretary of the Board;

(e) "regulations" means regulations made by the Board under the authority of this Act;

(f) "officer" includes chief inspector, assistant chief inspector, inspector, chief deputy inspector, deputy inspector, chief weighmaster, assistant chief weighmaster, weighmaster, assistant weighmaster, and the holder of any office created under the provisions of this Act;

(g) "chief inspector" means the chief inspector of grain appointed or continued in office under this Act;

(h) "assistant chief inspector" means an assistant chief inspector of grain appointed or continued in office under this Act;

(i) "inspector" means an inspector of grain appointed or continued in office under this Act;

(j) "chief deputy inspector" means a chief deputy inspector of grain appointed or continued in office under this Act;

(k) "deputy inspector" means a deputy inspector of grain appointed or continued in office under this Act;

Explanatory Notes.

This Bill regulates the grain trade of Canada. It is made up of: (1) The Canada Grain Act of 1912, and the amendments to that Act made from time to time; (2) the changes in the law recommended in the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, and (3) certain other provisions for the better functioning of the law, suggested in some instances by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

The clauses in this Bill which are without annotation are reproduced without change from the Canada Grain Act of 1912, as amended, or in some cases with merely verbal changes.

Several provisions of the Canada Grain Act of 1912, disappear entirely and the reasons in each case are as follows:—

Section 28. This section is unnecessary since the enactment of the Civil Service Act.

Sections 40 to 46. These sections provided for a Board of Examiners. They are now unnecessary on account of the Civil Service Act.

Section 64. This section was originally enacted for a temporary purpose and is no longer of use.

Section 99. This section related to the systematic reduction of quality in grain in certain elevators. At one time it affected hospital elevators. Of late years it has been used for the regulation of private elevators. It is no longer of any practical use. Hospital elevators no longer exist and private elevators will now be regulated by the provisions of clause 140 of the Bill.

Section 123. This section prohibited the buying and selling of grain by the owner of a public terminal elevator. Its effect was to prevent the same company from operating a terminal elevator and a line of country elevators. Subsection 2 of this section contains many involved exceptions to the rule laid down in subsection one. In the opinion of the Board of Grain Commissioners, this section is no longer of any value and should disappear.

Section 124. This section dealt with hospital elevators which no longer exist.

Section 169. The general rule of the law is that all grain in a country elevator must be insured against fire. This section created an exception to this rule in certain cases. In the opinion of the Board of Grain Commissioners, there is no justification for this exception and as it may be a source of loss it should be removed.

Sections 182 to 187 Incl. and Section 223. These sections relate to flat warehouses. They are all being deleted as flat warehouses no longer exist.

Section 224. This section provides for the rendering of a daily statement by each country elevator operator to the nearest railway station agent, showing the total quantity of grain taken into the elevators each day. This section is considered to be no longer of any value.

Form D in the Schedule to the Act is the form of flat warehouse receipt. It is being deleted on account of the non-existence of flat warehouses.

2. This is the interpretation section.

(1) It includes the definition of a number of officials not provided for in the Act of 1912, but created since under the provisions of that Act.

(2) "chief inspectors" is changed to "the chief inspector," the intention being to conform to the existing state of affairs whereby there is one chief inspector for Canada, instead of one for each division.

(3) It strikes out the clause defining the Board of Appeal, enacted by Chap. 40 of 1919, but never brought into force, and also the clause describing hospital elevators, there being no hospital elevators in existence now and the necessity for them having disappeared.

(4) It defines "private elevators".

"Inspecting officer."
(l) "inspecting officer" means the inspector or deputy inspector by whom an inspection is made;

"Appeal inspector."
(m) "appeal inspector" means an inspector of grain designated under the provisions of this Act, to hear appeals in the first instance from the grading of grain by an inspecting officer;

"Division."
(n) "division" means an inspection division established under this Act;

"District."
(o) "district" means an inspection district or sub-division established under this Act;

"Grain."
(p) "grain" means and includes all kinds and varieties of grain, the inspection of which is provided for by this Act;

"Western grain."
(q) "western grain" means grain grown in the Western inspection division;

"Operator." "Lessee."
(r) "operator" or "lessee" includes any buyer of grain having allotted to him any storage or working space, or bin in any elevator or warehouse;

"Applicant."
(s) "applicant" referring to an applicant for cars, means any person who owns grain for shipment in car lots, or who is an operator of any elevator;

"Agent." "Railway agent."
(t) "agent" or "railway agent" includes any railway station agent;

"Track-buyer."
(u) "track-buyer" means any person, firm or company who buys grain in car lots on track;

"Commission merchant."
(v) "commission merchant" means any person who sells grain on commission;

"Primary Grain Dealer."
(w) "Primary Grain Dealer" means any person, firm or corporation which carries on the business of purchasing, handling, storing or selling grain for commerce in any manner not otherwise defined by this section or provided for in this Act.

"Person."
(x) "person" means any person, firm or corporation;

"Country elevator."
(y) "country elevator" means such as are described in section one hundred and forty-three of this Act;

"Public elevator."
(z) "public elevator" includes every elevator or warehouse which receives grain for storage from the western inspection division, after such grain has been inspected under this Act;

"Eastern elevator."
(aa) "eastern elevator" includes every elevator or warehouse at any point in the eastern inspection division used only for the storage of grain grown in that division, after inspection of such grain under this Act, or, if such grain, after being stored in such elevator, is subject to inspection under this Act on delivery out of such elevator;

"Terminal elevator."
(bb) "terminal elevator" includes every public or private elevator which receives or ships grain, and is located at any point declared by the Governor in Council to be a terminal;

"Private elevator."

(cc) "private elevator" means every elevator licensed under section 141 of this Act;

"Mill elevator."

(dd) "mill elevator" includes every elevator or warehouse used or operated as part of any plant engaged in the manufacture of grain products in the western inspection division. (1912, c. 27, s. 2; 1919, c. 40, s. 1 Am.)

(ee) "Grain Pool" or "Pool" means any group, association or organization of producers of grain, whether incorporated or not, who have agreed to co-operate in marketing the grain produced by them sharing the proceeds thereof on terms mutually agreed upon and includes the organizations of wheat producers heretofore incorporated by Acts of the respective legislatures of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and commonly known as "Wheat Pools", and any other person or corporation which in the opinion of the Board is empowered to act and is in fact acting on behalf of or in co-operation with such Wheat Pools or any of them.

Division of Act into Parts.

3. The remainder of this Act is divided into four Parts, as follows:—

Part I, comprising sections 4 to 18 inclusive;

Part II, comprising sections 19 to 105 inclusive;

Part III, comprising sections 106 to 231 inclusive and the schedule of Forms therein mentioned;

Part IV, comprising sections 232 to 236 inclusive, (1912, c. 27, s. 2, Am.)

PART I.

BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS.

Board of Grain Commissioners.

4. (1) There shall be a commission to be known as The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, which shall consist of three commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council.

Appointment of commissioners and term of office.

(2) Each commissioner shall hold office during good behaviour for a period of ten years from the date of his appointment, but he may be removed at any time by the Governor in Council for cause.

Commissioner to retire at seventy. Proviso.

(3) A commissioner shall cease to hold office when reaching the age of seventy years; provided however, that any such commissioner may be retained in office beyond such age until the completion of his ten year term or until he reaches the age of seventy-five years, whichever shall first occur, if in the opinion of the Governor in Council, the public interest will not suffer by such retention.

Reappointment.

(4) A commissioner, upon the expiration of his term of office, if under seventy years of age, shall be eligible for reappointment.

(*cc*) is new, being definition of a private elevator.

3. This section corresponds to section two of the Act of 1912. There is no change.

4. (3) The Act of 1912, provided that a Commissioner should cease to hold office upon reaching the age of seventy years. The change made in the Bill is that such Commissioner may be retained after the age of seventy until the completion of his ten-year term or until he reaches the age of seventy-five, whichever event shall first occur.

(3) Amended to read seventy-five instead of seventy.

Chief commissioner.

(5) One of such commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor in Council as chief commissioner of the Board, and he shall be entitled to hold the office of chief commissioner so long as he continues a member of the Board. The chief commissioner, when present, shall preside at the meetings of the Board.

Quorum. Vacancy.

(6) Two commissioners shall be a quorum. No vacancy in the Board shall impair the right of the remaining commissioners to act.

Salaries of commissioners.

(7) The chief commissioner shall be paid an annual salary of ten thousand dollars, and the other commissioners shall each be paid an annual salary of eight thousand dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 3 Am.)

Secretary.

(8) There shall be a Secretary of the Board who shall be appointed by the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 4 Am.)

Salaries and expenses of Board, how paid.

5. The salaries and remuneration of the commissioners and the secretary and of all officers and employees, and all the expenses of the Board incidental to the carrying out of this Act, including all actual and reasonable travelling expenses, shall be paid monthly out of monies provided by Parliament.

Head office.

6. The head office of the Board shall be at the City of Winnipeg. The Governor in Council may on the recommendation of the Board from time to time establish offices of the Board at other places.

Duties of commissioners and secretary.

7. (1) The commissioners and the secretary shall devote the whole of their time to the performance of their duties under this Act, and shall not accept or hold any other office or employment.

Must not deal in grain.

(2) No commissioner or the secretary or any officer shall directly or indirectly hold any interest in any corporation subject to this Act, nor directly or indirectly deal in or be financially interested in grain, nor hold any interest in any grain elevator or warehouse, or in any partnership, corporation or business engaged in the grain trade, or in the transportation or storage of grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 6.)

Oath of office.

8. The commissioners and the secretary shall, before acting as such, take and subscribe an oath of office before a superior or county court judge, in the form following, which oath shall be filed with the Department:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will faithfully, truly and impartially, to the best of my judgment, skill and understanding, execute and perform the office of chief commissioner [*or* commissioner, *or* secretary] of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, and that while I continue to be such chief commissioner [*or* commissioner, *or* secretary], I will not directly or indirectly deal in or be financially interested in grain or hold any interest in any

(8) Corresponds to section 4 of the Act of 1912. The change made is to bring its provisions in accordance with the requirements of the Civil Service Act.

5. Old subsec 3 of sec. 8. No change.

6. Old sec. 5. No change.

7. Old sec. 6. No change.

8. Old sec. 7. No change.

grain elevator or warehouse, or in any partnership, corporation or business engaged in the grain trade or in the transportation or storage of grain. So help me God." (1912, c. 27, s. 7.)

Other officers, etc., may be appointed.

9. (1) Such other officers, clerks and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Board may be appointed or employed in the manner authorized by law. (1912, c. 27, s. 8, Am.)

Compensation.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in any other Act contained, inspectors, inspecting officers, weighmasters and their assistants shall be paid such compensation as is determined by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Board.

Permanent offices for the Board, secretary, etc.

10. (1) The Governor in Council shall, upon the recommendation of the Minister, provide a suitable place in which the sessions of the Board may be held, and also suitable offices for the commissioners, secretary and other officers of the Board.

Sittings elsewhere.

(2) In addition to the sessions of the Board to be held at the place so provided, the Board may, when in its opinion it is desirable so to do, hold sittings in any places in Canada.

Business and quorum.

(3) The Board shall sit at such times and conduct its proceedings in such manner as seems to it most convenient for the speedy despatch of business. (1912, c. 27, s. 9.)

Inquiry by commissioner.

11. The Board may authorize any commissioner to hold any inquiry or make any investigation in any part of Canada. (1912, c. 27, s. 10.)

Appointment of persons having technical knowledge.

12. There may be appointed in the manner authorized by law, any person who has special or technical knowledge, in respect of any matter before the Board, to assist the Board in an advisory capacity. (1912, c. 27, s. 11, Am.)

Warehouse receipts.

13. The Board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make regulations for and require the registration of terminal warehouse receipts and fix the fees therefor, and determine by whom they shall be payable. (1912, c. 27, s. 12.)

Board may act as trustees.

14. It shall be lawful for the Board to act as trustees for the receipt and distribution of any monies payable under any bond required to be furnished as security by this Act or by any regulations made hereunder. (New.)

Report to Minister.

15. The Board shall, within thirty days after the close of each calendar year, make to the Minister a report respecting—

9. Corresponds to section 8 of the Act of 1912, but is drafted to conform to the requirements of the Civil Service Act.

10. Old sec. 9. No change.

11. Old sec. 10. No change.

12. Corresponds to section 11 of the Act of 1912, but drafted in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act.

13. Old sec. 12. No change.

14. This is a new section to validate a practice whereby the Board of Grain Commissioners receive and distribute monies payable under bonds furnished by defaulting licensees.

15. Old sec. 14. No change.

(a) all such matters as appear to the Board to be of public interest in connection with the inspection, weighing, storage and transportation of grain; and

(b) such matters as the Minister may direct. (1912, c. 27, s. 14.)

Free transportation of Board and staff.

16. All railway and steamship companies shall furnish free transportation upon any trains and steamships for members of the Board and the secretary, and for such officers and staff of the Board as the Board determines. (1912, c. 27, s. 15.)

Revenue to be paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund.

17. All fines, penalties, fees and other revenue payable under this Act shall be paid to the Board; and the Minister may determine the manner in which such revenue shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, what books shall be kept and returns made in connection therewith, and what security shall be given by the persons employed in the collection or management of such revenue. (1912, c. 27, s. 16.)

Oath, who may administer.

18. (1) Any oath, the taking of which is hereinafter authorized or prescribed, may be administered by one of the commissioners appointed under the authority of this Act, or by the secretary of the Board, or a notary public, a justice of the peace, or any public officer authorized by law to administer oaths.

Filing.

(2). Every such oath shall be signed by the person who makes it and be transmitted to and filed with the Board, and the person who administers the oath shall keep in his custody a copy thereof certified by him as such.

Evidence.

(3) A copy of any oath, certified by the secretary as such, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such oath. (1912, c. 27, s. 17.)

PART II

GENERAL.

Duties of chief inspector.

19. The chief inspector shall have, under the Board, the general supervision and control of all officers of the inspection staff and shall perform the duties hereinafter assigned to the chief inspector, or assigned to him by the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 19, Am.)

Regulations by Board.

20. The Board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make rules and regulations for the government control, licensing, inspection and bonding of all elevators, and all other matters necessary to the proper carrying out of this Act. (1912, c. 27, s. 20, Am.)

16. Old sec. 15. No change.

17. Old sec. 16. No change.

18. Old sec. 17. No change.

19. Corresponds to old section 19. Change being merely verbal, "all officers' being substituted for descriptions of the various officers.

20. Corresponds to section 20 of the Act of 1912. Change made being to include specifically the inspection of elevators.

Inspection divisions.

21. Until otherwise ordered by the Board with the approval of the Governor in Council there shall be two inspection divisions in Canada, as follows:—

Eastern.

(a) the Eastern Inspection Division shall consist of,—

(i) that portion of Ontario lying east of the city of Port Arthur;

(ii) the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; and

Western.

(b) the Western Inspection Division shall consist of,—

(i) the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia;

(ii) the Northwest Territories;

(iii) that portion of the province of Ontario lying west of and including the city of Port Arthur. (1912, c. 27, s. 21.)

Sub-division.

22. The Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may establish inspection districts within any inspection division, and determine and vary the boundaries of such districts. (1912, c. 27, s. 22.)

Local limit.

23. When the division has not been divided into districts or when districts have not been established therein, or when for any reason the Minister, upon the recommendation of the Board, considers it expedient, there may be appointed officers in the manner authorized by law in and for any division, and in such case the Board may assign to all such officers local limits within which they shall perform their duties under this Act. (1912, c. 27, s. 23, Am.)

Officers to be qualified persons.

24. (1) All officers shall be appointed only from among duly qualified persons, in the manner authorized by law.

Power to suspend.

(2) The chief inspector shall have power to suspend any inspector or deputy inspector for cause. (1912, c. 27, s. 24, Am.)

Limits.

25. Inspecting officers shall not ordinarily act as such except within the district for which they are appointed, or the local limits, if any, assigned to them, but the Board may authorize and require any inspector or deputy inspector to act temporarily in another district or beyond such limits. (1912, c. 27, s. 25, Am.)

When no local limits.

26. An inspecting officer who is appointed in and for a division, and to whom no local limits have been assigned may act as such anywhere within the division. (1912, c. 27, s. 26, Am.)

DUTIES OF INSPECTORS.

Duties of inspecting officers.

27. (1) It shall be the duty of an inspecting officer to inspect grain when called upon so to do by the owner or

21. Old sec 21. Rearranged but no material change.

22. Old sec. 22. No change.

23. Old sec. 23. No material change.

24. Old sec. 24. Rearranged in accordance with the Civil Service Act.

25. Old sec. 25. In the first line "Inspecting officers" is substituted for "the various officers".

26. Old sec. 26. Words "inspecting officer" substituted for "various officers."

27. Old sec. 27.

Old sec. 28 reappointing officers struck out as Civil Service now appoints them.

possessor thereof or his authorized agent, and without unreasonable delay to issue his certificate of such inspection, specifying the grade of such grain; but before undertaking an inspection or issuing a certificate, an inspecting officer shall require the production of satisfactory evidence of ownership or possession or authorized agency.

Inspecting officer's certificate.

(2) Such certificate shall be in all cases *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein contained. (1912, c. 27, s. 27; 1915, c. 10, s. 1.)

Oath of officer.

28. Every officer shall, before acting as such, take and subscribe to an oath of office in the form or to the effect following:—

"I, A.B., do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully, truly and impartially, to the best of my judgment, skill and understanding execute and perform the office of *(give title of office held)* and that while I continue to be such *(give title of office held)* I will not directly or indirectly, by myself or by any other person or persons, deal or trade in any grain on my own account, or upon the account of any other person or persons. So help me God." (1912, c. 27, s. 29.)

Officers to give security.

29. The chief inspector and all other officers shall, before acting as such give security for the due performance of the duties of their respective offices, in such sum as the Board directs, and such security shall avail to the Crown, and to all persons aggrieved by any breach of the conditions thereof. (1912, c. 27, s. 30, Am.)

Deputy to act in inspector's absence.

30. In the event of the death, resignation, absence or inability to act, dismissal or suspension of any inspector, his senior deputy inspector shall perform all the duties of the inspector until his successor is appointed, or until such absence, inability or suspension ceases. (1912, c. 27, s. 31.)

Grading of grain.

31. Inspecting officers shall grade all grain in accordance with the grades defined in this Act, and samples shall be made under the direction of the chief inspector in accordance with such grades for the purpose of grading and of appeals therefrom under the provisions hereinafter contained. (1912, c. 27, s. 32, Am.)

Official standards.

32. (1) The chief inspector and the inspectors for the division shall, each year, as soon as samples are available, select samples of the different grades of grain, which shall be known as official standards.

Samples of grain.

(2) Any such inspector shall, upon request therefor, furnish a sample of any such grade of grain, accompanied by a specific statement that it is the official standard for that grade.

28. Old sec. 29. No change.

29. Old sec. 30. Minor change to include all officers.

30. Old sec. 31. No change.

31. Old sec. 32. Amended by striking out, after the word "therefrom" in the last line, the following words "to a Grain Survey Board or to the Chief Inspector."

32. Old sec. 33. Amended by substituting the words "as soon as samples are available" for the words "not later than the first day of October in each year."

(2) No change.

Charges therefor.

(3) For all samples so furnished the inspector shall make such charge as is approved by the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 33, Am.)

Grading of grain.

33. No inspecting officer shall in any case make the grade of any lot of grain inspected by him above that of the poorest quality found therein, if he is satisfied that the grain has been improperly loaded for the purposes of deception. (1912, c. 27, s. 34.)

After dark or in wet weather.

34. (1) No inspecting officer shall inspect grain being laden or about to be laden, on vessels or cars after dark or in wet weather except on receipt, personally, or through the office of the chief inspector, of an application from the owner or possessor of the grain or his authorized agent, written upon one of the printed forms furnished by the Board and signed by such owner or his authorized agent, relieving him, the inspecting officer, from responsibility for damage which may be caused by such wet weather, or darkness, or for loss arising from errors liable to occur in an inspection under such circumstances.

Inspecting officer to be present.

(2) In every case of such inspection the inspecting officer shall be personally present when the grain is actually delivered on board.

Issue of certificate.

(3) In such case no certificate shall be issued until the inspector's sample of such lot is examined under proper conditions. (1912, c. 27, s. 35.)

Reports.

35. The Board may require any inspecting officer to make such returns or reports of his official acts, to it or to any board of trade or chamber of commerce, in such form and containing such particulars and information as it deems expedient. (1912, c. 27, s. 36, Am.)

Account books.

36. Every inspector of grain shall keep a proper book or books in which he shall enter an account of all grain inspected and the amount paid for such inspection. (1912, c. 27, s. 37.)

Books open to inspection.

37. For the purpose of verifying any statement made by an inspecting officer of the quantity of grain inspected or weighed by him at any public, eastern or terminal elevator, the books kept in connection with such elevator shall at all times be open to inspection by any authorized officer of the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 38, Am.)

Grain in elevators to be open to inspection.

38. All inspecting officers shall, at all times during ordinary business hours, be at full liberty to examine all grain stored in any public, eastern or terminal elevator; and all proper facilities shall be extended to them by the warehouseman, his agents and servants, for an examination,

(3) No change.

33. Old sec. 34. No change.

34. Old sec. 35. No change.

(2) No change.

(3) Old sec. 35. No change.

35. Old sec. 36. No change.

36. Old sec. 37. No change.

37. Old sec. 38. No change.

38. Old sec. 39. Minor change describing officers.

and all parts of public, eastern or terminal elevators shall be open to examination and inspection by any inspector or deputy inspector. (1912, c. 27, s. 39, Am.)

COMMERCIAL GRADES.

Commercial grades established.

39. If a considerable portion of the crop of wheat or any other grain for any one year in any division has any marked characteristics which exclude it, to the prejudice of the producer, from the grade to which it otherwise belongs, special grades may be established therefor in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall be called and known as commercial grades, and such special grades shall continue to be the commercial grades until changed. (1912, c. 27, s. 47; 1913, c. 21, s. 4.)

GRAIN STANDARDS BOARD.

Standards established by grain standards board.

40. (1) The Board may select such number of fit and skilful persons as it deems necessary to constitute a grain standards board for any division or district, for the purpose of establishing such commercial grades and of choosing samples of such grades to be the standards therefor.

Selection to be permanent.

(2) The selection of any such grain standards board shall be permanent and effective until superseded or replaced by the selection of other persons to act for that purpose.

Standards.

(3) The board so constituted shall select only the standards found necessary to be designated as commercial standards.

Samples.

(4) The chief inspector shall distribute portions of all standard samples so chosen to such persons as the Board directs and in the inspection of grain of marked characteristics as aforesaid inspecting officers shall be governed by the samples so chosen.

Inspectors to be governed by the Act.

(5) In the inspection of all grain other than that subject to be graded as commercial grade, the inspectors shall be governed by the grades established by this Act. (1912, c. 27, s.s. 48 and 49, Am.)

Special marks.

41. The packages containing the samples so distributed and the certificates granted by inspecting officers in relation to such grain, shall be marked "Commercial grade." (1912, c. 27, s. 50.)

Summoning of grain standards board.

42. A grain standards board shall be summoned for the establishment of commercial grades and the selection of samples thereof whenever the chief inspector or three members of the said board notify the chairman of the said board that such a course is necessary. (1912, c. 27, s. 51, Am.)

39. Old sec. 47. No change.

49. Corresponds to section 48 of the Act of 1912, but is drafted in accordance with the requirements of the Civil Service Act.

(4) Old sec. 49. No change.

(5) Old sec. 48—latter part. No change.

41. Old sec. 50. No change.

42. Old sec. 51. No change.

GRAIN SURVEY BOARD.

Provision applicable.

43. The provisions of sections forty-four to forty-eight, of this Act, both inclusive, shall apply only to the Eastern Inspection Division. (New.)

Grain survey board.

44. (1) The Board, on the recommendation of the boards of trade of Toronto and Montreal respectively, may select such number of fit and skilful persons as it deems necessary to constitute a grain survey board for any eastern division or district.

Powers and duties.

(2) Such grain survey board shall have the powers and be charged with the duties hereinafter defined and set forth, which powers and duties shall be exercised and performed in accordance with any regulations made by the Board in that behalf. (1912, c. 27, s. 52, Am.)

By-laws.

45. The Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may make by-laws for any grain survey board for the better carrying out of its business and for the establishment of a tariff of fees for survey purposes. (1912, c. 27, s. 53, Am.)

Oath of office.

46. The members of a grain survey board, before acting as such, shall take an oath of office in such form as is prescribed by the Board and approved of by the Governor in Council. (1912, c. 27, s. 54.)

Disputes as to grading of grain.

47. (1) Whenever, in a division or district for which a grain survey board has been constituted, the owner or possessor of any grain inspected therein is not satisfied with the inspecting officer's grading of such grain, he may appeal therefrom to the chief inspector, who shall view a proper sample of the grain respecting which the grading is in dispute, drawn or secured in a manner satisfactory to him, and give his decision thereon, which shall be final, unless the owner or possessor, within twenty-four hours after receiving the notification thereof, makes further appeal to the grain survey board for the division or district, in which case the said board shall give a decision which shall be final.

Appeal direct to the board.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this section the owner or possessor of the grain may appeal directly from the inspecting officer to the said board who shall view a proper sample of the grain respecting which the grading is in dispute drawn or secured in a manner satisfactory to the chief inspector and whose decision in all cases shall be final and binding on all parties, and the inspecting officer shall issue a certificate accordingly.

Proviso.

Costs of appeal.

43. New section.

44. Old sec. 52. No change except rearrangement of phraseology.

45. Old sec. 53. The approval of the Governor in Council is inserted.

46. Old sec. 54. No change.

47. Old sec. 55. No change—except word "constituted" is substituted for "appointed" in second line.

(2) Old sec. 55. No change.

(3) No appeal shall be considered in any case where the identity of the grain in dispute has not been preserved.

(4) If the grading of the inspecting officer is confirmed by the said board, the costs of the appeal not exceeding in any case the sum of five dollars shall be paid by the owner or possessor of the grain, otherwise by the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 55. Am.)

Member ex-officio.

48. The Board may designate the Chief Inspector to be *ex officio* a member of any board of grain examiners, or grain standard board. (1912, c. 27, s. 56, Am.)

SALE OF GRAIN.

Sale by sample.

49. (1) Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from selling or buying grain by sample regardless of its grades.

Sample markets.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, sample markets may be established at points to be designated by the Governor in Council and the Board with the approval of the Governor in Council may make rules and regulations governing the drawing of samples, the holding of cars, and such other incidental matters as may be deemed advisable.

Application to carloads.

(3) The provisions of section one hundred and ninety-three, with the exception of subsection three thereof, shall apply to sample markets when established. (1912, c. 27, s. 57, Am.)

Weight of bushel.

50. In contracts for the sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles, the bushel shall be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure is specially agreed upon and the weight equivalent to a bushel shall, except as hereinafter provided, be as follows:—

Barley, forty-eight pounds;
Buckwheat, forty-eight pounds;
Flax-seed, fifty-six pounds;
Indian corn, fifty-six pounds;
Oats, thirty-four pounds;
Peas, sixty pounds;
Rye, fifty-six pounds;
Wheat, sixty pounds. (1912, c. 27, s. 58.)

FEES.

Alteration of fees.

51. The Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may fix and may increase or reduce the fees for the inspection of grain and the fees for the weighing of grain and may prescribe scales of fees differing from each

(3) Old sec. 55. No change.

(4) Old sec. 55 No change.

48. Old sec. 56. Only rearranged—no material change.

49. Subsection 1. This clause corresponds to section 57 of the Act of 1912.

Subsection 2 regarding sample markets is altered so as to provide that such markets may be established at any point designated by the Governor in Council. The reference to mixing is struck out as mixing is dealt with under section 140, relating to private elevators.

Subsections 4 and 5 of old section 57 are also struck out, the provisions of subsection 5 being carried into section 140.

50. Old sec. 58. No change.

51. Old sec. 60. No change.

other, for the several divisions or districts or at any point where inspection is made. (1912, c. 27, s. 60.)

Advance charges.

52. The inspection and weighing fees upon grain inspected or weighed within any division or district shall be treated as advanced charges, to be paid by the carrier or warehouseman in whose possession the grain is at the time of its inspection or weighing, and, unless otherwise provided, shall be paid through the chief inspector or inspectors to the Board for deposit to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and accounts thereof shall be kept in such manner and in such detail as is determined by the Minister. (1912, c. 27, s. 61.)

Disposal of fees.

Inspection and weighing elsewhere than at terminal points or regular inspection points.

53. (1) Whenever application is made to the Board for the appointment of an inspecting officer or weighmaster, or both, at a place which is not a terminal point or a regular inspection point, the Board, if satisfied that such an appointment should be made and that the applicant is a responsible person, may order such arrangement as it deems proper on condition that, besides the fees payable, the excess, if any, of the cost of carrying out such arrangement, over the amount of such fees, shall be paid by the applicant, in such manner and at such time as the Board may determine.

Application of Act and rules in such case.

(2) The provisions of this Act as to the inspection and weighing of grain, and as to the appointment of inspectors and weighmasters, and any rules and regulations made under the said provisions, shall apply at every place with respect to which such an arrangement has been made. (1913, c. 21, s. 5.)

WEIGHMASTERS.

Appointment of weighmasters.

54. There may be appointed in the manner authorized by law, a chief weighmaster, whose duties and powers shall be defined by the Board, and also, in any place where inspection of grain is authorized under this Act, or where is situate any public, private, eastern or terminal elevator, a weighmaster and such assistants as are necessary. (1912, c. 27, s. 62, Am.)

Guarantee bond.

55. Every weighmaster or assistant weighmaster so appointed shall, before exercising the duties of his office, furnish a guarantee bond in such amount as the Board directs. (1912, c. 27, s. 63.)

Powers of weighmaster.

56. The weighmasters and assistants in each division shall, under the direction of the chief weighmaster, supervise and have exclusive control of the weighing of grain inspected subject to inspection or otherwise, or received into

52. Old sec. 61. No change.

53. (1) Old sec. 61A. No change.

53. (2) Old sec. 61A (2). No change.

54. This corresponds to old section 62. The change in form being made in order to comply with requirements of the Civil Service Act.

55. Old sec. 63. No change.

Old sec. 64. Struck out as offices of chief weighmaster and chief inspector are not combined.

56. Old sec. 65. No change.

or shipped out from any public, private, eastern or terminal elevator, (1912, c. 27, s. 65.)

Certificate of weight, etc.

57. Every such weighmaster or assistant shall give upon demand to any person having weighing done by him, a certificate under his hand, showing the amount of each weighing, the number of each car or cargo weighed, the initial of the car, the place where weighed, the date of weighing and the contents of the car or cargo, but no certificate shall be issued if the scales used for weighing appear to be defective. (1912, c. 27, s. 66, Am.)

Record to be kept.

58. All weighmasters and their assistants shall make true weights, and keep a correct record of all weighing done by them at the places for which they are appointed, in which record shall be entered an accurate account of all grain weighed, or the weighing of which was supervised by them or their assistants, giving the amount of each weight, the number of each car weighed, the initial letter of each car or the name of each vessel, the place where weighed, the date of weighing, and the contents of the car or cargo; if the car is leaking or in bad order the record shall state the fact. (1912, c. 27, s. 67, Am.)

Official seal.

59. (1) The Board shall adopt an official seal for the use of the weighmasters and grain inspecting officers and every certificate or extract from a record issued by any weighmaster or grain inspecting officers may have such seal attached thereto.

Evidence.

(2) Every such certificate or extract issued under the provisions of this Act signed and sealed as aforesaid shall be receivable in evidence in any court or any proceedings of the Board without proof of the seal thereon, or of the signature or of the official character of the person or persons appearing to have signed the same, and shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein. (New.)

Rules and regulations.

60. The Board may make rules and regulations for the weighing of grain in any division. (1912, c. 27, s. 69.)

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Interfering with weighmaster.

61. If any owner, lessee or other occupant of any terminal elevator, by himself or by his agent or employee, refuses or prevents a weighmaster or any of his assistants from having access to such elevator or to any scales therein or connected therewith, in the regular performance of his duties in supervising the weighing of grain in accordance with this Act, he shall, upon summary conviction, be

Penalty.

liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence. (1912, c. 27, s. 70.)

57. Old sec. 66. No change.

58. Old sec. 67. No change.

59. This section is new. Its object is to provide for a sealed certificate or extract for the purpose of evidence.

60. Old sec. 69. No change.

61. Old sec. 70. No change.

Refusal to inspect.

62. Every inspecting officer who on application to him, made personally, or by writing left at his office, on any lawful day between sunrise and sunset, by an owner or possessor of grain, neglects or refuses to proceed forthwith to such inspection, if he is not at the time of such application employed in inspecting elsewhere, shall, for every such neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay to the person so applying twenty dollars over and above all damages occasioned to the person complaining by such neglect or refusal, recoverable upon summary conviction before any one justice of the peace. (1912, c. 27, s. 71, Am.)

Penalty.

Violation of this Act.

63. Every inspecting officer who,—

(a) without authority inspects grain out of the local limits for which he is appointed; or,

(b) gives any wilfully false or untrue certificate; or,

(c) connives at or is privy to any fraudulent evasion of this Act; or,

Penalty.

(d) otherwise violates any provision of this Act;

shall, for each offence, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and shall forfeit his office, and be disqualified from ever after holding the same (1912, c. 27, s. 72, Am.)

Unauthorized person acting as inspector.

64. Every person, not thereunto duly authorized under this Act, who in any manner whatever assumes the title or office of an inspecting officer, or issues any certificate purporting to establish the quality of any grain shall, for every such offence, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months (1912, c. 27, s. 73, Am.)

Fraudulent use of inspector's certificate.

65. Every person who, with a fraudulent intention, uses an inspector's certificate or bill of inspection in connection with grain other than the grain in connection with which such certificate or bill of inspection was issued, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to both (1912, c. 27, s. 74.)

Bribes, threats, violence to influence officer.

66. Any person who directly or indirectly gives or offers, or promises to give, or procures to be given, any bribe, recompense or reward to, or makes any collusive agreement with, any officer, or who makes use of, or threatens to make use of any force, violence or restraint, or inflicts or threatens the infliction of any injury or loss upon any officer, or upon any other person, in order to improperly influence such officer in the performance of his duties under this Act, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a penalty not

Punishment.

62. Old sec. 71. No change.

63. Old sec. 72. Minor change describing officers.

(d) No change.

64. Old sec. 73. No change.

65. Old sec. 74. No change.

66. Old sec. 75. No change.

exceeding two hundred dollars, or to both. (1912, c. 27, s. 75).

Evading law as to weight of bushel.

67. Every person who violates any provision of this Act, providing that a bushel of grain shall be determined by weighing and specifying the number of pounds such bushel shall contain, shall, for a first offence, be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars and for each subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 76.)

Penalty for returning grain to elevator. without permission.

68. Every public elevator operator who allows the grain in a car which has been ordered out of his elevator, for which a bill of lading has been signed and from which a sample of grain has been drawn for inspection to be returned, without the permission of the inspecting officer to the elevator from which it was loaded shall, for each offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 77.)

PROCEDURE.

Limitation of time for commencing suits.

69. (1) Every action brought against any person for anything done under this Act, or contrary to its provisions, shall be commenced within eighteen months next after the right to bring such action accrued, and not afterwards; and the defendant therein may plead the general issue, and that the thing was done under this Act, and may give this Act and special matter in evidence at any trial thereof; and if it appears so to have been done, then the judgment shall be for the defendant.

Costs.

(2) If the plaintiff is non-suited or discontinues his action after the defendant has appeared, or if judgment is given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover all costs and have the like remedy therefor as defendants have in other cases (1912, c. 27, s. 78.)

EASTERN INSPECTION DIVISION

Eastern inspection division.

70. The provisions of sections 71 to 75, both inclusive, of this Act shall apply only to the Eastern Inspection Division; and shall apply to all grain grown in that division, to the exclusion of any provisions of this Act inconsistent with them or dealing with like matters. (1912, c. 27, s. 79.)

Grain shipped from eastern elevators.

71. (1) All grain shipped from any eastern elevator shall be shipped out as graded into such elevators by the inspecting officers.

Re-inspection.

(2) Should any person interested in such grain have reason to believe that it has gone out of condition, or has deteriorated in quality since it was originally inspected,

67. Old sec. 76. No change.

68. Old sec. 77, except the words "as provided in subsection 3 of section 91 of this Act" are struck out—as the old subsection referred to was impracticable.

69. Old sec. 78. No change.

70. Old sec. 79. No change.

71. Old sec. 80. No change.

any inspecting officer may, at his request, re-inspect such grain; and, in case he finds that it is out of condition or has become deteriorated in quality, he shall endorse across the face of the original certificate a statement of the facts, with the date and place where the re-inspection was made and shall attach his signature thereto; but under no circumstances shall such grain be mixed or regraded. (1912, c. 27, s. 80 Am.)

When otherwise shipped.

72. If otherwise shipped, a certificate for a straight grade shall be refused and the quantity of each grade composing the mixed cargo, or carload if shipped by rail, shall be written across the face of the certificate. (1912, c. 27, s. 81.)

Grain of same grade kept together.

73. (1) All grain of the same grade shall be kept together and stored only with grain of a similar grade.

Certificate for mixed shipment.

(2) Should different grades be loaded together in the same compartment of any vessel or car at any point within the division, a certificate shall be issued for such mixed shipment which certificate shall have written across its face a statement of the quantities of each grade entering into the composition of such shipment; but no certificate for a straight grade shall be issued for such mixed shipment. (1912, c. 27, s. 82, Am.)

Refusal of inspection.

74. Inspection shall be refused whenever any lot of grain is so situated that the inspecting officer cannot obtain such samples thereof as he considers necessary to a thorough inspection. (1912, c. 27, s. 83.)

Duplicate certificate.

75. (1) Duplicate inspection certificates shall accompany all grain inspected east of Port Arthur to its destination in Canada and no re-inspection shall be permitted unless there is reason to believe that the grain has gone out of condition or has deteriorated in quality since it was originally inspected, in which case any inspecting officer may inspect such grain and, if he finds that it has so gone out of condition or deteriorated, he shall issue a certificate in accordance with the facts.

Identity of grain.

(2) No such inspection shall take place unless the identity of the grain has been preserved. (1912, c. 27, s. 84.)

WESTERN INSPECTION DIVISION.

Western inspection Division.

76. The provisions of sections 76 to 93, of this Act, both inclusive, relate only to the Western Inspection Division, and apply to all grain grown in that division, to the exclusion of any provisions of this Act inconsistent with them or dealing with like matters. (1912, c. 27, s. 85.)

72. Old sec. 81. No change.

73. Subsection 2. This corresponds to subsection 2 of section 82 of the Act of 1912, change made being to include grain loaded into cars as well as grain loaded into vessels. There is no important change.

74. Old. sec. 83. No change.

75. Old sec. 84. No change.

76. Old sec. 85. No change.

Selection of Grades.

Samples of grading.

77. Inspecting officers shall be required and instructed to grade in accordance with this Act all grain defined therein, and standard samples shall be made in accordance therewith for the purpose of grading and surveys. (1912, c. 27, s. 86.)

Commercial grades.

78. (1) Should the climatic or other conditions result in the production of a considerable proportion of grain, other than oats, not capable of being included in the classification provided for in this Act, the grain standards board for the division shall be convened for the selection of commercial grades and samples whenever the chairman of the said board is notified by the chief inspector or five members of the said board that such a course is necessary.

How selected.

Their use.

(2) Inspecting officers shall grade all classes of grain which cannot be graded according to this Act, in accordance with the commercial samples so selected by the grain standards board.

Commercial grades.

(3) The grades selected under subsection one of this section shall be the commercial grades until changed. (1912, c. 27, s. 87; 1913, c. 21, s. 6.)

Research department.

79. (1) The Board of Grain Commissioners shall maintain an efficient and adequately equipped laboratory for Grain Research work and for the purpose of assisting the Chief Inspector and the Grain Standards Board in determining the grades and the milling value of grain.

(2) Such Research Department shall be under the supervision, direction and control of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

(3) Such scientific investigators, officials, assistants and employees as are required for the efficient prosecution of the work of said Research Department, shall be appointed in the manner provided by law.

Further selections by a committee of the board.

80. In case the lateness of harvesting or climatic conditions prevent the procuring of proper and representative samples of any quantity of grain of the crop of that year in time for the purposes of inspection thereof and action thereon at any meeting of the grain standards board convened for the purpose of selecting commercial grades, the board at such meeting may authorize a committee of such number of its members as it may appoint to meet at a later date and to select such further commercial grades and samples as the character of the samples so procured may require; and the commercial grades and samples so selected by such

77. Old sec. 86. No change.

78. (1) Old sec. 87. No change.

78. (2), (3). Old sec. 87. (2), (3), no change.

committee shall be deemed, for all purposes of inspection and grading, to have been chosen by the full board. (1912, c. 27, s. 88.)

Official standard samples.

81. (1) The chief inspector and the inspectors for the division shall, each year, as soon as samples are available, select samples of the different grades of grain, which shall be known as official standard samples.

Samples of grain.

(2) The chief inspector shall, upon request therefor, furnish a sample of any such grade of grain, accompanied by a specific statement that it is the official standard for that grade.

Cargo samples.

(3) The inspectors shall also supply cargo samples when required.

Charges.

(4) For all samples so furnished the inspector shall make such charge as is approved by the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 89, Am.)

Method of Inspection.

Inspection of grain.

82. All grain placed in public or terminal elevators in the division shall be subject to inspection, both inwards and outwards. (1912, c. 27, s. 90.)

Inspection within Winnipeg district.

83. (1) All grain produced in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories, passing through the Winnipeg district shall be inspected at Winnipeg or a point within the district; and, on all grain so inspected, the inspection shall be final.

Inspection at Winnipeg.

(2) Grain which is shipped from points west of Winnipeg to Winnipeg for orders, as provided in section 195 of this Act, and which goes forward without delivery in Winnipeg, shall be inspected at Winnipeg and the certificate of inspection shall be issued at the end of the period of detention:

Exception.

Provided, however, that on the written order of the agent of the shipper a car of grain held at Winnipeg shall be inspected on its arrival and the certificate of inspection issued.

Exception from foregoing.

(3) When, owing to extreme pressure of business, the railway company, or other transportation company, finds that cars containing grain are being unduly delayed for inspection purposes in Winnipeg, then the company, upon notification to, and with the consent of, the chief inspector, or, in his absence, the inspector, may remove a special number of cars to Fort William without inspection at Winnipeg.

Re-inspection at Fort William.

(4) Any grain inspected at Winnipeg or other Western point may be re-inspected at Fort William or other terminal elevators in the division without additional charge; but any grain not inspected west of Fort William shall be inspected at that point, and a certificate shall be issued on payment of the usual fee.

81. This corresponds to section 89 of the Act of 1912. In the old section it was provided that the samples had to be selected "not later than the first day of October in each year". It is changed to read "each year as soon as samples are available". In practice it has been found impossible in some years on account of weather conditions to select samples before October 1st.

82. Old sec. 90. No change.

83. This corresponds to section 91 of the Act of 1912. Subsection 3 of the old Act read as follows: "In the case of grain which is being shipped East from any public elevator in the division, the sample for inspection shall not be drawn from any car until the car has been billed for shipment by the railway company". This subsection is struck out as in the opinion of the Chief Inspector and the Board of Grain Commissioners, it is impracticable and serves no useful purpose.

83. (3), (4), (5), (6) are old sec. 91. (4), (5), (6), (7). No change.

Re-inspection at terminal elevators.

(5) If any car on its arrival at a terminal elevator is found by the inspector to be plugged or wrongfully loaded, the grain in such car shall be re-inspected, and if the first inspection is altered the original certificate shall be recalled and a new one shall be issued in accordance with the re-inspection and shall be final, except in the case of an appeal.

Notice to be given of arrival of grain.

(6) Railway companies and other transportation companies shall notify the inspection department of the arrival of cars of grain at points where inspection is authorized and of the position of such cars in the railway yard, and such cars shall not go forward until inspected. (1912, c. 27, s. 91, Am.)

Provisions to apply to Vancouver or other terminal points.

(7) To the extent to which any provisions of the foregoing subsections are stated therein to apply to grain passing through the Winnipeg district such provisions shall also to the like extent apply to grain passing through the Calgary or Edmonton district to Vancouver or other terminal points and in every such case wherever the word "Winnipeg" occurs the subsection shall be read as if the word "Calgary" or the word "Edmonton" as the case may be, were inserted, instead of the word "Winnipeg" and the word "Vancouver" instead of the word "Fort William."

Grain shipped as graded into elevators.

Proviso.

84. All grain shipped from any public terminal or public elevator within the division shall be shipped only as graded into such elevators by the inspecting officers: Provided that when grain has deteriorated or changed condition in storage the inspecting officer shall issue only a certificate in accordance with the facts. (1912, c. 27, s. 92.)

Refusal of Western certificate.

85. If otherwise shipped, a Western Inspection Division certificate for a straight grade shall be refused, and the quantity of such grade composing the mixed cargo or carload, if shipped by rail, shall be written across the face of the certificate. (1912, c. 27, s. 93.)

Storing, Cleaning and Binning.

Grain of same grade kept together.

Certificate when mixed shipment.

86. (1) All grain of the same grade in public terminal or public elevators shall be kept together and stored only with grain of a similar grade, and a selection of different qualities of the same grade is prohibited.

(2) Should grain of different grades be loaded together in the same compartment of any vessel or car at any point within the division, a certificate shall be issued for such mixed shipment which certificate shall have written across its face a statement of the quantities of each grade entering into the composition of such shipment, but no certificate for a straight grade shall be issued for such mixed shipment. (1912, c. 27, s. 94, Am.)

86. This corresponds to section 94 of the Act of 1912. Subsection 2 is amended by providing for grain loaded into cars as well as into vessels.

Board to have control of storage and shipping of grain.

87. (1) All grain stored in public terminal elevators shall be subject at all times to the direction, supervision and control of the Board of Grain Commissioners and of any official designated by them. The Board shall provide regulations to govern the operation of public terminal elevators, the object of which regulations shall be to ensure the proper carrying out of the provisions of this Act in reference to all grain handled in the said elevators.

Special binning forbidden.

(2) No grain shall be specially binned for any person firm or corporation in any public terminal elevator except in cases where it is found to be out of condition on arrival at such terminal elevator, and in cases where it has gone out of condition while in store as provided in sections 130 to 134 of this Act, and except as provided in sections 140 and 215 of this Act.

Exceptions.

Powers of inspector as to cleaning.

(3) All grain marked by the inspecting officer for cleaning shall be cleaned to grade and the Board may condemn any cleaning machine which in its opinion is not doing satisfactory work and may order machines installed which will satisfactorily clean such grain to its proper grade; and the Board shall also have the power, where it finds the cleaning facilities inadequate, to order the installation of such additional machines as will meet the requirements.

Stock-taking.

(4) In each year between the first day of July and the last day of August, stock shall be taken of the quantity of each grade of grain in the public terminal elevators; if in any year after the crop year ending after the thirty-first day of August 1919, the total surplus of grain is found in excess of one quarter of one per cent of the gross amount of the grain received in the elevator during the crop year, such excess surplus shall be sold annually by the Board of Grain Commissioners and the proceeds thereof paid to the said Board. Such proceeds shall be applied towards the cost of the administration of *The Canada Grain Act*, in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct.

Additional stocktaking.

(5) The Board at any time it deems advisable may order a weigh up or stock taking in any public terminal elevator for the purpose of ascertaining the correct quantity and grades of grain in store. (1912, c. 27, s. 95; 1919, c. 40, s. 4; 1919, 2 sess. c. 6, s. 1, Am.)

Taking over of screenings and disposal.

88. The Governor in Council may make provision to take over from public terminal elevators the screenings cleaned from grain at such elevators and to dispose of such screenings in a manner that will prevent the spread of noxious seeds and provide for the sale of such screenings as are fit for feed. Proper charges, to be fixed by the Board, shall be allowed public terminals for cleaning and removing the dockage from the grain, and for handling and storing the screenings and the Governor in Council may allow such compensation as may be deemed proper to the owners of

87. This corresponds to section 95 of the Act of 1912. Subsections 1, 2 and 3 of the old Act are struck out, and subsection one of this Bill is substituted for them. Subsections 1, 2 and 3 were found to be impracticable, and as they called for a supervision which could not be enforced. See report of Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, page 40, title "Supervision".

Subsection 2 of this section corresponds to subsection 4 of old section 95, a change being made to provide for the special binning in a public elevator of grain shipped from a private elevator under the provisions of section 141 of the Bill.

Subsection 6 of old section 95 which provided that all grain should be "subject to the supervision of the inspecting officer" is struck out as being impracticable.

Subsection 4 in the Bill corresponds to subsection 7 in old section 95, but it provides that the stock-taking shall take place between July 1st, and August 31st, instead of during August only. In the opinion of the Board of Grain Commissioners it is necessary to provide for this further time.

87. (5) Old sec. 95. (8) authorizing a weighup at any time instead of an additional weighup.

88. This section is new. See report of Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, title "Cleaning and Disposition of Screenings", beginning at page 60, and particularly the first three paragraphs on page 74.

the grain for the screenings removed therefrom: Provided that this section shall not come into force before the first day of August, 1927, and only then upon the recommendation of the Board. (New.)

Additional facilities to secure proper samples.

89. In any public terminal elevator where facilities do not exist to permit of the inspecting officer securing proper samples of grain which is being shipped from such elevator, the Board may order the warehouseman of such elevator to supply immediately such additional facilities as in its judgment will secure the desired results. Any public terminal warehouseman neglecting to comply within reasonable time, not to exceed thirty days, with the order of the Board as aforesaid shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars for each such offence. (1912, c. 27, s. 96, Am.)

Certificate to accompany grain.

90. The certificates of inspection given by inspecting officers shall in all cases accompany or follow the grain to its destination. (1912, c. 27, s. 97 Am.)

East of Western Division.

91. (1) No certificate shall be issued east of the Western Inspection Division for western grain, whether such grain goes forward in bulk or in cars.

If grain suspected be out of condition.

(2) Should any person interested in such grain have reason to believe that it has gone out of condition or has deteriorated in quality since it was originally inspected, any inspector may at his request inspect such grain and, in case he finds it is out of condition or has become deteriorated in quality, he shall endorse across the face of the original certificate a statement of the facts with the date and place where the re-inspection was made, and shall attach his signature thereto; but under no circumstances shall such grain be mixed or re-graded.

Identification of grain.

(3) The Board with the approval of the Governor in Council shall issue such rules and regulations governing the inspection and outward shipments of grain from any elevator under their control as will satisfactorily identify the inspection certificates with the lake bill or the railway shipping bill and the lot or parcel of grain covered by such certificate. (1912, c. 27, s. 98, Am.)

Unclean grain.

92. (1) In the case of unclean grain inspected in the Western Inspection Division, the inspector shall state in his certificate the percentage of dockage necessary to be removed in order to clean the grain to the grade certified.

Samples.

(2) If the grain is found to be excessively dirty and it is impracticable for the inspector when grading such grain in cars to ascertain the percentage of dockage, the inspector, from the sample taken when the cars are being unloaded,

89. Old sec. 96. (2). Wording rearranged. No material change.

90. Old sec. 97. No change.

91. Old sec. 98. (1), (2), (3). No change.

92. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 100 (1), (2), (3). No change.

shall ascertain and state the percentage of dockage necessary to clean such grain to grade.

Domestic grain.

(3) In such case, if the dockage contains a proportion of domestic grain, that proportion shall be marked on the certificate. (1912, c. 27, s. 100.)

Disputes as to grading.

93. (1) When the owner or possessor of any grain or any other person having an interest therein is not satisfied with the inspecting officer's grading of such grain, he may appeal therefrom to the Chief Inspector, or at Calgary, to the inspecting officer at that point, who shall view a proper sample of the grain respecting which the grading is in dispute, drawn or secured in a manner satisfactory to him, and give his decision thereon, which shall be final, unless the owner or possessor, within twenty-four hours after receiving the notification thereof, makes further appeal to a Board of Grain Appeal at Calgary or Winnipeg as hereinafter provided, in which case the said Board shall give a final decision to settle the grading of the grain in dispute; but nothing in this section shall prevent the appellant appealing directly from the inspecting officer to the said Board, whose decision in all cases shall be final and binding on all parties, and the inspecting officer shall issue a certificate accordingly. If the appellant so desires he may call for a fresh sample to be drawn by the inspector for use on appeal, the expense thereof to be borne by the appellant, and in case it be drawn for the purpose of a final appeal it shall be sent to the Secretary of the said Board. No appeal shall be considered in any case where the identity of the grain in dispute has not been preserved.

Fresh sample may be required.

Board of Grain Appeal.

(2) (a) There shall be two Boards, to be known as the Boards of Grain Appeal. One stationed at Winnipeg and one at Calgary. Provided however that the Board with the approval of the Governor in Council may establish and station such additional Boards of Grain Appeal as may be deemed expedient and all the provisions of this section shall apply thereto.

Officers of Board.

(b) Each Board shall consist of an official who must hold an inspector's certificate, who shall be appointed by the Board of Grain Commissioners and shall be known as "Appeal Inspector," and eight other competent persons, who shall also be appointed by said Board of Grain Commissioners. Each Appeal Inspector shall be chairman of the Board to which he is appointed.

93. This section is provided to take the place of section 101 of the Act of 1912. It in effect does away with the existence of the Grain Survey Board in the Western Inspection Division, and provides for a new method for taking an appeal from the inspecting officer's grading in accordance with the recommendation in the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission. See report, title "Grain Survey Boards", beginning at foot of page 57. Sections 102, 103 and 104 of the Act of 1912, together with the new sections 101, 102, 103 and 104, passed in 1919, Chap. 40, but never brought into force, are all repealed.

(c) None of the members of the Board of Grain Appeal are to be members of the inspection staff. The two appeal inspectors shall devote the whole of their time to the performance of their duties under this Act, and shall not hold any other office or employment, or directly or indirectly deal in or be financially interested in grain, or hold any interest in any grain elevator or warehouse, or in any partnership, corporation or business engaged in the grain trade or in the transportation or storage of grain.

Salaries.

(d) The salaries of the appeal inspectors and their term of office shall be fixed by the Board. The members of the Board of Grain Appeal, other than the appeal inspectors, shall be paid such fees for each inspection as shall be fixed by the Board.

Hearings.

(e) Each appeal shall be heard by an appeal inspector and two other members of the Board selected by him.

Chairman.

(f) In case an appeal inspector is unable to be present at any appeal, he may appoint from among the Board, a chairman, to act in his absence, and such chairman shall have all the powers of an appeal inspector.

Oath of office.

(g) The members of the Boards of Grain Appeal before acting as such, shall take an oath of office in a form prescribed by the Board and approved by the Governor in Council and the said Boards of Grain Appeal shall be governed in the performance of their duties by general regulations made by the Board.

GRADES GENERALLY.

Qualities of grain.

94. The grades of grain shall be as stated in this section:—

Spring Wheat.

Spring wheat.

No. 1 spring wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 spring wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 spring wheat shall comprise all sound wheat not good enough to be graded as No. 2, weighing not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

Rejected spring wheat shall comprise all spring wheat fit for warehousing, but too low in weight or otherwise unfit to be graded as No. 3.

Goose Wheat.

Goose wheat.

No. 1 goose wheat shall be plump and clean, weighing not less than 61 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 goose wheat shall be plump and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 goose wheat shall comprise such as is not good enough to be graded as No. 2, reasonably clean and weighing not less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

Winter Wheat.

Winter wheat.

No. 1 white winter wheat shall be pure white winter wheat, sound, plump and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 white winter wheat shall be white winter wheat, sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 red winter wheat shall be pure red winter wheat, sound, plump and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 red winter wheat shall be red winter wheat, sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 mixed winter wheat shall be white and red winter wheat mixed, sound, plump and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 mixed winter wheat shall be white and red winter wheat mixed, sound, plump and clean, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 winter wheat shall include winter wheat not clean and plump enough to be graded No. 2, weighing not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

Corn.

Corn.

No. 1 white corn shall be white, sound, dry, clean and in all other respects No. 1 corn, and shall contain not more than 16 per cent moisture.

No. 2 white corn shall be white, sound, dry and reasonably clean, and shall contain not more than 16 per cent moisture.

No. 3 white corn shall be white, sound, dry and reasonably clean, but otherwise unfit to be graded No. 2, and shall contain not more than 19 per cent moisture.

No. 1 yellow corn shall be yellow, sound, dry, clean and in all other respects No. 1 corn, and shall contain not more than 16 per cent moisture.

No. 2 yellow corn shall be yellow, sound, dry and reasonably clean, and shall contain not more than 16 per cent moisture.

No. 3 yellow corn shall be yellow, sound, dry and reasonably clean, but otherwise unfit to be graded No. 2, and shall contain not more than 19 per cent moisture.

94. Old sec. 105. No change.

94. Old sec. 105. No change.

94. Old sec. 105. No change.

No. 2 corn shall be mixed corn, sound, dry and reasonably clean, and shall contain not more than 16 per cent moisture.

No. 3 corn shall be mixed corn, dry and reasonably clean, but otherwise unfit to be graded No. 2, and shall contain not more than 19 per cent moisture.

All corn that is damp, dirty, in a heating condition or from any other cause unfit for the preceding grades, shall be graded as rejected.

All corn that has been tested for moisture shall be entered in the inspecting officer's books with his notations as to quality and condition.

Oats.

Oats.

No. 1 white oats shall be sound, clean and free from other grain and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 white oats shall be sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain and shall weigh not less than 32 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 white oats shall be sound, but not clean enough to be graded No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 30 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 white oats shall be sound, but otherwise not equal to No. 3, and shall weigh not less than 28 pounds to the bushel.

Black oats.—The grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 black oats shall correspond in all respects with the grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 white oats, except that the former shall be black.

Mixed oats. The grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 mixed oats shall correspond in all respects with the grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 white oats, except that the former shall be black and white mixed.

White clipped oats.—The grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 white clipped oats shall correspond in all respects with the grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 white oats, and shall weigh not less than 38, 36, 34 and 32 pounds to the bushel respectively.

Rye.

Rye.

No. 1 rye shall be sound, clean and shall weigh not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 rye shall be sound, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 rye shall be sound, but not clean enough to be graded No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

Rejected rye shall include such as is unsound, musty, dirty or from any other cause unfit to be graded No. 3.

94. Old sec. 105. No change.

94. Old sec. 105. No change.

94. Old sec. 105. No change.

Barley.

Barley.

No. 1 barley, shall be plump, bright, sound, clean and free from other grain, and weigh not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 barley shall be reasonably clean and sound, but not bright and plump enough to be graded as No. 1, and shall be reasonably free from other grain, and weigh not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 extra barley shall be in all respects the same as No. 2 barley, except in weight and colour, weighing not less than 47 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 barley shall include shrunken barley, weighing not less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 barley shall include all barley weighing less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

Peas.

Peas.

No. 1 peas shall be white, clean, sound, not worm-eaten, and free from bugs, and shall weigh not less than 64 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 peas shall be reasonably clean and sound, and reasonably free from worm-eaten and buggy peas, and shall weigh not less than 62 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 peas shall be such as are too dirty to be graded as No. 2, or are worm-eaten or buggy, and shall weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

The grades of 1, 2 and 3 marrowfat peas shall correspond in all respects with the preceding grades Nos. 1, 2 and 3, except that the former shall be of the white-eyed and black-eyed varieties.

Mixed peas shall be sound and may contain a variety of peas not elsewhere classified.

Buckwheat.

Buckwheat.

No. 1 buckwheat shall be sound, clean, dry and free from other grain, weighing not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 buckwheat shall be sound, clean and dry, weighing not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 buckwheat shall be sound, but not clean enough to be graded as No. 2, weighing not less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

All good buckwheat that is slightly damp, but fit for warehousing, or which is too dirty to be graded as No. 3, shall be classed as no grade, in the discretion of the inspector. (1912, c. 27, s. 105.)

No established grade.

95. "No established grade" shall include all grain not classified in the foregoing. (1912, c. 27, s. 106.)

94. Old sec. 105. No change.

94. Old sec. 105. No change.

94. Old sec. 105. No change.

l. Old sec. 106 No change.

GRADES IN WESTERN INSPECTION DIVISION.

Grades in Western Inspection Division.

96. The grades mentioned in this section apply only to grain grown in the Western Inspection Division, and in respect of the several kinds of grain specified shall so apply to the exclusion of the grades defined in the last two preceding sections.

Spring Wheat.

Spring wheat.

No. 1 Manitoba Hard Wheat shall include all varieties of hard red spring wheat equal in value to "Marquis" wheat; shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 62 pounds to the bushel; shall contain 75 per cent of hard red vitreous kernels.

No. 1 Manitoba Northern Wheat shall include all varieties of hard red spring wheat equal in value to "Marquis" wheat; shall be well matured and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel and practically free of damaged kernels and foreign grains; shall contain 60 per cent of hard red vitreous kernels.

No. 2 Manitoba Northern Wheat shall consist of hard red spring wheat, equal in value to Marquis Wheat; shall be reasonably sound and reasonably clean; weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel, and shall contain 45 percent of hard red vitreous kernels; or may be composed of soft varieties of red spring wheat, which shall be sound, reasonably clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and contain 60 per cent of red kernels; may contain Amber or Red Durum wheat, singly or in combination, up to one per cent.

No. 3 Manitoba Northern Wheat shall consist of red spring wheat varieties which are excluded from the preceding grades on account of damage; shall be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, of fair milling quality, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the bushel, and may contain Amber or Red Durum, singly or in combination up to 3 per cent.

No. 1 wheat rejected for smut and scoured shall be graded as scoured of the grade to which it belongs.

No. 2 wheat rejected for smut and scoured shall be graded as scoured of the grade to which it belongs.

No. 3 wheat and lower grades rejected for smut and scoured shall be graded as scoured of the grade to which it belongs: Provided that wheat which is inspected No. 3 northern scoured, or lower, may be graded in such regular grade, not higher than No. 3, as the inspector determines.

96. Old sec. 107. No change.

Grading of grain inspected as No grade for moisture and dried.

Grain inspected as 'No grade' for moisture and dried may be graded as dried of the grade to which it belongs or as straight grade, in the discretion of the inspector.

No. 3 wheat and lower grades inspected as "No grade" for moisture and dried shall be graded as dried of the grade to which it belongs: Provided that wheat which is inspected No. 3 northern dried, or lower, may be graded in such regular grade, not higher than No. 3 northern, as the inspector determines.

Winter Wheat.

Winter wheat.

No. 1 Alberta red winter wheat shall be hard pure red winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 62 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Alberta red winter wheat shall be hard red winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Alberta red winter wheat shall include hard red winter wheat not clean enough nor sound enough to be graded No. 2, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 Alberta white winter wheat shall be pure white winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Alberta white winter wheat shall be white winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Alberta white winter wheat shall include white winter wheat not clean enough or sound enough to be graded as No. 2, weighing not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 Alberta mixed winter wheat shall be red and white winter wheat mixed, sound, plump and clean, weighing not less than 61 pounds to the bushel, and containing not less than 50 per cent red winter wheat.

No. 2 Alberta mixed winter wheat shall be red and white winter wheat mixed, sound, plump, clean, weighing not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

Amber Durum Wheat.

Amber Durum wheat.

No. 1 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 62 pounds to the bushel and shall be composed of 75 per cent of hard amber coloured kernels. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 5 per cent of other varieties of Spring or Winter Wheat, nor more than 5 per cent of the variety of Red Durum.

No. 2 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel and shall be composed of 60 per cent

New.

of hard amber coloured kernels. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 10 per cent of other varieties of Spring or Winter Wheat, nor more than 10 per cent of the variety of Red Durum.

No. 3 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat shall be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of 45 per cent of hard amber colored kernels. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 15 per cent of other varieties of spring or winter wheat, nor more than 10 per cent of the variety of Red Durum.

No. 4 Canada Western Amber Durum shall be reasonably clean, weighing not less than 55 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 20 per cent of other varieties of spring or winter wheat, nor more than 10 per cent of the variety of Red Durum.

No. 5 Canada Western Amber Durum wheat shall be reasonably clean, weighing not less than 53 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 25 per cent of other varieties of spring or winter wheat nor more than 10 per cent of the variety of Red Durum.

All Amber Durum wheat which, from any cause is unfit for the grade of No. 5 shall be graded No. 6 in the discretion of the inspector.

Red Durum Wheat.

Red Durum wheat.

No. 1 Canada Western Red Durum Wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 61 pounds to the bushel. It shall be composed of Red Durum or common Durum which contains over 10 per cent of Red Durum, and may contain up to 5 per cent of other varieties of spring wheat.

No. 2 Canada Western Red Durum Wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 59 pounds to the bushel. It shall be composed of Red Durum or common Durum which contains over 10 per cent of Red Durum and may contain up to 10 per cent of other varieties of spring wheat.

No. 3 Canada Western Red Durum Wheat shall be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the bushel. It shall be composed of Red Durum or common Durum which contains over 10 per cent of Red Durum and may contain up to 15 per cent of other varieties of spring wheat.

Canada Western Kota Wheat.

Canada Western Kota wheat.

No. 1 Canada Western Kota Wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 61 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 3 per cent of Amber Durum or Red Durum.

New.

New.

No. 2 Canada Western Kota Wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 59 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 4 per cent of Amber Durum or Red Durum.

No. 3 Canada Western Kota Wheat shall be composed of Kota wheat which is excluded from the preceding grades on account of damage from frost or other causes. It shall be reasonably sound and clean, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 5 per cent of Amber Durum or Red Durum.

Oats.

Oats.

No. 1 Canada western oats shall be white, sound, clean and free from other grain, shall contain 95 per cent of white oats, and shall weigh not less than 36 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Canada western oats shall be sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain, shall contain 90 per cent of white oats, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Canada western oats shall be sound, but not clean enough or sufficiently free from other grain to be graded as No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 black or mixed oats shall be sound, clean, free from other grain, and weigh not less than 36 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 black or mixed oats shall be sound, reasonably clean, reasonably free from other grain, and weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

Extra No. 1 feed oats shall be sound, except as to frost, shall be reasonably clean, and shall weigh not less than 38 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 4 per cent of other grains.

No. 1 feed oats shall be oats excluded from the preceding grades on account of damage other than heating. It shall be reasonably clean and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 8 per cent of other grains.

No. 2 feed oats shall include oats weighing less than 34 pounds to the bushel or otherwise unfit for No. 1 Feed.

Barley.

Barley.

No. 1 Canada western barley shall be plump, bright, sound, clean and free from other grain and shall weigh not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Canada western barley shall be reasonably clean and sound but not bright and plump enough to be graded as No. 1, and shall be reasonably free from other grain, and weigh not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 extra Canada western barley shall be in all respects the same as No. 2 barley, except in colour, weighing not less than 46 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Canada western barley shall be reasonably clean and reasonably free from all other grain; shall include weather stained and slightly shrunken but sound barley and weighing not less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Canada western barley shall include all damaged barley weighing less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

Rye.

Rye.

No. 1 Canada western rye shall be sound, plump and well cleaned, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Canada western rye shall be sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Canada western rye shall be rye which is not sound enough or free enough from other grain to be classed into the preceding grades. It may contain up to 5 per cent of wheat or 3 per cent of barley. It shall be reasonably clean and weigh not less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

All rye which is from any cause unfit to be graded as No. 3 shall be graded as rejected.

Flax Seed.

Flax seed.

No. 1 Northwestern Canada flax seed shall be mature, sound, dry and sweet, and contain not more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of damaged seed, and weigh not less than 51 pounds to the bushel of commercially pure seed.

No. 2 Canada western flax seed shall be mature, sound, dry, and sweet, and contain not more than 25 per cent of damaged seed, and weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel of commercially pure seed.

No. 3 Canada western flax seed shall be flax seed which is immature or musty, or which contains more than 25 per cent damaged seed, and is fit for warehousing and testing not less than 47 pounds to the bushel of commercially pure seed.

Flax seed that is damp, warm, mouldy, musty or otherwise unfit for warehousing, shall be classed as no grade.

To test flax seed, one pound of average seed shall be taken from the sample tested, and the impurities or foreign matter therein shall be removed as near as possible by the use of two sieves of 32-gauge wire-cloth, one with meshes 3 x 16 and the other with meshes 16 x 16 to the square inch. The percentage of impurities and weight per bushel of the commercially pure seed shall be determined by the use of proper testing scales.

Buckwheat.

Buckwheat.

No. 1 Canada western buckwheat shall be sound, clean and free from other grain, weighing not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Canada western buckwheat shall be sound, clean and reasonably free from other grain, weighing not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Canada western buckwheat shall be reasonably sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain, weighing not less than 45 pounds to the bushel. (1912, c. 27, s. 107, Am.)

UNITED STATES GRAIN.

Inspection of U.S. grain.

97. Inspecting officers shall, when required, inspect grain of United States production passing through Canada in transit to the United Kingdom or to a foreign country, and shall grant certificates therefor based on standard sample of such grain established as hereinafter provided. (1912, c. 27, s. 108.)

Standard samples.

98. (1) Standard samples for grain of United States production may be established yearly by the grain standards board of any division or district, and shall be known as the standards for United States grain of that division or district.

Rejection of samples.

(2) The Board may reject such standard samples if it deems them to have been unfairly or improperly chosen, and in such case it shall forthwith cause others to be chosen in their place by such means as it thinks proper.

Distribution.

(3) Standard samples, as so established, shall be distributed by the grain standards board to such persons as the Board directs.

Charges.

(4) For all samples so furnished the chief inspector shall make such charge as is approved by the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 110, Am.)

United States production to be stated.

99. Every certificate issued for such grain shall state that it is of United States production and that the grade given thereon is that established by the grain standards board appointed by the Board for the division or district wherein the inspection takes place. (1912, c. 27, s. 111, Am.)

Fees.

100. The fees for inspection of such grain shall be the same as provided by this Act in the case of Canadian grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 112.)

Appeals.

101. Appeals from the grading of such grain by inspecting officers may be made as provided for in the case of Canadian grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 113, Am.)

97. Old sec. 108. No change.

98. Old sec. 110. (2) struck out re chief inspector member o this standards Board. Remainder of sec. unchanged.

99. Old sec. 111. No change.

100. Old sec. 112. No change.

101. Old sec. 113. No material change

Application of Secs. 104 to 106.

102. The provisions of the three next following sections shall apply to such grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 114.)

ALL GRAIN.

"No grade" grain.

103. (1) All good grain that has an excessive moisture, being tough, damp or wet or otherwise unfit for warehousing, shall be entered on the inspecting officer's books as "No grade," with his notations as to quality and condition.

"Condemned."

(2) All grain that is in a heating condition or is badly bin-burnt, whatsoever grade it might otherwise be, shall be reported and entered upon the inspecting officer's books as "Condemned," with the inspector's notations as to quality and condition.

"Rejected."

(3) All grain that is unsound, musty, dirty, smutty or sprouted, or that contains a large admixture of other kinds of grain, seeds or wild oats, or from any other cause is unfit to be classed under any of the recognized grades, shall be classed as "Rejected," with the inspector's notations as to quality and condition.

Weight.

(4) All grain shall be weighed and the weight per bushel recorded in the inspecting officer's book.

Scoured grain.

(5) No grain that has been subject to scouring or treatment by use of lime or sulphur shall be graded higher than No. 3. (1912, c. 27, s. 115.)

Weight.

104. In the inspection of grain the weight shall not alone determine the grade. (1912, c. 27, s. 116.)

Inspector's reasons.

105. All inspecting officers shall make their reasons for grading grain, when necessary, fully known by notation on their book. (1912, c. 27, s. 117.)

PART III.

APPLICATION OF PART.

Application of Part.

106. This Part applies to the Western Inspection Division as described in paragraph *(b)* of Section 21 of this Act; and in so far as respects dealing with western grain to public elevators in the Eastern Inspection Division and to all water carriers other than ocean carriers. (1912, c. 27, s. 118; 1915, c. 10, s. 3, Am.)

GENERAL.

Annual licenses.

107. (1) All licenses issued under this Act shall expire on the thirty-first day of August in each year.

Who shall take out licenses.

(2) All track buyers and owners and operators of elevators, warehouses and mills, and all grain commission merchants and primary grain dealers shall take out annual licenses,

102. Old sec. 114. No change.

103. Old sec. 115. No change.

104. Old sec. 116. No change.

105. Old sec. 117. No change.

106. Old sec. 118. No change.

107. This section corresponds to section 119 of the Act of 1912. The old section provided that the Board should require the dealers in question to take out licenses. This is changed so as to put the obligation upon the dealers to apply for a license. The provision that the Board may refuse to grant a license for cause is new.

which shall expire on the thirty-first day of August in each year; provided, however, that the Board may refuse to grant any such license for just and sufficient cause subject to an appeal from any such refusal which may be taken by the applicant to the Minister.

Powers of Board.

(3) The Board shall,—

(a) fix the amount of bonds to be given by the different operators of elevators, mills and warehouses, and by grain commission merchants, track buyers and primary grain dealers;

(b) require the person so licensed to keep books and to make returns in the form approved by the Board;

(c) supervise the handling and storage of grain, in and out of elevators, warehouses and cars;

(d) enforce rules and regulations made under this Act.

Power to accept security.

(4) The Board, in its discretion, may accept security of persons, firms or corporations to whatever amount and in whatever form shall be deemed necessary by them in lieu of bonds.

Offence.

(5) Any person who engages in any business for which a license is required under this Act without first obtaining such license shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than five

Penalty.

hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars and costs or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or to both fine and imprisonment. (1912, c. 27, s. 119; 1919, c. 40, s. 10, Am.)

Receipt and investigation of complaints.

108. (1) The Board shall also receive and investigate all complaints in writing, under oath,—

(a) of undue dockage, improper weights or grading;

(b) of refusal or neglect to furnish cars within a reasonable time;

(c) of fraud or oppression or discrimination by any person, firm or corporation, owning or operating any elevator, warehouse, mill or railroad, or by any grain commission merchant, or track-buyer;

(d) of any violation of any provision of this Act, or any rule or regulation made in pursuance thereof.

Powers of Board.

(2) For the purpose of any such investigation or of any investigation authorized under this Act the Board shall have power, in cases where it appears expedient so to do, to hold an inquiry, and the provisions of section 11 hereof shall apply to any such inquiry, and the commissioner or commissioners holding such inquiry shall have power to summon witnesses, to administer an oath, to examine such witnesses under oath, and to compel the production of all books and documents relating in any way to the matter complained of.

108. This section corresponds to section 120 of the Act of 1912. The provision is changed so as to make it clear that the Board is to hold a formal inquiry in case of a complaint only where they deem such inquiry necessary.

108. Old sec. 120. No change.

Examination of witnesses, etc.

(3) The Board shall have all the powers of a commissioner appointed under the provisions of Part I of the *Inquiries Act*, chapter one hundred and four of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906.

Remedy.

(4) The Board shall apply such remedy as is provided by statute, and shall institute proceedings at the Government expense whenever it considers a case proper therefor.

Papers to be kept on file.

(5) The Board shall keep on file for public inspection in its office, publications showing the market price of grain in the markets of Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Fort William, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth. (1912, c. 27, s. 120; 1915, c. 10, s. 5; 1919, c. 40, s. 11, Am.)

Receipts and investigation of complaints of shortage in grain, and apportionment.

109. The Board shall also receive and investigate all complaints in writing under oath, of any shortage in grain, upon the delivery of same from an elevator to a vessel or from a vessel to an elevator, and shall have power to assess or apportion the loss arising from such shortage amongst the elevator operators and water carriers having to do with the said grain, and the finding of the Board and such assessment or apportionment certified over the hand of a majority of the Board, shall be delivered or sent to all persons concerned in such finding, assessment or apportionment, and shall be final, and shall be enforceable in any court of competent jurisdiction. In making such assessment due regard may be had to overages, if any, of grain in the hands of any of the parties concerned. (1915, c. 10, s. 4.)

Regulations relating to shortages and overages.

110. The Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may make regulations governing the responsibility for and the disposition of shortages and overages of grain upon delivery of same from an elevator to a vessel or from a vessel to an elevator, and may assess in such manner and in such amount as it may deem just and proper, contributions from elevator operators and water carriers or from any of them, in favour of the Board or otherwise, for the purposes of providing against such responsibility: Provided that nothing contained in this section shall limit the powers of the Board under the preceding section. (1915, c. 10, s. 4, Am.)

Contributions.

Control of weighing.

111. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other Act, the Board shall have supervision of the weighing of all grain received into and delivered from all elevators situated at Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, Vancouver and Prince Rupert and owned or operated by His Majesty, by the Canadian National Railways or any other railway, by a Board of Harbour Commissioners, or by any person or corporation. (New.)

109. Old sec. 120A. No change.

110. This section corresponds to section 120B of the Act of 1912. The change effected is to require the approval of the Governor in Council to the regulations made by the Board under this clause.

111. This section is new and its effect is important. It gives the Board of Grain Commissioners control of the weighing of grain in the Eastern Port Elevators. This is recommended by the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission. See report, page 151, entitled "Government Elevators", and particularly page 152 beginning at the third paragraph to the end of the chapter.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other general or special Act, the provisions of this Act shall apply to all terminal elevators owned or operated by His Majesty, by a Board of Harbour Commissioners or by any person or corporation.

Construction or acquiring of terminals.

112. (1) The Governor in Council may authorize the Minister to construct, acquire, lease, or expropriate for His Majesty any elevator if Parliament has granted the money for such purpose.

Expropriation Act to apply.

(2) *The Expropriation Act* shall, in any case, apply to the acquisition or lease of such elevator and to the ascertaining of the compensation to be paid therefor.

Management and operation of Dominion elevators.

(3) Any elevator of His Majesty may be managed and operated by such person or by such body as may be appointed or created for such purpose by the Governor in Council and such salaries as may be fixed by the Governor in Council shall be paid to such person or to such body operating such elevators.

Other officers.

(4) Such other officers and employees as may be required for the proper operation of all such elevators may be appointed by such person or body as may be appointed or created under the preceding subsection.

Operation in accordance with regulations.

(5) The operation of all such elevators shall be subject in all respects to the jurisdiction of the Board and shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations made under the provisions of this Act concerning the operation of elevators.

Advances to pay freight and fees on grain in Government elevators.

(6) Advances to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars may be made to the Minister out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada for the payment of freight charges and weighing and inspection fees on grain received into or shipped from elevators operated and managed by His Majesty. Such payments shall be subject to all the provisions and regulations in that behalf of the *Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act*, and when the amounts so paid are from time to time refunded to His Majesty such amounts shall be paid to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for deposit to the credit of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Sale of surplus.

(7) Such person or body so appointed or created shall have authority to sell all surpluses of grain and notwithstanding anything contained in the *Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act* or any other statute or law may use the proceeds of any such sale to buy in grain to cover shortages of any grain.

112. This section corresponds to section 13 of the Act of 1912. The old section provides that the management and operation of government owned elevators is to be conducted by the Board of Grain Commissioners. The change made in this section relieves the Board of this duty and provides for these elevators being managed and operated by special appointees.

112. Old sec. 13. Amended in sub secs. (1) and (2) by striking out word "terminal".

Subsec. (3) amended to place operation of such elevators under a management other than the Board of Grain Commissioners. Subsecs. (4), (5), new.

Interpretation.

113. In sections 114 to 139, both inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires, and in sections 219 and 222,

(a) "terminal elevator" means a public terminal elevator.

(b) "terminal warehouseman" means a warehouseman of a public terminal elevator and includes a warehouseman of a public elevator.

PUBLIC TERMINAL AND PUBLIC ELEVATORS.

Licenses for terminal elevators.

114. (1) The proprietor, lessee, or manager of any terminal elevator shall be required, before transacting any business, to procure from the Board a license, permitting such proprietor, lessee or manager to transact business as a public warehouseman under the law.

Application therefor.

(2) The license shall be issued by the Board upon written application, which shall set forth the location and name of such elevator and the individual name of each person interested as owner or manager thereof, or if the owner or manager of such elevator is a corporation, the name of the corporation and the name of the president, secretary and treasurer of such corporation.

What license shall authorize.

(3) Such license shall give authority to carry on and conduct the business of a terminal elevator in accordance with the law and rules and regulations made by the Board.

Revocation upon proof of complaint.

(4) Upon complaint by any person, in writing under oath, setting forth the alleged particular violation of law or rule or regulation, the Board shall forthwith examine into such complaint, and may require such proof as it deems necessary, and if the allegations made are proved to the satisfaction of the Board it may recommend to the Governor in Council the revocation of such license, accompanying such recommendation with the evidence upon which it is based, and the Governor in Council may thereupon, in his discretion, revoke such license.

Proviso.

Fee.

(5) The annual fee for such license shall be twenty-five dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 122; 1913, c. 21, s. 8.)

Security by licensee.

115. The person receiving a license as herein provided shall file with the Board a bond to His Majesty, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Board, in a penal sum to be fixed by the Board conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as a terminal warehouseman and his full and unreserved compliance with all laws in relation thereto. (1912, c. 27, s. 125.)

No discrimination.

116. (1) No discrimination shall be made between persons desiring to avail themselves of warehouse facilities.

What grain to be received in Western nspection Division.

(2) Every terminal elevator warehouseman in the Western Inspection Division shall receive for storage any grain tendered to him in a dry and suitable condition for ware-

114. Old sec. 122. No change.

Old sec. 123 struck out as impractical.

Old sec. 124 struck out. Hospital elevators.

115. Old sec. 125. No change.

116. This section corresponds to section 126 of the Act of 1912. The change made consists of a proviso added to subsection 5 to the effect that the Board of Grain Commissioners may fix periods of time in any year during which a public terminal elevator may be relieved from the obligation to receive grain for storage from the public. This amendment is suggested by the Board of Grain Commissioners to cover the case of one or two elevators whose business consists in handling public storage grain. Subsection 10 is amended by adding the introductory words "until otherwise provided by the Governor in Council under the provisions of section 88 hereof". This means that the present provisions of the law regarding screenings out of public terminal elevators is to remain in effect until the government takes action under new clause 88, as recommended by the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission.

housing in the usual manner in which terminal elevators are accustomed to receive grain in the ordinary and usual course of business.

Inspection and grading thereof.

(3) Grain so received shall in all cases be inspected and graded by a duly authorized inspector and shall be stored with grain of a similar grade.

Official weighing and certificate.

(4) No grain shall leave a terminal elevator without being officially weighed, and the official certificate of weight shall be final, subject to the provisions of section 108 of this Act.

What grain to be received by public elevators.

(5) Every warehouseman of a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division shall receive for storage western grain tendered him through the ordinary channels of transportation in the usual manner in which such elevators are accustomed to receive grain in the ordinary and usual course of business and in such parcels or lots as are shipped;

Provided however that the Board may in the case of any such elevator, before the opening of navigation, fix periods of time in any year during which the elevator may be relieved from the obligation to receive such grain for storage. Notice of such action of the Board shall be posted forthwith in all the grain exchanges in Canada.

Provided further that in the case of any such elevator which is owned by a steamship company regularly engaged in the transportation of western grain on the Great Lakes, or by a company whose capital stock is owned or controlled by such steamship company, the Board shall by its license provide as the application for such license may request, either that the elevator for the crop year for which the license is taken out shall receive western grain from the vessels only belonging to or operated or chartered by the said steamship company, or shall provide that such elevator for and during the said crop year shall receive grain from all vessels without discrimination and be subject to all the provisions of this Act.

In case any abuse or discrimination is in the opinion of the Board practised by any such elevator then the Board may at any time cancel the privileges contained in the provisos to this subsection.

Record to be kept.

(6) Every warehouseman of a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division shall keep a true and correct record of each parcel or lot of grain received by him, noting the name of the boat and number of the hold from which taken, or the number of the car, the billed weight, the

actual weight as weighed in by him, and shortage or overage, the number of the bin in which stored, and in case of a transfer in the elevator the number of the bin to which transferred, the date of shipment out of such elevator with the number of car or name of boat and number of hold; and in all cases where a certificate of grade accompanies a lot or parcel of grain the identity of such certificate with the lot or parcel of grain shall be preserved. He shall keep a correct record of the name of the shipper, the party to be advised of the shipment and the consignee.

Preservation of identity of grain.

(7) The identity of each parcel or lot of western grain shipped to a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division shall be preserved, except that different parcels or lots of the same grades may be binned together when there is not sufficient space in the elevator to keep the parcels or lots separate.

Grades not to be mixed.

(8) In no case, whether in a terminal or public elevator, shall grain of different grades be mixed together while in store.

Duty to clean grain.

(9) Every terminal warehouseman in the Western Inspection Division shall clean all grain received by him on which the inspector has set dockage for cleaning except all rejected grades and "no grades", which shall be cleaned only on the request of the owner.

Allowance for screenings.

(10) Until otherwise provided by the Governor in Council under the provisions of section 88 hereof, every terminal warehouseman in the Western Inspection Division shall pay or make allowance to the owner for all domestic grain of a commercial value in screenings on all cars graded by the inspector clean to clean for domestic grain, as set forth in section 92 of this Act, to the quantity assessed by the inspector.

Insurance of grain.

(11) Every terminal warehouseman in the Western Inspection Division shall insure against fire, with companies satisfactory to the Board, all grain received, handled or stored by him: Provided always that this subsection shall not apply to a warehouseman of a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division. (1912, c. 27, s. 126; 1915, c. 10, s. 2, Am.)

Proviso.

Warehouse storage receipts.

117. Upon the owner or consignee of grain stored in a terminal elevator, surrendering the original shipping receipt, or bill of lading, as the case may be, properly endorsed, accompanied by evidence that all transportation charges, other than those due, if any, to the owner of such elevator, and all other charges which are a lien upon grain, including charges for inspection and weighing, have been paid, the warehouseman shall issue to the person entitled to receive it a warehouse storage receipt for each individual carload lot or parcel of grain, subject to his order, which receipt shall state,—

116. (10) New. Re screenings.

117. Old sec. 127. No change.

(a) the date of the receipt of the grain in store and also the quantity and inspected grade of the grain;

(b) that the grain mentioned in it has been received into store to be stored with grain of the same grade by inspection;

(c) that the grain is deliverable upon the return of the receipt properly endorsed by the person to whose order it was issued, and upon payment of proper charges for storage and transportation, if any, due to the owner of the elevator. (1912, c. 27, s. 127, Am.)

Numbering of receipts.

118. (1) All warehouse receipts for grain issued by the same elevator shall be consecutively numbered, and no two receipts bearing the same number shall be issued from the same elevator during any one year, except in case of a lost or destroyed receipt, in which case the new receipt, if one is given, shall bear the same date and number as the original, and shall be plainly marked on its face "Duplicate."

What they shall state.

(2) Warehouse receipts shall state,—

(a) for grain received from railway cars, the number of each car and the quantity therein contained;

(b) for grain received from barges or other vessels, the name of each craft; and,

(c) for grain received from team or by other means, the manner of its receipt.

Receipt to state quantity.

(3) No terminal warehouse receipt shall be issued for a greater quantity of grain than was contained in the parcel or lot stated to have been received, nor shall any such receipt be issued except upon actual delivery of the grain represented by such receipt into store in the elevator from which the receipt purports to be issued.

Number of receipts.

(4) One receipt only shall be issued for the same lot of grain, except in cases where receipt for a part of a lot is desired, and then the total receipts for a particular lot shall cover that lot and no more. (1912, c. 27, s. 128.)

Cancellation of receipts upon delivery of grain.

119. Upon the delivery of grain from store in any terminal elevator upon the receipt surrendered such receipt shall be plainly marked across its face with the word "Cancelled," and with the name of the person cancelling it, and shall thereafter be void. (1912, c. 27, s. 129.)

Issue of new receipt when delivery partial.

120. In cases where a part of the grain represented by the receipt is delivered out of store and the remainder is left, a new receipt shall be issued for such remainder, but the new receipt shall bear the date of its issue and also the date on which the whole quantity was originally received into store and shall state on its face that it is the balance of receipt of the original number, and the receipt upon which a part has been delivered shall be cancelled in the same manner as if

118. Old sec. 128. No change.

118. Old sec. 128. No change.

119. Old sec. 129. No change.

120. Old sec. 130. No change.

the whole quantity of grain mentioned in such receipt had been delivered. (1912, c. 27, s. 130.)

Consolidation of receipts.

121. (1) In case the warehouseman consents thereto and it is deemed desirable to divide one receipt into two or more, or to consolidate two or more receipts into one, the original receipt shall be cancelled as if the grain had been delivered from store and each new receipt shall express on its face that it is a part of another receipt or a consolidation of other receipts, as the case may be.

Within 10 days.

(2) No consolidation of receipts of dates differing more than ten days shall be permitted.

Dates.

(3) All new receipts issued for old ones cancelled, as herein provided, shall bear the date of their issue, and shall state the date or respective dates of the receipt or receipts originally issued, as nearly as may be, and the numbers thereof. (1912, c. 27, s. 131.)

No limiting of liability of warehouseman.

122. No terminal warehouseman shall insert in any receipt issued by him any language in anywise limiting or modifying his liabilities or responsibility, except as in this Part mentioned. (1912, c. 27, s. 132.)

Delivery of grain on return of receipt to vessels.

123. (1) Upon the return of any terminal warehouse receipt by the holder thereof, properly endorsed, and the tender of all proper charges upon grain represented thereby, such grain shall be immediately deliverable to the holder of such receipt, and shall be delivered within twenty-four hours after demand has been made, and vessels therefor have been furnished for that purpose, and shall not be subject to any further charges for storage: Provided that if it should happen that, in consequence of the vessels not being furnished until after the expiration of twenty-four hours as aforesaid, a new storage term shall be entered upon, then the charge for storage shall nevertheless be made, but only on a *pro rata* basis in respect of the time which shall have elapsed after expiration of the twenty-four hours as aforesaid, and the time when the vessels actually arrive.

Proviso.

Delivery of grain to cars on return of receipts.

(2) Subsection (1) shall apply to the delivery of grain to cars, upon the return of any terminal warehouse receipt; provided, however, that the terminal elevator warehouseman shall make demand in writing upon the railway company to place the necessary number of cars upon the elevator track. Should such demand not be complied with within the said twenty-four hours the warehouseman shall apply to the Board, which shall thereupon investigate the case. If, upon investigation, it is found that the railway company is not using due diligence in providing such number of cars as can be reasonably transported, the Board shall thereupon so notify the Company. Should the company fail to comply forthwith, the Board may make application to the Board of

121. Old sec. 131. No change.

122. Old sec. 132. No change.

123. Old sec. 133. No change.

Railway Commissioners for Canada, which shall investigate the complaint and may order the company to forthwith provide the cars deemed reasonable by the Board. In case the number of cars ordered by the said Board of Railway Commissioners is not so furnished, the company shall be responsible for the charges for such extra storage as are fixed by the said Board of Railway Commissioners, and shall, upon demand, pay such charges to the Board, which shall thereupon pay them to the owners of the terminal elevator receipt. The Board shall make such regulations for application for and delivery of cars as seem necessary. (1912, c. 27, s. 133.)

Liability of warehousemen.

124. Every warehouseman liable for the delivery of grain, who makes default in delivery, shall be liable to the owner of the warehouse receipt for damages for such default in the sum of one cent per bushel, and in addition thereto one cent per bushel for each and every day of neglect or refusal to deliver as aforesaid: Provided that no warehouseman shall be held to be in default in delivery if the grain is delivered in the order demanded, and as rapidly as due diligence, care and prudence will justify. (1912, c. 27, s. 134.)

Proviso.

Statement of business done by elevator.

125. The owner, lessee, manager, officer or employee of every terminal elevator shall furnish, at such times and in such form and manner as the Board prescribes, a statement in writing and verified by the signature and statutory declaration of the owner, lessee, manager, officer or employee,—

(a) in the case of a terminal elevator in the Western Inspection Division, as to the condition and management of so much of the business of such owner, lessee, manager, officer or employee as relates to such elevator; or,

(b) in the case of a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division, as to the amount, condition and management of the business done in grain by the elevator. (1912, c. 27, s. 135, Am.)

Weekly statement of grain in store.

126. (1) The warehouseman of every terminal elevator shall, as directed by the Board, render a weekly statement to the Board of the quantity of each kind and grade of grain in store in his warehouse and of the total amount of fire insurance thereon.

Statutory declaration.

(2) Such statement shall be in the form of a statutory declaration, made by one of the principal owners or operators of such terminal elevator, or by the bookkeeper thereof, having personal knowledge of the facts. (1912, c. 27, s. 136.)

124. Old sec. 134. No change.

125. This section authorizes the Board to require statements under oath if necessary, but owing to location of bay port elevators superintendents must make special trips to cities or towns to have present weekly statements under oath that are deemed necessary.

126. Old sec. 136. No change.

Annual statement of rates for storage.

127. (1) Every warehouseman of a terminal elevator shall be required, on or before the first day of August of each year, to file with the Board a table or schedule of rates for the storage, cleaning, handling and fire insurance of grain in such elevator during the ensuing year, which rates shall not be increased during the year.

No discrimination as to rates.

(2) Such published rates, or any published reduction of them, shall apply to all grain received into such elevator from any person or source. (1912, c. 27, s. 137; 1919, c. 40, s. 12, Am.)

No discrimination by warehousemen.

128. No discrimination as to rates shall be made, either directly or indirectly by any warehouseman of a terminal elevator for storage, cleaning, handling or fire insurance of grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 138.)

Maximum rates.

129. The charge for storage, cleaning, handling and fire insurance of grain, including the cost of receiving and delivering, shall be subject to such regulations or reduction as the Board may provide with the approval of the Governor in Council. (1912, c. 27, s. 139, Am.)

Grain out of Condition

Grain of equal quality to be delivered by warehouseman.

130. A terminal warehouseman shall, unless he gives public notice as hereinafter provided that some portion of the grain in his elevator is out of condition, or becoming so, deliver upon all receipts presented, grain of quality equal to that received by him. (1912, c. 27, s. 140.)

Proceedings when grain deteriorates.

131. (1) In case a terminal warehouseman in the Western Inspection Division considers that any portion of the grain in his elevator is out of condition, or becoming so, he shall immediately consult the resident official grain inspector, or in the absence of the inspector, his authorized deputy. The inspector or his deputy shall examine the grain in question, and if he finds it to be out of condition, or becoming so, and if he is of opinion that by re-elevating the grain it can be brought back into condition or its further deterioration can be prevented, he may order the warehouseman to re-elevate it for such purpose. The re-elevation shall be at the expense of the owner or owners of the grain.

To whom notice is to be given.

(2) If it is found, after such examination, that the condition of the grain is such that its further deterioration cannot be prevented by re-elevation, or if after re-elevation it is still out of condition, the warehouseman shall immediately give notice of the facts to the Board and to the owner, if the owner's name and address are known.

To whom notice is to be given.

(3) In case a warehouseman of a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division considers that any portion

127. This section corresponds to section 137 of the Act of 1912. The only change is one fixing the 1st of August, instead of the 15th, as the date on which the annual statement of rates and storage is to be filed with the Board by terminal elevators. This change is recommended by the Board.

128. Old sec. 138. No change.

129. This section corresponds to section 139 of the Act of 1912. The change made is to require the approval of the Governor in Council to the regulations provided to be made by the Board.

130. Old sec. 140. No change.

131. This section corresponds to section 141 of the Act of 1912. It deals with the proceedings to be taken by the public terminal warehouseman upon grain becoming out of condition. The changes are of minor importance. Owner at the end of subsection 1 is changed to "owner or owners". "Owner's address" at the end of subsection 2 is changed to "owner's name and address". In paragraph *(d)* of subsection 6 the words "if any" are struck out.

of the Western grain in his elevator is out of condition, or becoming so, he shall immediately give notice of the facts both to the shipper of the grain and the party to be advised, and to any other interested party indicated upon the bill of lading or railway shipping receipt.

Public elevator.

(4) In both cases the notice shall be given by registered letter and a telegram of advice shall also be sent.

How notice to be given.

(5) In both cases public notice of the facts shall be given in the following manner:—

Public notice.

(a) by posting the notice in the elevator; and,

In elevator.

(b) by posting the notice in the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, and, as regards grain in a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division, also in the Grain Exchange at Toronto and the Grain Exchange at Montreal; and,

In grain exchange.

(c) by advertising the notice in each of the following places, in a daily newspaper printed and published at the place, namely, at—

Advertisement.

(i) Winnipeg;

(ii) the place where the elevator is situated, if there be such a newspaper there;

(iii) and, as regards grain in a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division, also in Toronto and in Montreal;

(d) in the case of a terminal elevator at Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Vancouver or other Pacific port, the notice shall be given by posting in the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver and by advertising the notice in a daily newspaper published at Calgary and at the place where the elevator is situated, if there be such a newspaper there, and in such case clauses *(b)* and *(c)* hereof shall not apply.

Particulars of notice.

(6) The notice by registered letter and the public notice shall state the following particulars:—

Condition.

(a) the actual condition of the grain as nearly as can be ascertained;

Quantity, etc.

(b) the quantity, kind and grade of the grain;

Elevator.

(c) the elevator in which the grain is stored;

Warehouse receipts.

(d) the outstanding warehouse receipts, upon which the grain will be delivered, stating the number and date of each receipt, and, except as to grain previously declared or receipted for as being out of condition, the quantity, kind and grade of the grain covered by each receipt; or,

When no warehouse receipts.

(e) if warehouse receipts have not been issued, then—

(i) the name of the person from whom the grain was stored;

(ii) the date when the grain was received;

(iii) the identification of the grain which shall embrace as nearly as may be as great a quantity as is contained in the bin in which the grain is stored;

(iv) as regards grain in a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division, the particulars of the bills of lading or railway shipping receipts.

Contents of telegram.

(7) The telegram of advice shall state at least the particulars mentioned in paragraphs *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)* of subsection 6 of this section, and that a letter has been mailed giving further particulars. (1912, c. 27, s. 141, Am.)

Delivery of deteriorated grain.

132. Upon request of the owner or other person entitled to delivery of the grain so found to be out of condition, and upon the return and cancellation of the warehouse receipts therefor, or the surrender of the original shipping receipts or bills of lading, duly endorsed, and upon payment of charges, the grain shall be delivered to the party entitled thereto. (1912, c. 27, s. 142.)

Proper care by warehouseman.

133. Nothing herein contained shall be held to relieve a terminal warehouseman from exercising proper care and vigilance in preserving the grain after such publication of its condition, but such grain shall be kept separate, and apart from all direct contact with other grain, and shall not be mixed with other grain while in store in such elevator. (1912, c. 27, s. 143.)

Power to warehouseman to sell deteriorated grain.

134. (1) When the grain so declared out of condition has not been removed from store by the owner thereof within one month from the date of the notice of its being out of condition, if the warehouseman in whose elevator the grain is stored has given public notice as by this section required, such warehouseman may sell the grain at the expense and for the account of the owner.

(2) If the proceeds of such sale are not sufficient to satisfy all charges accrued against the grain, the owner or owners shall be liable to the warehouseman for any such deficiency.

Notice of sale.

(3) Public notice of the intended sale shall be given as follows:—

(a) in all cases, by advertisement in a newspaper printed and published at the place where the elevator is situated, if there be such newspaper;

(b) when the elevator is situated in the Western Inspection Division, by advertisement in a newspaper printed and published at Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver and by posting the notice in the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver or

(c) when the elevator is a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division, by advertisement in newspapers printed and published at Winnipeg, Toronto and

132. Old sec. 142. No change.

133. Old sec. 143. No change.

134. This section corresponds to section 144 of the Act of 1912. Change is of minor importance. The word owner in subsection 2 being changed to "owner or owners".

Montreal, respectively, and by posting the notice in the Grain Exchange at Toronto and the Grain Exchange at Montreal. (1912, c. 27, s. 144, Am.)

Power of inspecting officer to order transfer of grain out of condition.

135. The inspecting officer may, if he sees fit, in the interest of the owner or owners and at his or their expense and risk, order the warehouseman to transfer the grain out of condition, or becoming so, to a public elevator equipped with special machinery for the treatment of unsound grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 145, Am.)

Delivery of special binned grain.

136. Nothing in sections 130 to 135 of this Act, both inclusive, nor in section 139 of this Act, shall be so construed as to permit any warehouseman to deliver any grain, stored in a special bin or by itself, to any one but the owner of the lot, or upon his written order. (1912, c. 27, s. 146, Am.)

Inspection of grain.

137. (1) All duly authorized inspectors of grain shall, at all times during ordinary business hours, be at full liberty to examine all grain stored in any terminal elevator.

Facilities. Contract, etc.

(2) All proper facilities shall be extended to such inspectors by the warehouseman, his employees and servants, for an examination, and all parts of the terminal elevators shall be open to examination and inspection by any authorized inspector of grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 147.)

Contrary to direction of owner.

138. No proprietor, lessee, or manager of any terminal elevator, shall enter into any contract, agreement, understanding or combination with any railway company, or other corporation, or with any person, by which the grain of any person is to be delivered to any elevator or warehouse for storage or for any other purpose, contrary to the arrangements made between the shipper and the carrier. (1912, c. 27, s. 148.)

Limitation of liability of warehouseman.

139. (1) No terminal warehouseman shall be held responsible for any loss or damage to grain arising from irresistible force, the act of God or the King's enemies, while the grain is in his custody, provided reasonable care and vigilance is exercised to protect and preserve it.

Proper care by warehouseman.

(2) No terminal warehouseman shall be held liable for damage to grain by heating if it is shown that he has exercised proper care in the handling and storing thereof, and that the heating was the result of causes beyond his control.

Warehouseman responsible for neglect.

(3) Any warehouseman guilty of an act of neglect, the effect of which is to depreciate property stored in the elevator under his control, shall be held responsible as at common law, or upon the bond of such warehouseman, and in addition thereto the license of such warehouseman may be revoked. (1912, c. 27, s. 149.)

135. Old sec. 145. Minor changes—not material.

136. Old sec. 146. No change.

137. Old sec. 147. No change.

138. Old sec. 148. No change.

139. Old sec. 149. No change.

PRIVATE ELEVATORS.

Private elevators and powers of Board.

140. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act the Board shall, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, make provision for licensing and regulating private elevators and to determine the conditions under which the grain handled by such elevators may be weighed and inspected, and such elevators when so licensed may carry on the business of mixing grain and grades of grain and shall in the course of their operations be bound only to observe such regulations as may be made by the Board as aforesaid: Provided, however, that the following rules shall apply to all such elevators:

Proviso.

Rules applicable.

(a) A private elevator except where grain is shipped to a private terminal elevator with the written consent of the owner (the form of such consent to be approved by the Board), shall receive only such grain as is the property of the person or corporation operating such elevator, and no such elevator shall conduct a public storage business or except as aforesaid receive any grain upon terms requiring another person to pay storage charges thereon or in respect thereof: Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for the organizations of grain producers known as Grain Pools and incorporated in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta by Acts of the respective legislatures of such provinces, and for any other person or corporation which in the opinion of the Board, is empowered to act and is in fact acting on behalf of or in co-operation with them or any of them, to operate private elevators and to receive into such elevators grain shipped by such producers as are members of any one of the said Grain Pools;

Proviso.

(b) All grain inspected out of a private elevator shall be required in order to receive a grade to be equal in quality to a similar grade passing inspection from the general bins of a public terminal elevator.

Grain stored may be security.

(2) It shall be lawful for the operator of a private elevator to sell or to borrow money upon the security of his own grain stored in the elevator and to issue a warehouse receipt or receipts in connection with any such sale or loan, and to any person who has shipped grain to such elevator under the exceptions hereinbefore set forth, and the person to whom any such receipt is issued and all subsequent holders thereof shall have good title to the grain therein described as fully and effectually and to the like effect as if such warehouse

Warehouse receipts.

140. This section is new. It deals with private elevators and is one of the most important provisions of the Bill. It carries out the recommendation of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, see report page 75, title "Mixing in private terminal elevators", and particularly at page 106, the sub-title "Recommendations". These private terminal elevators have been in existence for a number of years but the present Canada Grain Act does not deal with them excepting for the minor provision inserted as subsection 5 to section 57 by an amendment of 1919, chapter 40. The reasons for the provisions contained in this clause 140 are fully set out in the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission.

New.

receipt had been issued by a public terminal elevator under the provisions of this Act.

Revocation of license.

(3) If any private elevator is operated in violation or in disregard of this section or of any regulation made hereunder the Board may, upon due proof thereof, after proper hearing and notice to the licensee, recommend to the Governor in Council the revocation of the license of such elevator, and the Governor in Council may thereupon, in his discretion, revoke such license.

Operating without license.

Penalty.

(4) Any person who operates a private elevator without having a license as provided by this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. (New.)

Manufacturing License

Manufacturing license may be issued to owner of elevator.

141. (1) On application by the owner of an elevator which is connected with and part of a plant engaged in the manufacture of grain products in the Western Division, stating that he does not wish to engage in the business of storing grain and that such elevator will only be used for the storage of grain owned by the said applicant and used in the process of the manufacture of such products, the Board may exempt such elevator from that part of the Act which relates to the storage of grain for the public. The license issued shall be a special license for such class of elevator, and the bond required shall be at the discretion of the Board.

Penalty for violation.

(2) Any owner who violates the conditions under which such license is issued shall be guilty of an infraction of this Act.

Fee.

(3) The annual fee for such license shall be five dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 150; 1913, c. 21, s. 10.)

Country Elevators

GENERAL

Country elevators and warehouses defined.

142. (1) "Country elevator" shall include all elevators and warehouses which receive grain for storage, before such grain has been inspected under this Act, and which are situated on the right of way of a railway or on any siding or spur track connected therewith, depot grounds, or on any lands acquired or reserved by any railway company to be used in connection with its line of railway at any station or siding, and shall be under the supervision of the Board.

141. Old sec. 150. No change.

142. (1) Old sec. 151. (1) Amended by striking out words "or flat warehouses".

Application for site.

(2) Any person desirous of erecting a country elevator shall make application to the railway company for a site; and, in case of dispute, such dispute shall be referred to the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Notice.

(3) The railway company shall, on the allotment of any site for a new elevator and on the transfer of any lease, notify the Board, stating the location and to whom allotted or transferred, and shall furnish the Board on or before the first day of October of each year with a list of all elevators and warehouses on its lines. (1912, c. 27, s. 151; 1919, c. 40, s. 13, Am.)

Elevator used exclusively for seed grain.

143. (1) Any country elevator which is constructed, equipped, and used primarily for the purpose of receiving, preparing and shipping seed grain, may on application to and with the approval of the Board be exempt from the provisions of paragraph b of section 148.

License to operate.

"(2) Any producer or group or association of producers of grain incorporated or unincorporated, including any co-operative association or grain pool, owning or operating one or more country elevators, and desiring to use the same or any of them exclusively for the purpose of receiving and handling the grain produced by them or their members as the case may be, and no other, may apply to the Board for, and the Board may grant a license to operate such elevator or elevators as private country elevators, whereupon such elevator or elevators shall not be obliged to store grain for any person other than the producer or producers or members of such group, association or grain pool applying for such license, and the provisions of Sections 142 to 161 inclusive, and any regulations made by the Board under this Act, shall only apply to such elevators to the extent to which they are consistent with the provisions of this section and in case any such license is granted for any elevator at any point, any other licensed country elevator at that point, with the permission of the Board, shall not be obliged to store grain for any member of such grain pool. Provided that at any point where there is only one elevator and that elevator is owned or operated by any producer or group or association of producers as described in this section, then the Board shall only grant a license to operate as a public country elevator.

Statements.

(3) Any person operating such elevator shall furnish statements as to the conduct and operation thereof, in such form and at such times as the Board may determine. (1912, c. 27, s. 152, Am.)

142. (2). Old sec. 151 (2) Amended to refer disputes to the Railway Board instead of the Grain Board.

142. (3) Old sec. 151. (3) No change.

143. (1) Old sec. 152. (1) No change.

143. (2) Old sec. 152. (2) No change.

143. (3) Old sec. 152. (3) No change.

Owners and lessees to be licensed.

144. (1) No owner or lessee of a country elevator, shall receive, ship, store or handle any grain in or from such elevator unless he has first procured from the Board a license for such purpose.

Application for license.

(2) A license shall be issued only upon written application under oath or statutory declaration, specifying:—

(a) the location of such elevator;

(b) the name of the person operating such elevator;

(c) the names of all the members of the firm, or the names of all the officers of the corporation, owning or operating such elevator;

(d) such other information as may be determined by the Board.

Expiry and effect of license.

(3) The license shall expire on the thirty-first day of August in each year, but while in force, shall confer upon the licensee full authority to operate such elevator in accordance with law and the rules and regulations made under this Act.

Inspection.

(4) Every country elevator shall be subject at all times to inspection by any authorized officer of the Board, and such officer shall be entitled to receive all information which the Board may deem necessary regarding the observance of this Act and of the regulations made hereunder by the person in charge of such elevator.

Submission to this Part.

(5) Every person receiving a license shall be held to have agreed to the provisions of this Part and to have agreed to comply therewith.

Fee.

(6) The annual fee for such license shall be five dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 153; 1913, c. 21, s. 11, Am.)

Revocation of licensee.

145. If any country elevator is operated in violation or in disregard of this Act, its license shall, upon due proof thereof, after proper hearing and notice to the licensee, be revoked by the Board, and pending such hearing, the Board may suspend such license. (1912, c. 27, s. 154, Am.)

Security by licensee.

146. The person receiving a license as herein provided shall file with the Board a bond to His Majesty, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Board, in a penal sum, in the discretion of the Board, of not less than five thousand nor more than twenty thousand dollars, in the case of an elevator, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as a public warehouseman and his full and unreserved compliance with all laws in relation thereto: Provided that when any person procures a license for more than one elevator, security may be given by one or more bonds, in such amount or amounts as the Board may require. (1912, c. 27, s. 155, Am.)

Proviso.

144. This section corresponds to section 153 of the Act of 1912. Paragraph *(d)* in subsection 2 is an amendment suggested by the Board of Grain Commissioners. Paragraph 4 is new and provides for the inspection of country elevators. This is recommended by the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, page 32, line 36, beginning with the sentence "This we think is a fitting occasion to make a general recommendation in a matter of great importance", also page 155, first paragraph.

145. This section corresponds to section 154 of the Act of 1912. The provision for suspending licenses pending a hearing is new. This change is recommended by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

146. This section corresponds to section 155 of the Act of 1912. The change in the penalty is recommended by the Board of Grain Commissioners. The words "or flat warehouse" contained in the old section are struck out as such warehouses no longer exist.

Rules and regulations.

147. (1) The Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may make and promulgate all suitable and necessary rules and regulations for the government and control of country elevators, and the receipt, storage, insurance, handling and shipping of grain therein and therefrom, and the maximum rates of charges therefor in cases where handling includes cleaning grain, and also in cases where it does not include such cleaning.

(2) Such rules and regulations shall be binding and have the force and effect of law.

Binding.

(3) A printed copy of such rules and regulations and a copy of the provisions of law as to the classification of the various grades of grain, shall at all times be posted up in a conspicuous place in each of such country elevators for the free inspection of the public.

To be posted up.

Laid before Parliament.

(4) Such rules and regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within thirty days from the commencement of each session.

Guarantee companies.

(5) The Board may also approve of guarantee companies who may furnish bonds to country elevators as security for the faithful performance of their duties by their country elevator agents; and such companies only as have received such approval shall be accepted as guarantors by country elevator companies. (1912, c. 27, s. 156, Am.)

Duties of warehouseman.

148. The person operating any such country elevator shall—

(a) receive the grades of grain established and described in Part II of this Act;

(b) upon the request of any person delivering grain for storage or shipment, receive such grain without discrimination as to persons, during reasonable and proper business hours;

(c) insure the grain so received against loss by fire while so stored;

(d) keep a true and correct account in writing in proper books, of all grain received, stored and shipped at such country elevator, stating, except as hereinafter provided, the weight, grade, and dockage for dirt or other cause, of each lot of grain received in store, for sale, storage or shipment; and,

(e) at the time of delivery of any grain at such country elevator, issue, in the form prescribed in the schedule to this Act, to the person delivering the grain either a cash purchase ticket, warehouse storage receipt, storage receipt for special binned grain, or a receipt, or ticket subject to the inspector's grade or dockage, or such other ticket, receipt or certificate as the Board may approve of or provide, as the case may be, dated the day the grain was received, for each individual load, lot or parcel of grain delivered at such country elevator.

147. This section corresponds to section 156 of the Act of 1912. Two changes are made. The first strikes out the words "before the 1st day of September in each year", which occurred in old section 156, thus making the power of the Board to make regulations general without limitation as to time. This change is suggested by the Board of Grain Commissioners. Subsection 5 is new. It provides that bonding companies engaged in the business of bonding country elevator agents must have the approval of the Board of Grain Commissioners. This provision is recommended by the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, page 29, last paragraph.

148. This section corresponds to section 157 of the Act of 1912. The only change occurs in paragraph *(e)* which is amended to make provision for storage receipts and purchase tickets issued by country elevators in the case of grain taken subject to the inspector's grade and dockage under the provisions of clause 162 (old section 172).

(f) in the event of the purchase by such operator of any grain previously received at or in such country elevator and for which a warehouse storage receipt or a storage receipt for special binned grain was issued and is outstanding, issue, on the surrender of any such receipt, either a cash purchase ticket in the form A in the schedule to this Act, dated the day the grain is purchased, for each lot or parcel of grain so purchased, or a track purchase note in the form F in the Schedule to this Act, or a certified cheque drawn on a chartered bank of Canada for the amount payable for such purchase. 1912, c. 27, s. 157; 1920, c. 37, s. 2, Am.)

Duty as to cleaning of grain.

149. (1) The owner, lessee or manager of every country elevator equipped with grain cleaners shall, if requested so to do, clean the grain before it is weighed.

Attendance of interested parties at the weighing.

(2) Persons interested in the weighing of grain at any country elevator, shall have free access to the scales while such grain is being weighed and shall, if the facilities exist, and if they so desire, have ample opportunity after the cleaning is done, of personally ascertaining the net weight of the grain cleaned.

Certificate of weight.

(3) The net weight of the grain cleaned shall be specified on the face of the certificate given the seller by the purchaser. (1912, c. 37, s. 158.)

Warehouse receipt.

150. (1) The person operating any country elevator shall, upon request of any person delivering grain for storage or shipment, deliver to such person a warehouse receipt or receipts, dated the day the grain was received and specifying,—

(a) the gross and net weight of such grain;

(b) the dockage for dirt or other cause;

(c) the grade of such grain when graded conformably to the grade fixed by law and in force at terminal points; and

(d) that the grain mentioned in such receipt has been received into store.

Contents of receipt.

(2) Such receipt shall also state upon its face that the grain mentioned therein has been received into store, and that upon the return of such receipt, and upon payment or tender of payment of all lawful charges for receiving, storing, insuring, delivering or otherwise handling such grain, which may accrue up to the time of the return of the receipt, the grain is deliverable to the person on whose account it has been taken into store, or to his order, from the country elevator where it was received for storage, or, in quantities not less than carload lots on track at a public terminal elevator (unless otherwise mutually agreed) at such terminal point in the Western Inspection Division as

149. (1) Old sec. 158. (1). No change.

149. (2), (3). Old sec. 158. (2), (3). No change.

150. This section corresponds to section 159 of the Act of 1912. The first change is made to what was the ninth line of subsection 2, where the words "if either party" in the old section are changed to read 'if he". This change is an important one. It makes it clear that the owner of the grain is the person who shall decide to what terminal elevator his grain is to be shipped. This subsection 2 of the old section is further amended by striking out the words "on the line of railway upon which the receiving country elevator is situate or any line connecting therewith" where they now occur after the word "division" in the 11, 12 and 13 lines, and by inserting instead "or at a proper terminal elevator at or adjacent to Duluth". Subsection 3 of the old section is struck out as it will be no longer necessary on account of the preceding amendment to subsection 2.

the owner may specify (or on track at such proper terminal elevator at or adjacent to Duluth as the owner may specify) so soon as the transportation company delivers the grain at such elevator and the certificates of grade and weight are returned.

Where delivery is made into cars on track at the country elevator the Bill of Lading (if issued) and an affidavit of weight shall upon request be delivered by the country elevator to the owner and thereupon the country elevator shall be relieved from further liability for grades and weights, except in so far as the subject to grade and dockage ticket otherwise provides.

Should a country elevator on the order of the owner deliver the grain at a private terminal elevator approved by the country elevator, the country elevator shall guarantee the grade and weight.

Saving.

(3) Nothing herein shall prevent the owner of such grain from, at any time before it is shipped to terminals, requiring it to be shipped to any other terminal than as hereinbefore provided. (1912, c. 27, s. 159, Am.)

Delivery of grain on return of receipt.

151. (1) Upon the return or presentation of such receipt properly endorsed at the country elevator where the grain represented therein is made deliverable, and upon the payment or tender of payment of all lawful charges, as herein provided, and upon request for shipment made by the holder of such receipt the grain shall be delivered to such holder into cars as soon as furnished by the railway company.

Cars to be promptly called for.

(2) The shipper shall in such case promptly call upon the railway company for cars to be supplied in the order of the dates upon which receipts are surrendered for shipment.

Grain to be shipped within 24 hours after demand.

(3) The grain represented by such receipt shall be shipped within twenty-four hours after such demand has been made, and cars and other means of receiving it from the country elevator have been furnished, and shall not be subject to any further charges for storage after request for delivery has been made and cars are provided by the railway company.

Failure to redeem cash purchase ticket.

(4) In every case where grain has been delivered at any country elevator, or where grain which has been so delivered and for which a warehouse storage receipt or a storage receipt for special binned grain was issued, is subsequently purchased by the operator of any such elevator and a cash purchase ticket issued therefor to the person by whom such grain was delivered as aforesaid or to the person lawfully entitled to hold and surrender such warehouse storage receipt or storage receipt for special binned grain, if the paying agent of such warehouseman within seventy-two hours after demand by the holder (provided such demand

151. This section corresponds to section 160 of the Act of 1912. Subsection 2 is amended. The word "shipper" being substituted for the words "person operating the country elevator" in the first line thereon. This means that the shipper of the grain is the person who is to call upon the railway company for cars.

(4) No change, only rearranged.

be made during twenty-four hours after the issue of the purchase ticket), neglects or refuses 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 the date and place of issue of the original warehouse or storage receipt and for a similar grade and net weight of grain as was shown on the cash purchase ticket aforesaid. Upon the return of the said cash purchase ticket to the warehouseman, he shall at once issue to the holder in exchange therefor a warehouse storage receipt of the same grade and quantity of grain as shown on the face of said surrendered cash purchase ticket.

Rights of holder of cash purchase ticket preserved.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection four of this section, the owner, possessor or holder of a cash purchase ticket shall not be deprived of his right to payment or redemption of the same as against the warehouseman or his surety, if he does not avail himself of the provisions of subsection four. (1912, c. 27, s. 160; 1919, c. 40, s. 14; 1920, c. 37, s. 3, Am.)

Forwarding of grain to terminal elevator.

152. (1) On the return of the storage receipts, if the shipment or delivery of the grain at a terminal point is requested by the owner thereof, the person receiving the grain shall deliver to the owner a certificate in evidence of his right to such shipment or delivery, stating upon its face—

Certificate.

(a) the date and place of its issue;

(b) the name of the consignor and consignee;

(c) the place of destination;

(d) the kind of grain and the grade and net quantity, exclusive of dockage, to which the owner is entitled by his original warehouse receipts, and by official inspection and weighing at the designated terminal point.

Return of certificate.

(2) Such certificate shall be returned in exchange for the railway shipping receipt and certificates of weight and grade.

Charges.

(3) The grain represented by such certificate shall be subject only to such storage, transportation or other lawful charges as would accrue upon such grain from the date of the issue of the certificate to the date of actual delivery, within the meaning of this Part, at such terminal point. (1912, c. 27, s. 161.)

Ordering cars to elevator.

153. (1) Any person having grain stored or binned in not less than car lots in any country elevator whether in general or special bin, may order a car or cars to be placed at such elevator for the shipment of such stored grain, and may have the said car or cars loaded at such elevator after he has surrendered to the operator thereof the storage receipt or receipts therefor, properly endorsed, and has paid, or tendered payment of all lawful charges hereinbefore provided; and the grain shall not be subject to any further charges for storage after demand for such delivery is made and cars are furnished by the railway company.

(5) No change.

152. (1) Old sec. 161. (1). No change.

152. (2), (3). Old sec. 161. (2), (3). No change.

153. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 162, (1), (2), (3). No change.

Grain in special bin.

Should the storage receipts and lawful charges against the grain not be delivered or paid at the time of the billing of the car, the elevator operator may hold the bill of lading until the owner has surrendered the storage receipts therefor and paid all lawful storage charges due thereon: Provided that it shall be an offence under this Part for the elevator operator to sell or dispose of such bill of lading without the consent of the owner of the grain, and the bill of lading shall be made out in all cases in the name of the owner of the grain shipped.

Proviso.

Time limit for shipment.

(2) The grain represented by such receipt shall be shipped within twenty-four hours after such demand has been made and cars have been furnished.

Saving.

(3) This section shall not be deemed to limit or curtail the right of any applicant, whether he has or has not grain stored or binned as above stated. (1912, c. 27, s. 162.)

Liability of elevator in case of delay.

154. If not delivered upon such demand within twenty-four hours after such car, or other means for receiving the grain has been furnished, the country elevator in default shall be liable to the owner of such receipt for damages for such default in the sum of one cent per bushel, and in addition thereto one cent per bushel for each day of such neglect or refusal to deliver: Provided that no warehouseman shall be held to be in default in delivering if the grain is delivered in the order demanded by holders of different receipts and as rapidly as due diligence, care and prudence will justify. (1912, c. 27, s. 163, Am.)

Proviso.

Forwarding of grain to terminal elevator.

155. Upon giving forty-eight hours' notice to the owner or his local agent appointed in writing, the operator of any country elevator may forward any grain stored in his elevator to any terminal elevator in the Western Inspection Division and on so doing shall be liable for the delivery thereof to its owner at such terminal elevator in the same manner and to the same extent in all respects as if such grain had been so forwarded at the request of the owner thereof, and according to the requirements of the graded storage receipt or storage receipt for special binned grain, as the case may be, issued in connection with such grain: Provided that in the case of a country elevator on the line of railway formerly known as the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway, or on any line of railway operated therewith, and on the Great Northern Railway, such grain may be delivered on track at the proper terminal elevator at or adjacent to Duluth: Provided also that the owner of such grain may by agreement in writing which shall be on a separate form waive his right, to the forty-eight hours' notice under this section. (1912, c. 27, s. 164, Am.)

Proviso.

Proviso.

154. Old sec. 163. Word "vessel" struck in second line—and words "or terminal orders" in 9th and 10th lines struck out as not necessary.

155, 156. These sections take the place of present section 163 and of subsection 2 to present section 164 in the Act of 1912. The words "on the same line of railway or on railways connecting therewith" where they occur in the fifth and sixth lines of old section 164, are struck out. The other change effected is to make it clear that when a country elevator operator forwards grain to a terminal elevator under the provisions of this clause he shall be bound to do so in accordance with the special bin requirements, or the graded storage requirements of the Act, as the case may be.

Freight and other charges.

156. The grain when so delivered at terminals shall be subject to freight, weighing and inspection charges and all other charges, if any, lawful at such terminal point. (1912, c. 27, s. 165, Am.).

Warehouse receipts and certificates.

157. (1) All warehouse receipts issued for grain received and all certificates shall be consecutively numbered, and no two receipts of the same kind or certificates bearing the same number shall be issued during the same year from the same country elevator, except when one is lost or destroyed, in which case the new receipt or certificate, if one is given, shall bear the same date and number as the original and shall be plainly marked on its face "Duplicate."

No warehouse receipt except for grain actually delivered.

(2) Warehouse receipts or certificates shall not be issued except upon grain which has actually been delivered into a country elevator, nor shall such receipts or certificates be issued for a greater quantity of grain than was contained in the lot or parcel stated to have been received.

No receipt or certificate to contain modification of legal liability of issuer.

(3) Except as in this Part mentioned, or except as otherwise provided by order or regulation of the Board approved by the Governor in Council, no receipts or certificates shall contain language in any way limiting or modifying the legal liability of the person issuing the same nor shall any of the parties thereto enter into any agreement whatever, other than that provided for in the aforesaid warehouse receipt. The entering into any such agreement shall be an offence and the agreement shall be void.

Grain to be accounted for.

(4) Except in the case of accidental damage to, or the accidental destruction of, any country elevator in which grain has been accepted for general storage as herein provided, if the person operating it, when called upon to do so by the owner of the grain, fails to account for the grain in accordance with the terms of the warehouse receipt given under the provisions of this Part or of the further orders of the owners, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence under section 355 of *The Criminal Code*, and shall be liable to the penalties therein provided and, in addition, to the forfeiture of his license. (1912, c. 27, s. 166; 1919, c. 40, s. 15.)

Penalty.

Storage in special bins.

158. (1) Whenever the person operating a country elevator agrees with the owner of any grain to store it in such a manner as to preserve its identity, it shall be stored in a special bin or bins, and shall be called special binned grain, and in such case only the weights, insurance and preservation of the identity of the grain shall be guaranteed by the said operator, and he shall mark on the storage receipts given therefor the words "Special bin," and the number or numbers by which such special bin or bins are known in such elevator.

57. (1), (2), (3), (4). Old sec. 166. (1), (2), (3), (4). No change.

158. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 167. (1), (2), (3). No change.

Samples to be preserved.

(2) In every case where grain is stored in any country elevator in a special bin the warehouseman shall draw a fair and proper sample, in the presence of a person delivering the grain, out of each hopper load as delivered, and such sample shall be properly preserved in a suitable receptacle which shall be numbered and sealed, until after such special binned grain has been shipped and inspected, and the owner thereof has notified the warehouseman that he is satisfied the identity of the grain has been preserved.

Provision and custody of receptacle for sample.

(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. (1912, c. 27, s. 167.)

Use of sample to ascertain identity of grain.

159. In case, after the shipment has been inspected, the owner is of the opinion that the identity of the grain has not been preserved, he shall within fifteen days notify the warehouseman of the fact and both parties thereupon shall forward the sample sealed, charge prepaid, to the chief inspector to be compared with the shipment. The decision given by the chief inspector in such cases shall be final and binding on both parties. (1919, c. 27, s. 168, Am.)

If grain is out of condition.

160. (1) In case any country elevator warehouseman discovers that any portion of the specially binned grain in this elevator is out of condition or becoming so, and it is not in his power to preserve it, he shall immediately give written notice thereof by registered letter to the Board and to the person on whose account the grain was received, if the address of such person is known.

Notice to the Board and owner.

(2) Such notice shall when possible state,—

(a) the kind and grade of the grain and the bin in which it is stored;

(b) the receipts outstanding upon which the grain is to be delivered, giving the numbers, amounts and dates of each;

(c) the name of the party for whom the grain was stored;

(d) the amount of grain stored and the date of its receipt.

Notice to be posted up. Delivery.

(3) He shall also at once post up a copy of such notice in some conspicuous place in such elevator.

(4) Such grain shall be delivered upon the return and cancellation of the receipts.

Sale of such grain at public auction.

(5) In case the grain out of condition is not removed from store by the owner thereof within ten days from the date of the notice of its being out of condition, the warehouseman where the grain is stored may sell such grain at public auction for the account of the owner after,—

159. This section corresponds to section 168 of the Act of 1912. The change made is to provide a limit of 15 days within which the owner of the grain must give the required notice to the elevator operator.

Old sec. 169. Struck out. Tariff includes insurance and Act also requires it, so sec. not necessary.

160. (1) Old sec. 170. (1). No change.

160. (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7). Old sec. 170. (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7). No change.

Notice.

(a) giving ten days' notice by advertisement in a newspaper published in the place where such elevator is located, or, if no newspaper is published there, then in the newspaper published nearest to such place;

(b) posting up such notice in a conspicuous place in his elevator for the ten days immediately preceding the sale; and

(c) ten days from the mailing of notice of the time and place of the sale to the owner by registered letter.

Warehouseman liable for neglect.

(6) Any warehouseman guilty of an act of neglect, the effect of which is to depreciate property stored in such elevator under his control, shall be held responsible personally as well as upon the bond, issued in conformity with section 156, and in addition thereto, the license of such elevator may be revoked.

Proper care and vigilance of warehouseman.

(7) Nothing herein contained shall be held to relieve the warehouseman from exercising proper care and vigilance in preserving the grain before or after such publication of its condition; but the grain shall be kept separate and apart from all direct contact with other grain and shall not be mixed with other grain while in store in such elevator. (1912, c. 27, s. 170.)

Sale or pledge of grain by operator.

161. An operator of a country elevator who sells, assigns, mortgages, pledges, hypothecates, or in any manner charges any grain stored in the said elevator in special bin in accordance with the provisions of this Part which is not the sole and absolute property of the said operator, shall be deemed guilty of an offence under section 390 of the *Criminal Code*, and shall be liable to the penalties therein provided and, in addition, to the forfeiture of his license. (1912, c. 27, s. 171.)

R.S., c. 146. Penalty.

Disagreement as to Grade or Dockage.

Sample of grain may be transmitted to chief inspector.

162. In case there is a disagreement between the purchaser or the person in the immediate charge of receiving the grain at such country elevator and the person delivering the grain to such elevator for sale, storage or shipment at the time of such delivery, as to the proper grade or dockage for dirt or otherwise, except as to condition, on any lot of grain delivered, a fair and proper sample shall be drawn in the presence of the person delivering the grain out of each hopper load as delivered and at least two quarts from samples so taken shall be forwarded in a suitable receptacle properly tied and sealed and marked subject to inspector's grade and dockage, express charges prepaid, to the chief inspector of grain and shall be accompanied by the request in writing of either or both of the parties aforesaid, that the chief inspector will examine the sample

161. Old sec. 171. No change.

162. This section corresponds to present section 172 of the Act of 1912. In the ninth line of this section "3 quarts" is changed to "2 quarts", and in the tenth line the word "sack" is changed to "receptacle". Both these changes are recommended by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

and report on the grade and dockage the said grain is, in his opinion, entitled to and would receive if shipped to the terminal points and subjected to official inspection. (1912, c. 27, s. 172, Am.)

Duty of chief inspector.

163. The chief inspector shall, as soon as practicable, examine and inspect such sample or samples of grain and adjudge the proper grade and dockage to which it is, in his judgment, entitled, and which grain of like quality and character would receive if shipped to the terminal points in carload lots and subjected to official inspection. (1912, c. 27, s. 173.)

Finding by chief inspector.

164. (1) As soon as the chief inspector has so examined, inspected and adjusted the grade and dockage he shall make out in writing a statement of his judgment and finding and shall transmit a copy thereof by mail to each of the parties to the disagreement, preserving the original together with the sample on file in his office.

Finding conclusive.

(2) The judgment and finding of the chief inspector on all or any of the said matters shall be conclusive.

Payment to and final settlement with farmer.

(3) Where the disagreement as to grade and dockage arises on the sale of the grain by a farmer to such country elevator the farmer shall be paid on the basis of grade and dockage offered him by the elevator, but the final settlement shall be made on the basis of grade and dockage given by the chief inspector. (1912, c. 27, s. 174.)

Tickets.

165. The ticket or tickets issued in the case of grain sold or stored under the provisions of the foregoing section shall be in forms A1 or B1 as the case may be and shall in each case, set out, among other things, the grade offered by the elevator operator or owner to the owner of the grain.

Investigation into Complaints.

Inquiry by Board into complaints of unfairness or discrimination.

166. (1) Whenever complaint is made, in writing under oath to the Board by any person aggrieved, that the person operating any country elevator under this Act,—

(a) fails to give just and fair weights or grades; or,

(b) is guilty of making unreasonable dockage for dirt or other cause; or,

(c) fails in any manner to operate such elevator fairly, justly and properly; or,

(d) is guilty of any discrimination forbidden by this Part, it shall be the duty of the Board to inquire into and investigate such complaint and the charge therein contained.

Power of Board.

(2) The Board shall, for such purpose, have full authority to examine and inspect all the books, records and

163. Old sec. 173. No change.

164. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 174. (1), (2), (3). No change.

165. This section is new. It incorporates in the Act provisions now found in regulations issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners, together with the recommendation of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission. See report title "storing in special bin and subject to grade and dockage", beginning at page 30.

166 This section corresponds to section 175 of the Act of 1912. The only change made is to subsection 3, which provides that a formal hearing of the complaint shall be held by the Board of Grain Commissioners, only in cases which appear to them to justify such a hearing. This change is recommended by the Board.

papers pertaining to the business of such elevator and all the scales, machinery and fixtures and appliances used therein, and to take evidence of witnesses under oath, and for that purpose to administer the oath.

Notice to both parties.

(3) Upon receipt of such complaint the Board shall examine the same, and if, in their opinion, a hearing should be held, both parties shall be notified of the place and date thereof. (1912, c. 27, s. 175, Am.)

Decision of Board.

167. (1) In case the Board finds the complaint and charge therein contained, or any part thereof, true, it shall give its decision in writing and shall at once serve a copy of such decision upon the person offending and against whom such complaint was made, and also serve a copy upon the owner of such country elevator; and the Board shall direct such owner to make proper redress to the person injured, and may order the discharge of the offending operator, who shall not be engaged as manager or assistant in any country elevator for the period of one year from such discharge. Upon the failure of such owner to give such proper redress and discharge such operator the Board may cancel the license of the country elevator. In case any other country elevator employs an operator so discharged within the said period of one year the Board shall order the dismissal of such operator, and in case of refusal to comply with the request of the Board in this regard the Board shall cancel the license of the said country elevator.

Punishment of offender.

Influencing manager to give unjust weight or take unjust dockage.

(2) Every one who being a grain dealer or a member of a firm dealing in grain or an authorized agent of any such dealer or firm, influences, or attempts to influence, in any manner either by letter, circular or otherwise, any manager of any country elevator to give unjust weights or to take unjust dockage from any grain being received into such elevator, is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 176.)

Penalty.

Statement as to grain handled.

168. (1) All licensees of country elevators under this Part shall, annually and at such other times as the Board may direct, furnish in writing to the Board, a return or statement in such form as the Board may prescribe, showing:—

Particulars.

(a) the amount of grain on hand in the elevator and the total amount of warehouse receipts outstanding in respect of the said grain;

(b) the total amount of warehouse receipts issued, the total amount of warehouse receipts surrendered by the holders thereof, and the total amount of warehouse receipts outstanding;

167. (1), (2). Old sec. 176. (1), (2). No change.

168. This section corresponds to section 177 of the Act of 1912. Three changes are made. The first substitutes the general term "all licensees" instead of "person operating". The second change provides that the statement as to grain handled by the country elevators shall be furnished from time to time as required by the Board of Grain Commissioners, instead of at the end of each month. The third change adds paragraph *(f)* to subsection 1, in order to provide for a return as to fire insurance.

(c) the amount of grain received and stored in such elevator;

(d) the amount of grain delivered or shipped from such elevator;

(e) the amount of grain on hand in such elevator;

(f) the amount of fire insurance in force with such proof of same as the Board may direct.

Kind and grade.

(2) The foregoing particulars shall in the case of each annual statement be compiled as at the thirty-first day of July in each year and shall specify the kind of grain and grade and the amounts of each such kind and grade.

Declaration to accompany statement.

(3) Such statement shall be accompanied by a declaration of the person operating such elevator, verifying the correctness of the statement according to the best of his judgment and belief and alleging that the statement is correct according to the books kept by him and that such books have been correctly kept to the best of his judgment and belief and what books have been kept by him.

May be inspected.

(4) Such statement and declaration in regard to any particular elevator shall be open for inspection, in the office of the Board during business hours, to any person who has had grain handled in such elevator or to the operator of such elevator, upon payment of a fee of fifty cents.

Penalty for false statement.

(5) Any person without reasonable justification making a false statement or declaration as aforesaid, shall, on conviction upon indictment, be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for not less than one month, nor more than one year. In every case, the onus of establishing reasonable justification shall be upon the person making such false statement or declaration.

Maker of statement to have knowledge of facts.

(6) In the case of a firm or corporation operating a country elevator, the statement and declaration may be made by any person purporting to have knowledge of the facts, and the declaration shall include an allegation that he has knowledge of the facts and shall state the source of his knowledge.

Failure to make declaration.

(7) Any person required by this section to furnish such statement or declaration and failing to do so within three days after receipt of written notice to him from the Board, shall be liable to forfeiture of license. (1912, c. 27, s. 177, Am.)

Inspection of Board.

169. (1) The Board may inspect any country elevator and the business thereof, and the mode of conducting it.

Books, accounts.

(2) The property, books, records, accounts, papers and proceedings, so far as they relate to the condition, operation or management of any such elevator, or the business thereof, shall, at all times during business hours, be subject

169. This section is a recast of section 178 of the Act of 1912, the inspection of country elevators. The new clause provides that the inspection may be made by any official designated by the Board.

to examination and inspection by the Board or by any official of the Board designated for the purpose. (1912, c. 27, s. 178, Am.)

Forms of tickets and receipts.

170. (1) Except as herein provided the forms of tickets and receipts in the First schedule to this Act and no others, shall be used by the owners of country elevators.

Cleaning.

(2) In the case of country elevators, where cleaning has not been done the word "cleaning" shall be omitted from the said forms.

Alteration of forms.

(3) The Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may at any time make changes in the said forms, or substitute other forms therefor or may approve of or may provide other forms and may also, in order to meet the case of country elevators on lines of railway, the terminals of which are outside of the Western Inspection Division, vary the said forms for use in the said elevators so as to allow of shipment to such terminals. (1912, c. 27, s. 179, Am.)

Erection to be commenced within sixty days.

171. Any person who, under the provisions of this Part, has secured from the railway company a site at any shipping point on which to erect a country elevator, shall, after such site has been staked out by the railway company, commence the erection of such elevator within sixty days, and complete it with all reasonable expedition, otherwise the application therefor may be cancelled by the railway company. (1912, c. 27, s. 188.)

LOADING PLATFORMS

Loading platforms.

172. (1) On a written application to the Board by ten farmers resident within twenty miles of the nearest shipping point, and on the approval of the application, the railway company shall, within the time hereinafter mentioned, erect and maintain at such point a loading platform as hereinafter described, suitable for the purpose of loading grain from vehicles direct into cars.

Period for application.

(2) The period in each year within which the Board may receive such applications shall be between the fifteenth of April and the fifteenth of October, and the company shall not be compelled to build any such loading platforms between the first day of November and the first day of May following. (1912, c. 27, s. 189.)

Company to construct platform within thirty days.

173. The railway company shall construct such loading platform within thirty days after the application is made to the company by the Board, unless prevented by strikes or other unforeseen causes, and shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars for each day's delay beyond that time. (1912, c. 27, s. 190.)

170. This section corresponds to section 179 of the Act of 1912. Changes in the first subsection are merely verbal. In the second subsection it is provided that where country elevators are not equipped with cleaning machinery the word "cleaning" shall be omitted from the forms used by them.

180-187 of old Act, re flat warehouses is struck out as there are no licenses now issued for same.

171. Old sec. 188. No change.

172. (1), (2). Old sec. 189. (1), (2). No change.

173. Old sec. 190. No change.

Location and dimensions.

174. Each loading platform shall be erected within the limit of the station yard, or upon a siding where there is no station, at a siding which the railway company shall provide on its premises in some place convenient of access, to be approved by the Board, which shall be of such height, width and length as the Board prescribes, provided that in no case shall the length exceed one hundred and twenty feet nor the width twenty-four feet; but no loading platform shall be required to be erected at crossing sidings reserved for crossing purposes only. (1912, c. 27, s. 191.)

Free of charge.

175. All such persons desiring to use such loading platform for the shipment of grain shall be entitled to do so free of charge. (1912, c. 27, s. 192.)

Enlarging of platforms.

176. The Board may at any time between the fifteenth day of April and the fifteenth day of October in any year order the railway company to enlarge any platform at any station or siding under the provisions of this Part, or order the company to erect additional platforms at such station or siding, if, in the judgment of the Board, the loading platform or platforms at such station or siding is or are insufficient to accommodate the public, and the railway company shall enlarge such platforms or erect such additional platforms at such station or siding, as directed by the Board, within thirty days after the receipt of an order of the Board therefor. (1912, c. 27, s. 193.)

Furnishing of cars by company.

177. (1) The railway company shall, upon application, furnish cars to applicants for the purpose of being loaded at such loading platforms.

Surplus cars.

(2) When more cars are furnished at any point than can be accommodated at the platform, the surplus cars shall be placed by the railway company at such applicants' disposal at a convenient place or places, on a siding other than at the platform: Provided that shippers, if they so desire, shall at all times have the option of loading on the siding instead of over the platform.

Proviso.

At points where no platforms.

(3) At any point where there is no platform, cars shall be furnished to applicants by the railway company at convenient places on a siding, for the purpose of being loaded direct from vehicles. (1912, c. 27, s. 194.)

CARS AND CAR ORDER BOOK

Exception.

178. The provisions of sections 179 to 191, of this Act, both inclusive, shall not apply to elevators licensed as terminal elevators. (1914, c. 33, s. 3, Am.)

Order book.

179. (1) At each station where there is a railway agent, and where the grain is shipped under such agent, an order

174. Old sec. 191. No change.

175. Old sec. 192. No change.

176. Old sec. 193. No change.

177. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 194. (1), (2), (3). No change.

178. Old sec. 194A. No change.

179, and subsections. Old sec. 195, and subsections. No change.

book for cars shall be kept for each shipping point under such agent open to the public, in which applicants for cars shall make order.

Car order book form.

(2) The car order book shall be in the form shown in form D in the First schedule to this Act.

Duties of person at flag station or siding.

(3) In the case of a flag station or siding from which grain is shipped, the Board may, in its discretion and for such period or periods as it deems necessary, require the railway company to provide at such flag station or shipping siding a suitable person whose duties shall be,—

(a) to keep open for the use of shippers at all times during the day a car order book, as provided under this Part, in which orders for cars may be entered in accordance with the provisions of this Part;

(b) when the loading of cars is completed, to seal such car or cars;

(c) to provide shippers with the regular form of grain shipping bill; and,

(d) when such grain shipping bill is properly filled out by the shipper, to hand it to the conductor of the train that picks up such car or cars or place it where such conductor may get it.

Certain sidings.

(4) This section shall not apply to a siding used exclusively for the passing of trains.

Penalty on railway company for non-compliance.

(5) Every railway company which fails to comply with any requirement made by the Board under subsection (3) of this section, is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty nor exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars.

Car order books to be supplied.

(6) Every railway company shall supply car order books at all stations, flag-stations and sidings where they are to be kept under this Part. (1912, c. 27, s. 195.)

Application for cars.

180. An applicant may order a car or cars according to his requirements, of any of the standard sizes in use by the railway company, and in case he requires to order any special standard size of car shall have such size stated by the station agent in the car order book, and the railway company shall furnish the size ordered to such applicant in his turn as soon as a car of such specified capacity can be furnished by the railway company at the point on the siding designated by the applicant in the car order book. In the event of the railway company furnishing a car or cars at any station and such car or cars not being of the size required by the applicant first entitled thereto, such applicant shall not lose his priority but shall be entitled to the first car of the size designated which can be delivered at such station at such applicant's disposal as aforesaid. (1912, c. 27, s. 196.)

180. Old sec. 196. No change.

Order for cars.

181. (1) The applicant or his agent duly appointed in writing shall furnish to the railway agent the name and the post office address of the applicant and the section, township and range on which the grain was grown, for insertion in the car order book; and each order shall be consecutively numbered in the car order book by the railway agent, who shall fill in with ink all particulars of the application except the applicant's signature, which shall be signed by the applicant or his agent duly appointed in writing.

Agent.

(2) An agent of the applicant shall be a resident in the vicinity of the shipping point, and if the car order is signed by the applicant the appointment shall be deposited with the railway agent. (1912, c. 27, s. 197; 1919, c. 40, s. 16.)

How cars shall be awarded.

182. Cars so ordered shall be awarded to applicants according to the order in time in which such orders appear in the order book, without discrimination between country elevator, loading platform or otherwise: Provided always that a car shall not be deemed to have been awarded to an applicant unless it is in a proper condition to receive grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 198.)

Proviso.

Applicant to declare his intention and ability to load.

183. (1) Each such applicant or agent, on being informed by the railway agent of the allotment to him of a car, in good order and condition, shall within three hours, declare his intention and ability to load the said car within the time hereinafter prescribed.

If he is unable to do so.

(2) In the event of such applicant or agent being unable so to declare his intention and ability to load the car allotted to the applicant, the railway agent shall thereupon cancel the order by writing in ink across the face thereof, the word "Cancelled" and his signature, and shall fill in thereon the date of cancellation, and shall award the car to the next applicant entitled to it.

Cancellation of car order.

Failure to commence loading within 24 hours, Cancellation.

(3) If the applicant, after declaring his intention and ability as aforesaid, shall not have commenced loading the car within twenty-four hours thereafter, the railway agent shall thereupon cancel the order in the manner as aforesaid.

Procedure imperative.

(4) No cancellation of a car order by the railway agent shall be lawful unless made in the manner in this section provided. (1912, c. 27, s. 199, Am.)

Entries in order book when car ordered.

184. (1) At the time a car is ordered the railway agent shall duly enter in ink in the order book,—

(a) the date and time when the application is made;

(b) where the car is to be placed; and,

(c) the number of the application in consecutive order.

When car furnished.

(2) When the car has been furnished, he shall enter in ink in the order book,—

181. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 197. (1), (2), (3). No change.

182. Old sec. 198. No change.

183. This section corresponds to section 199 of the Act of 1912. The words 'at once" in the third line of subsection 1 of this section are changed to within "3 hours". This change is recommended by the Board of Grain Commissioners. The other changes made in this section are to carry out the recommendation of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, that a period of *48 hours* be allowed for the loading of a car instead of 24 hours as at present except during the months of September, October and November. See report, page 37, title "Demurrage".

184. Old sec. 200. No change.

(a) the date and time when the car was furnished;
(b) the car number; and,
(c) when loaded, the date of such loading and the destination of the car. (1912, c. 27, s. 200.)

Notice of application to be posted.

185. The railway agent shall post up daily in a conspicuous place a written notice signed by him, giving the date and the hour of application and name of each applicant to whom he has on that day awarded cars for the loading of grain, and the car numbers so awarded respectively, and such notice shall be made out in duplicate, one copy of which shall be kept on file by the agent, and the other shall be posted up in a conspicuous place in the waiting room or in the place of business of the person in charge of the car order book. The notices shall be open for examination by all persons for a period of not less than sixty days from the time said cars were awarded. (1912, c. 27, s. 201; 1919, c. 40, s. 17, Am.)

Spotting and placing of cars by company.

186. An applicant may order the cars awarded to him to be spotted or placed by the railway company at any country elevator, or loading platform, or at any siding, or elsewhere subject to the provisions of this Act; and the railway company shall so spot or place cars as ordered by applicants. (1912, c. 27, s. 202.)

Notice of destination by applicant to railway agent.

187. Each person to whom a car has been allotted under the foregoing provisions shall, before commencing to load it, notify the railway agent of its proposed destination. (1912, c. 27, s. 203.)

When car is considered furnished.

188. A car shall not be considered to be furnished or supplied until it is placed for loading as directed in the application in the car order book. (1912, c. 27, s. 204.)

Order of distribution in case of failure to fill car.

189. If there is a failure at any shipping point to fill all car orders as aforesaid, the following provisions shall apply to the application for and distribution of cars:—

(a) beginning at the top of the list in the order book and proceeding downwards to the last name entered on the list, each applicant shall receive one car as quickly as cars can be supplied;

(b) when an applicant has loaded or cancelled a car allotted to him he may, if he requires another car, become eligible therefor by placing his name, together with the section, township and range in which he resides, or other sufficient designation of his residence at the bottom of the list; and when the second car has been allotted to him and he has loaded or cancelled it, he may again write his name together with such

185. This section corresponds to section 201 of the Act of 1912. The only change consists of inserting the words "and the hour" after the word "date" in the second line of the old section. This change is suggested by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

186. Old sec. 202. No change.

187. Old sec. 203. No change.

188. Old sec. 204. No change.

189. Old sec. 205. No change.

designation of his requirements at the bottom of the list; and so on, until his requirements have been filled;

(c) no applicant shall have more than one unfilled order on the order book at any one time. (1912, c. 27, s. 205.)

Equitable distribution of cars during car shortage.

190. The Board may, in its discretion, during a car shortage direct the railways to make an equitable distribution of empty grain cars to all stations or sidings in proportion to the amount of grain available for shipment from such stations or sidings. (1912, c. 27, s. 206.)

48 hours for loading. Exception.

191. The period of time which shall be allowed for loading a car secured under the provisions of this Part shall be forty-eight hours, except during the months of September, October and November when it shall be twenty-four hours. (New.)

Special powers of Board to order supply of cars.

192. The Board may, in its discretion, order cars to be supplied contrary to the provisions of this Part,—

(a) to elevators that are in danger of collapse;

(b) to places where grain is damp and thereby liable to become damaged;

(c) for the purpose of distributing seed grain to any point in the Western Division;

(d) in cases where the operator of any country elevator reports in writing under oath that some portion of the grain in such elevator is heated, and that in order to preserve such grain it is necessary to ship such heated grain to the terminal elevator for treatment: Provided, however, that no relief shall be granted in such last mentioned cases as long as the warehouseman has sufficient room in his building for the rehandling of such grain;

(e) whenever after due examination the Board considers it necessary and advisable in order to facilitate the despatch of grain which is insufficiently housed and liable to become damp or injured. (1912, c. 27, s. 207; 1919, c. 6, s. 1.)

(f) and generally whenever an emergency situation arises.

Conditions respecting carloads to eastern points.

193. (1) Grain in carloads offered for shipment to points in Canada may be consigned " to be held at Winnipeg for orders " en route to its destination on the direct line of transit on the following conditions:—

(i) The shipper shall pay to the agent of the transportation company at the point of shipment the sum of three dollars per car.

(ii) The shipper shall endorse upon the consignment note and shipping receipt "this car to be held at

190. Old sec. 206. No change.

191. This section is new. See remarks above to section 183.

192. Old sec. 207. No change.

193. This section corresponds to section 208 of the Act of 1912. The only change made is in subsection 2 of the old section where the word Edmonton is inserted after the word Calgary.

Winnipeg for orders" with the name and address of some company, firm or person resident in Winnipeg, who will accept advice from the carrier of its arrival in Winnipeg and who will give to the carrier instructions on behalf of the owner for its disposal.

(iii) Twenty-four hours free time after such advice of arrival shall be allowed the advisee in which to dispose of the property.

(iv) If the carrier, within the twenty-four hours free time referred to in paragraph (iii), receives written directions for delivery within its Winnipeg-St. Boniface terminals, such delivery shall be made to team tracks or industrial spurs or sidings within its own terminals upon payment of the current grain rate in effect to Winnipeg or St. Boniface at the time of shipment, and surrender of the bill of lading.

(v) The carrier may, in the absence of written instructions from the advisee for the disposal of the grain within the free time mentioned in paragraph (iii), forward the grain to its destination as consigned.

(vi) Grain shipped "to be held at Winnipeg for orders" delivered in Winnipeg or St. Boniface, as provided in paragraph (iv), may be sent forward to any point in Canada within six months of its receipt at Winnipeg or St. Boniface at the balance of the through rate from the initial point to destination, as provided in the carrier's authorized tariff in force on the date of the initial shipment, plus one cent per hundred pounds terminal charges, less the three dollars per car mentioned in paragraph (i).

(vii) The detention of grain at Winnipeg-St. Boniface, under this section, shall not affect the application of the provisions of Part II of this Act with respect to such grain.

(viii) In case of the congestion of traffic caused by the operation of this section, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada may make an order suspending the operations of this section for the period mentioned in such order.

Application of subsection to Calgary, Edmonton and Fort William.

(2) To the extent to which any provisions of subsection (1) of this section are stated therein to apply to Winnipeg or St. Boniface, such provisions shall also, to the like extent, apply to Calgary, Edmonton and Fort William, and in every such case, wherever the words "Winnipeg," "Winnipeg-St. Boniface" or "Winnipeg or St. Boniface" occur, the said subsection shall be read as if the word "Calgary" or the word "Edmonton" or the words "Fort William" (as the case may be) were inserted instead of the word "Winnipeg" or the words "Winnipeg-St. Boniface", or "Winnipeg or St. Boniface."

Commencement of subsection.

(3) Subsection (1) of this section shall, as respects Winnipeg and Fort William, be in force only from the fifteenth day of December in any year to the first day of September in the following year. (1912, c. 27, s. 208, Am.)

Liabilities created by Railway Act preserved. 1919, c. 68.

194. Nothing in this Part shall be construed to relieve any railway company from any liability imposed by *The Railway Act, 1919*, or to deprive any person of any right of action against a railway company conferred by that Act. (1912, c. 27, s. 209.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Application for license to deal in commission.

195. Any person desiring to carry on the business of grain commission merchant in the Western Inspection Division shall make application in writing to the Board for a license to sell grain on commission, stating the locality where he intends to carry on such business, and the probable amount of business he will do monthly. (1912, c. 27, s. 210.)

Bond.

196. On receiving such application the Board shall fix the amount of a bond to be given to His Majesty with sufficient surety, for the benefit of persons entrusting such commission merchants with consignments of grain to be sold on commission. (1912, c. 27, s. 211.)

Condition of bond.

197. If such commission merchant receives grain for sale on commission, the said bond shall be conditioned that he faithfully account and report to all persons entrusting him with grain for sale on commission, and pay to such persons the proceeds of the consignments of grain received by him, less the commission earned on account of the making of such sale, and necessary and actual disbursements. (1912, c. 27, s. 212, Am.)

License fee.

198. Upon the execution of such bond to the satisfaction of the Board, and upon payment of the license fee of five dollars, the Board shall issue a license to the applicant to carry on the business of grain commission merchant until the expiration of the current license year: Provided that if the amount of business done exceeds that provided for in the bond, the Board may at any time require such additional bond as it deems necessary. (1912, c. 27, s. 213; 1913, c. 21, s. 12.)

Additional bond.

Statements exclusively for Board.

199. All statements made under the provisions of this Part shall be for the exclusive information of the Board, and no other person shall be permitted to see or examine the said statements unless they are required for use in court, and in such case the Board shall produce all statements and documents referring to the case. (1912, c. 27, s. 214.)

194. Old sec 209 No chang

195. Old sec. 210. No change.

196. Old sec. 211. No change.

197. This section corresponds to section 212 of the Act of 1912. The change made is to strike out subsection 2 of the old section. This change is made on the recommendation of the Board of Grain Commissioners, who state that the old section is meaningless.

198. Old sec. 213. No change.

199. Old sec. 214. No change.

License to be a condition precedent.

200. (1) No person shall engage in the business of selling grain on commission, or receive or solicit consignments of grain for sale on commission, in the Western Inspection Division, without first obtaining such annual license from the Board.

Buying of grain consigned for sale on commission not allowed.

(2) No person, firm or corporation, licensed as a grain commission merchant, shall without the consent of the consignor directly or indirectly buy for their own account any grain consigned to them for sale on commission. (1912, c. 27, s. 215; 1919, c. 40, s. 18.)

Report and statement of sale by commission merchant. Form.

201. (1) Whenever any grain commission merchant sells all or a portion of any grain consigned to him to be sold on commission, he shall within twenty-four hours of such sale report such sale to the consignor, and shall render to the consignor a true statement of such sale showing,—

(a) what portion of the consignment has been sold;
(b) the price received therefor;
(c) the date when sale was made;
(d) the name or names of the purchaser;
(e) the grade;
(f) the amount of advance;
(g) the terms and delivery of sale.

Report to be in Form E.

(2) The said report and statement shall be in the Form E in the First schedule to this Act, and shall be signed by the grain commission merchant or by his duly appointed agent, and there shall be attached thereto vouchers for all charges and expenses paid or incurred. (1912, c. 27, s. 216.)

Maximum rate fixed by Board.

202. The Board may ,with the approval of the Governor in Council fix by regulation the maximum rate that may be charged by commission merchants for sales made by them. (New.)

Complaint in writing by consignor to Board.

203. (1) Whenever any consignor who has consigned grain to any commission merchant, after having made demand therefor, as aforesaid, receives no remittance, or report of the sale, or if in any case after report is made the consignor is dissatisfied with the report of sale thereof, he may make a complaint in writing, verified by affidavit or statutory declaration, to the Board, who shall thereupon investigate the sale complained of.

Powers of Board.

(2) The Board may compel the commission merchant to produce his books and records and other memoranda of such sale and give all information in his possession regarding the report of sale so complained of, including the names of persons to whom the grain is sold or disposed of.

Board's report of investigation.

(3) Immediately after the investigation the Board shall render to the complainant a written report of the investigation, which shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matter therein contained. (1912, c. 27, s. 217.)

200. Old sec. 215. No change.

201. Old sec. 216. No change.

202. This section is new. It provides for the fixing of a maximum rate of commission on sales of grain to be fixed by the Board of Grain Commissioners, according to the regulations of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, see report, page 142, beginning with the second paragraph.

203. Old sec. 217. No change.

License and bonds of track buyers.

204. (1) No person shall carry on the business of a track buyer without first having obtained a license so to do from the Board and entered into a bond, with sufficient sureties, for such amount and in such form as is approved by the Board.

Fee.

(2) The annual fee for such license shall be five dollars.

Cash purchases of grain not subject to section.

(3) This section shall not apply to any person who, at or before the time of the receipt of the grain, pays to the vendor the full purchase price thereof. (1912, c. 27, s. 218; 1913, c. 21, s. 13, Am.)

Payment of the purchase money.

205. (1) Every person licensed as a track buyer shall on demand within twenty four hours after the receipt of the expense bill and certificates of weight and grade account to and pay over to the vendor the full balance of the purchase money then unpaid and shall, upon demand, by, or on behalf of the vendor, furnish duplicate certificates of weight and grade, with car number and date and place of shipment.

Duties of track buyer.

(2) Every person licensed as a track buyer shall keep true and correct account in writing in proper books of all grain bought by him in such carload lots, and shall deliver to the vendor of each such carload lot of grain a grain purchase note, retaining himself a duplicate thereof; which note shall bear on its face the license season, the license number of such track buyer's license, the date and place of purchase, the name and address of such track buyer, the name and address of the vendor, the initial letter and number of the car purchased, the approximate number of bushels and kind of grain contained therein, and the purchase price per bushel in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver or other destination; such grain purchase note shall also express upon its face an acknowledgement of the receipt of the bill of lading issued by the railway company for such carload shipment, the amount of cash paid to the vendor in advance as part payment on account of such car lot purchase, also that the full value of the purchase money shall be paid to the vendor immediately the purchaser shall have received the grade and weight certificates and the railway expense bill. Every such grain purchase note shall be signed by the track buyer or his duly appointed agent, and the vendor shall endorse his acceptance of the terms of the sale thereon as well as his receipt for payment of the money advanced him on account of such carload lot sale.

Proceeds to settle each transaction.

(3) The proceeds or balances of all such carload lots shall only be applied in settlement of each specific transaction. (1912, c. 27, s. 219; 1919, c. 40, s. 20, Am.)

204. This section corresponds to section 218 of the Act of 1912. The first two lines of the old section are struck out on the recommendation of the Board of Grain Commissioners, as they are found to be unnecessary.

205. (1) Old sec. 219 (1). No change.

205. (2) Old sec. 219 (2). Slight re-arrangement of wording in first line, not material.

205. (3) No change.

PRIMARY GRAIN DEALER.

License and bond for Primary Grain Dealers.

206. (1) No person, firm or corporation shall carry on the business of Primary Grain Dealer without first having obtained a license so to do from the Board and entered into a bond, with sufficient sureties, for such amount and in such form as is approved by the Board.

Fee.

(2) The annual fee for such license shall be five dollars.

Form of contracts.

(3) It shall be the duty of every Primary Grain Dealer to make all contracts in writing in duplicate in the form G of the First Schedule to this Act (said duplicates to be signed by both parties thereto, and one of said duplicates to be delivered to the producer), and to properly account for and settle in full for contracts entered into. (1919, c. 40, s. 20.)

Application of Part to licenses.

207. All provisions of this Part relating to commission merchants shall, so far as applicable, apply to licenses issued to track buyers and Primary Grain Dealers. (1912, c. 27, s. 220; 1919, c. 40, s. 21.)

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Pooling of country elevators prohibited.

208. (1) No person or corporation, or their agent, operating a country elevator, shall enter into any contract, agreement, understanding or combination with any other such person, corporation, or their agent, for the pooling or divisions of earnings or receipts of such country elevators, or divide with any other such person or corporation, or their agent, the gross or net earnings or receipts of such country elevators or any portion thereof.

Penalty.

(2) The contravention of any provision of this section shall be an offence against this Part punishable, on summary conviction, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars, for each offence. (1912, c. 27, s. 221.)

Uniform charges.

209. The rate that may be charged for the cleaning or storing of grain in any country elevator shall be the same in all the elevators operated by any one person or company:

Proviso.

Provided, however, that if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Board that a lower rate than that charged for cleaning or storing grain in the elevators of any person or company is necessary at any point in order to meet competition, the Board may give written permission to charge such lower rates at that point as are in its opinion necessary to meet such competition, and at the same time authorize the ordinary rates at all other elevators belonging to such person or company. (1912, c. 27, s. 222.)

206. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 219A. No change.

207. Old sec. 220. No change.

208. Old sec. 221. No change.

209. Old sec. 222. No change.

Old sec. 223. Struck out as provided in for new sec. 191.

Daily statement for nearest station agent.

210. Every operator of a country elevator shall, at the close of every day that such an elevator is open for business, furnish to the nearest station agent of the railway, upon the line of which such elevator is situate, a statement of the total quantity of grain that day taken into such elevator, and of the total quantity of grain in store in such elevator at the end of the day. (1912, c. 27, s. 224.)

How moneys shall be dealt with.

211. All moneys collected under the provisions of this Part shall be paid to the Board for deposit to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada as provided in section 52 of this Act. (1912, c. 27, s. 226.)

Grain not required to be received if no room or elevator closed.

212. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require the receipt of any kind of grain into any elevator in which there is not sufficient room to accommodate or store it properly, or in cases where the elevator is necessarily closed. (1912, c. 27, s. 227.)

Delivery of grain deemed a bailment, not a sale.

213. The delivery of grain to any warehouseman of a country, terminal, public or other elevator for storage, although it be mingled with other grain, and the shipping or removing of grain from its original place of storage in any of the elevators aforesaid, shall be deemed a bailment and not a sale. (1919, c. 40, s. 22.)

Officers to examine condition of grain cars.

214. (1) Every officer, before opening the doors of any car containing grain upon its arrival at any place designated by law as an inspection point for the purpose of inspecting or weighing such grain shall,—

(a) ascertain the condition of such car and determine whether any leakages have occurred while the car was in transit; and,

(b) make a record of any leakages found, stating the facts connected therewith.

Report.

(2) Such officer shall forthwith report the defective condition of such car to the proper railway official, and to the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 228, Am.)

Identity of grain.

215. (1) For the purpose of preserving the identity of grain in transit to points of consumption in Canada or to points of export shipment on the seaboard, the Board may grant to any shipper permission to lease for such term as is approved by him special bins in such public terminal elevators as are necessarily used in the transportation of grain for the special binning of grain in transit. The bin capacity which may be so leased in any public terminal elevator shall be as the Board shall approve, but shall not be less than sixteen thousand bushels in any such elevator. The term of the several leases shall be as approved by the Board.

Special bins.

210. Old sec. 224. No change.

Old sec. 225. Struck out, as already provided for in new Act. Section 151 and following sections under general title "Country Elevators" cover all country elevators irrespective of the date when they were doing business.

211. Old sec. 226. No change.

212. Old sec. 227. No change.

213. Old 227A. No change.

214. This section corresponds to section 228 of the Act of 1912. The changes made are merely verbal and are recommended by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

215, and subsections. Old sec. 229 and subsections. No change.

Lease of.

(2) The shipper receiving such permission may, subject to its terms, enter into an agreement for the lease of special bins in public terminal elevators necessary to the transportation of grain to the point of destination.

Rates for.

(3) The rates to be paid for the lease of such special bins shall be such as are agreed upon: Provided that on payment of the regular rate for the full capacity leased for the full term of the lease the shipper acting under the permission of the Board as in this section provided, shall be given a lease of the bin capacity to which he thereby becomes entitled.

Means authorized by Board for preservation of identity of grain.

(4) Upon the shipper, who has secured such permission, producing to the Board satisfactory evidence that he holds leases of such special bins in the several public terminal elevators necessary to the transportation of grain to the point of destination as will enable him to preserve the identity of the grain during its transportation to the point of destination in lots of not less than sixteen thousand bushels each, and that such leases are in accordance with the permission already granted, the Board may authorize such shipper to take such means as are necessary or possible within the provisions of this Act to preserve the identity of grain which he desires to ship through the elevators in which he holds leases of special bins.

Instructions and regulations by Board.

(5) The Board shall issue such instructions and regulations within the provisions of this Act as are practicable and necessary for the preservation of the identity of grain which is being shipped by the shipper to whom permission has been given as provided in this section, using the bins specially leased in the several elevators as above provided for the storage and transhipment of such grain: Provided always that nothing in this section or in such instructions or regulations shall be construed to authorize the placing of grain of different grades in the same special bin in any public terminal elevator.

Infraction.

(6) An infraction of any of the instructions or regulations issued by the Board under this section shall be deemed to be an infraction of the provisions of this Act.

Application of Part.

(7) The provisions of Part II of this Act shall apply to grain specially binned in transit under the provisions of this section.

Commencement of section.

(8) The provisions of this section shall have effect only from the fifteenth day of December in any year to the first day of September in the following year: Provided that in the case of Vancouver and other Pacific ports the provisions of this section shall have effect only from the first day of March in any year to the fifteenth day of November in the same year (1912, c. 27, s. 229.)

Rules and regulations posted up.

216. The rules and regulations made under the authority of this Act shall be posted up by the Board in a conspicuous place in every licensed elevator. (1912, c. 27, s. 230.)

Certain regulations to be posted up by owner of elevator, etc.

217. Such of the said rules and regulations as refer to dealings between producers, buyers, shippers and elevators, together with such portions of this Act as the Board deems proper, shall be printed in reasonably large type by the Board and posted in a conspicuous place in every licensed elevator by the owner thereof. (1912, c. 27, s. 231.)

Kind of sieve to be used.

218. (1) When testing sieves are used for the purpose of dockage, the wire cloth used in their construction shall have ten meshes to the inch each way and be of number twenty-eight standard gauge hard tinned steel wire, and every such sieve shall be verified by the Board.

Damaged sieves.

(2) No damaged or defective sieves shall be used. (1912, c. 27, s. 232.)

Defective scales to be reported.

219. (1) Any person in charge of scales at any elevator under this Act who finds that such scales are defective shall immediately report the fact to the inspector of weights and measures, and to the owner of such elevator.

Inspection of scales.

(2) No new elevator shall be operated until the scales are inspected and approved by the proper weights and measures officials.

Plans to be submitted for approval.

(3) In the case of all terminal elevators erected or remodelled after the coming into force of this Act, the person proposing to erect or remodel such elevator shall first submit the plans and specifications thereof to the Board for the approval of the Chief Inspector and Chief Weighmaster. (1912, c. 27, s. 233, Am.)

As to weight of cleaned grain.

220. Where in any elevator grain is cleaned before being weighed the provisions of this Act requiring statement of gross weights shall not apply to such grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 234.)

Board may refuse to renew license.

221. The Board may, within one year from the time of any license being revoked, refuse to renew the license or to grant a new one to the person whose license has been revoked. (1912, c. 27, s. 235.)

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Penalty on unlicensed warehouseman.

222. Except as to the delivery of grain previously stored in a terminal elevator, every person who transacts the business of a terminal warehouseman, without first procuring a license as herein provided, or who continues to transact such business after such license has been

216. Old sec. 230. No change.

217. Old sec. 231. No change.

218. Old sec. 232. No change.

219. This section corresponds to section 233 of the Act of 1912. The change made consists of adding subsection three, which is new and is recommended by the Board of Grain Commissioners. The object of having this authority conferred on the Board is to give the chief inspector and chief weighmaster an opportunity of examining the same for the purpose of satisfying themselves that, the facilities for inspecting and the facilities for weighing are satisfactory. This has been the practice for sometime.

220. Old sec. 234. No change.

221. Old sec. 235. No change.

222. This section corresponds to section 236 of the Act of 1912. The change made provides that the penalty in question may be enforced "on summary conviction" instead of "upon indictment", as at present.

revoked, shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars for each and every day he so transacts or continues to transact such business. (1912, c. 27, s. 236, Am.)

Interfering with weighmasters.

223. Every person who, by himself or by his agent or employee, refuses or prevents a weighmaster or any of his assistants from having access to his scales, in the regular performance of his or their duties in supervising the weighing of grain in accordance with this Act, shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence. (1912, c. 27, s. 237).

Penalty

Operating country elevator without license.

224. Every person who,—

(a) operates a country elevator without first procuring a license as herein provided; or,

(b) after his license in that behalf has been revoked continues to transact any business connected with the operation of a country elevator, other than the delivery of grain previously to such revocation stored therein;

Penalty.

shall, on summary conviction be liable to a penalty of not less than ten dollars and not more than fifty dollars for each and every day he so operates such elevator or continues to transact such business. (1912, c. 27, s. 238, Am.)

Using any form other than those in schedule.

225. Every person who uses any form other than those in the First Schedule to this Act or those authorized by the Board with the approval of the Governor in Council shall in case any of such forms is applicable, be guilty of an offence under this Act, and shall be liable to a fine or forfeiture of license. (1912, c. 27, s. 239.)

Falsification or misstatement of weight.

226. Every person who falsifies or misstates the weight of grain as weighed, or who uses concealed or other weights or does any other act in such a way as to falsify or change the apparent weights of grain being weighed, shall be guilty of an offence punishable with fine or forfeiture of license, or both. (1912, c. 27, s. 240, Am.)

Manipulation of grain with intention to deceive.

227. Every person offering for sale or storage grain the different qualities of which have been wilfully manipulated with intent to deceive the person to whom it is so offered for sale, or the person receiving it for warehousing, as to the true quality of such grain, shall be guilty of an offence. (1912, c. 27, s. 241.)

Penalty for certain offences as respects terminal elevators.

228. (1) Every person is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not less than five thousand dollars and costs and not exceeding twenty

223. Old sec. 237. No change.

224. This section corresponds to section 238 of the Act of 1912. Same remarks as are made above regarding clause 222.

225. Old sec. 239. No change.

226. This section corresponds to section 240 of the Act of 1912. The change made consists of striking out the word "wilfully" in the first line of the old section.

227. This section corresponds to section 241 of the Act of 1912. No change.

228. Old sec. 242. Subsec. (a) is struck out as this would prevent companies or persons operating country and terminal elevators from doing business.

thousand dollars and costs and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, who,—

Mixing grades.

(a) mixes different grades of grain while such grain is stored in any public terminal elevator;

Untrue statements.

(b) makes any untrue statement (with respect to anything required by this Act) as to the receipts or shipments into or out of any terminal elevator or as to the quantity, kind, or grade of grain in store in a terminal elevator.

Personal liability of officers, etc., of corporations.

(2) If any corporation is convicted of an offence under this section, every officer of such corporation and every person interested in or employed by the said corporation who had any part or share in the commission of such offence, shall also be personally liable to the said penalties.

Suspension of license.

(3) Any terminal elevator in respect of which or in which any offence mentioned in this section has been committed shall not be licensed or operated for a period not exceeding one year in the discretion of the Board after the conviction of the person committing the offence. (1912, c. 27, s. 242, Am.)

Person violating this Act.

229. Every person guilty of an infraction of, or failing to comply with the requirements of this Act, for which a penalty is not in this Act elsewhere provided, or of any rule or regulation made pursuant to this Act, shall, upon summary conviction, in addition to any other punishment prescribed by law, be liable to a penalty of not less than ten dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year. (1912, c. 27, s. 243.)

Penalty.

Corporation violating this Act.

230. (1) Every corporation guilty of an infraction of, or failing to comply with the provisions of, this Act, for which a penalty is not in this Act elsewhere provided, or of any rule or regulation made pursuant to this Act, shall, upon summary conviction, in addition to any other punishment prescribed by law, be liable to a penalty of not less than ten dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

Additional penalty.

Personal liability of officers of corporations.

(2) If any corporation is convicted of an offence under this section, every officer of such corporation who knowingly had any part or share in the commission of such offence, shall also be personally liable to the said penalties, and in default of payment to imprisonment for not less than one month or more than one year. (1912, c. 27, s. 244; 1919, c. 40, s. 23.)

Offenses in connection with applications for cars.

231. (1) Every one who,—

(a) transfers or sells his right to any car allotted to him for shipping grain, or to be allotted to him for shipping grain; or,

229. Old sec. 243. No change.

230. Old sec. 244. No change.

231. Old sec. 245. No change

(*b*) purchases, takes over or accepts any assignment or transfer of the right of any applicant entitled to a car for shipping grain; or,

(*c*) loads any such car which has not been allotted to him by the station agent, or out of his turn loads such car; or,

(*d*) not being the agent, duly authorized in writing, of an applicant for a car for shipping grain, obtains the placing of a name on the car order book as the name of an applicant for a car for shipping grain;

Penalty. is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars for the first offence, a penalty of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars or two months in jail for a second offence, and to a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars or three months in jail for a third offence.

Disposal of penalty. (2) One half of any penalty imposed under this section, with full costs, shall be paid to the person who informed and prosecuted for the same. (1912, c. 27, s. 245; 1919, c. 40, s. 24.)

PART IV.

EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Fees for expenses of administration. **232.** The expenses of the administration of this Act shall be paid by the imposition of such fees as are necessary for that purpose, and the Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may fix such fees and determine how and by whom they shall be paid. (1912, c. 27, s. 246.)

REPEAL.

Repeal. **233.** Except as regards the matters dealt with by section 96 of this Act, *The Canada Grain Act*, chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1912, and all amendments thereto are hereby repealed, and as regards the said matters the said enactments shall be repealed on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the *Canada Gazette*.

DECLARATORY.

Grain elevators and warehouses declared to be for general advantage of Canada. **234.** All grain elevators and warehouses, of whatever variety or kind, mentioned in this Act, including public elevators, private elevators, eastern elevators, terminal elevators, mill elevators, manufacturing and country elevators, whether heretofore constructed or hereafter to be constructed are and each of them is hereby declared to be works or a work for the general advantage of Canada; and

232. Old sec. 246. No change.

233. This section provides that the new definition of certain grades set out in section 97 shall become effective on a date to be set.

for greater certainty but not to so restrict the generality of the foregoing terms of this section it is hereby declared that each and every one of the grain elevators mentioned or described in the Second Schedule to this Act is a work for the general advantage of Canada.

Provisions to be construed as separate and independent enactments.

235. If it be found that Parliament has exceeded its powers in the enactment of one or more of the provisions of this Act, none of the other or remaining provisions of the Act shall therefore be held to be inoperative or *ultra vires*, but the latter provisions shall stand as if they had been originally enacted as separate and independent enactments and as the only provisions of the Act; the intention of Parliament being to give independent effect to the extent of its powers to every enactment and provision in this Act contained.

COMMENCEMENT OF ACT.

Commencement of Act.

236. This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the *Canada Gazette*. (New.)

FIRST SCHEDULE.

A.

CASH TICKET.

(Sec. 148.)

Scale Record.

Gross Weight.....lbs.
Wagon Weight.....lbs.
Grain unloaded.....lbs.
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs.
Gross Grain Weight.....lbs.
No.....

.....Station.

(*Date.*)

Purchased from.....bushels
.....pounds *(give weight in words)*
.....*(grade)*.....*(kind of grain)*
Price per bushel..*(in words)*..Total cash payable $.....

SCHEDULE.

FORM A. Certain verbal changes made.

Gross Grain Weight.....bushels.....pounds.
Dockage.....bushels.....pounds.
Net Weight.....bushels.....pounds.
less storage and handling charges due prior to purchase.

By.....

Agent.

A 1

CASH TICKET.

SUBJECT TO INSPECTOR'S GRADE AND DOCKAGE.

This is not a Special Bin Ticket.

(Sec. 165.)

Scale Record.

Gross Weight.....lbs.
Wagon Weight.....lbs.
Grain unloaded.....lbs.
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs.
Gross Grain Weight.....lbs.

No.....

.....Station.

(Date.)

Purchased from.....bushels
.....pounds *(net) (give weight in words)*
.....*(grade)*.....*(kind of grain)*
subject to inspector's grade and dockage.
Price per bushel.....*(in words)*.....Total cash payable
$.....
Gross Grain Weight.....bushels.....pounds.
Dockage.....bushels.....pounds.
Net Weight.....bushels.....pounds.
less storage and handling charges due prior to purchase.

By.....

Agent.

FORM A–1. This form is new and is recommended for use in the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission. See remarks to clause 162.

B.

GRADED STORAGE RECEIPT.

(Sec. 148.)

Scale Record.

Gross Weight.....lbs.
Wagon Weight.....lbs.
Grain unloaded.....lbs.
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs.
Gross Grain Weight.....lbs.

No.....

.....Elevator (or warehouse).

(Date.)

Received into store from.....bushels .....pounds *(net)*.....*(grade)*..... *(kind of grain)*.....to be stored and insured against loss by fire under the following conditions:—

The charge for receiving, cleaning, insuring against loss by fire, handling, storing fifteen days and shipping grain is.....cents per bushel. *(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed.....cents per bushel.)*

Each succeeding thirty days or part thereof is..... of a cent per bushel including insurance against loss by fire. *(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed..... of a cent per bushel.)*

Upon the return of this receipt and tender or payment of above named charges accruing up to the time of the return of this receipt, the above quantity, grade and kind of grain will be delivered, within the time prescribed by law, to the person above named or his order, either from this elevator or warehouse or, in quantities not less than carload lots on track at a public terminal elevator (unless otherwise mutually agreed) at such terminal point in the Western Inspection Division as the owner may specify (or on track at such proper terminal elevator at or adjacent to Duluth as the owner may specify) so soon as the transportation company delivers the grain at such elevator and the certificates of grade and weight are returned, subject to freight, weighing and inspection charges at such terminal point, the grade and weight of such grain to be delivered to be such as will conform to the grade and to the weight first above mentioned, on Government inspection and weighing thereof at such terminal point.

Gross Grain Weight.....bushels.....pounds.
Dockage.....bushels.....pounds.
Net Weight.....bushels.....pounds.
(net weight in words)

By.....
Agent.

FORM B. The changes made in this form are to conform to the changes made by clause 150.

B 1.

GRADED STORAGE RECEIPT.

SUBJECT TO INSPECTOR'S GRADE AND DOCKAGE.

This is not a Special Grain Ticket

(Sec. 165.)

Scale Record.

Gross Weight.....lbs.
Wagon Weight.....lbs.
Grain unloaded.....lbs.
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs.
Gross Grain Weight.....lbs.

No.....

.....Elevator (or warehouse).

(Date.)

Received into store from....., ...bushels .....pounds *(gross)*.....*(grade)*..... *(kind of grain)* subject to inspector's grade and dockage .....to be stored and insured against loss by fire under the following conditions:

The charge for receiving, cleaning, insuring against loss by fire, handling, storing fifteen days and shipping grain is ..... cents per bushel. *(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed ..... cents per bushel.)*

Each succeeding thirty days or part thereof is..... of a cent per bushel, including insurance against loss by fire. *(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed ..... of a cent per bushel.)*

Upon the return of this receipt and tender or payment of above named charges accruing up to the time of the return of this receipt, the above quantity of the grade of grain determined by the inspector will be delivered, within the time prescribed by law, to the person above named or his order, either from this elevator or warehouse or, in quantities not less than carload lots on track at a public terminal elevator (unless otherwise mutually agreed) at such terminal point in the Western Inspection Division as the owner may specify (or on track at such proper terminal elevator at or adjacent to Duluth as the owner may specify) so soon as the transportation company delivers the grain at such elevator and the certificates of grade and weight are

FORM B–1. Same remarks as to form A–1.

returned, subject to freight, weighing and inspection charges at such terminal point, the grade and weight of such grain to be delivered to be such as will conform to the grade determined by the inspector and to the weight first mentioned, on Government inspection and weighing thereof at such terminal point.

Gross Grain Weight.....bushels .....pounds.
Dockage.....bushels .....pounds.
Net Weight.....bushels .....pounds.
(net weight in words.)

By.....
Agent.

C.

STORAGE RECEIPT FOR SPECIAL BINNED GRAIN.

(Sec. 148.)

Scale Record.

Gross weight.....lbs.
Wagon weight.....lbs.
Grain unloaded.....lbs.
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs.
Gross Grain weight.....lbs.

No.....

.....Elevator (or warehouse).

(Date.)

Received into store from.....bushels .....pounds *(gross)*..... *(kind of grain)*..... Bin No..... to be stored and insured against loss by fire under the following conditions:

The charge for receiving, cleaning, insuring against loss by fire, handling, storing 15 days and shipping grain is ..... cents per bushel. *(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed ..... cents per bushel.)*

Each succeeding 30 days or part thereof is ..... of a cent per bushel, including insurance against loss by fire. *(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed ..... of a cent per bushel.)*

Upon return of this receipt and tender or payment of above named charge, accruing up to the time of the return

FORM C. Same remarks as to form B.

of this receipt the identical grain so received into store will be delivered within the time prescribed by law to the person above named or his order, either from this elevator or warehouse or in quantities not less than carload lots on track at a public terminal elevator (unless otherwise mutually agreed) at such terminal point in the Western Inspection Division as the owner may specify (or on track at such proper terminal elevator at or adjacent to Duluth as the owner may specify) so soon as the transportation company delivers the grain at such elevator and the certificates of grade and weight are returned subject to freight, weighing and inspection charges at such terminal point. It is guaranteed that the weight of such grain to be delivered will conform to the weight first above mentioned, on Government weighing thereof at terminal point.

By.....
Agent.

D

CAR ORDER BOOK

(Sec. 179)

ORIGINAL CAR ORDER	RECEIPT CAR ORDER
.....Railway Company	.....Railway Company
Date.....	Date.....
Time.....	Time.....
Order No.....	Order No.....
.....Station	.....Station
To be placed at.....	To be placed at.....
Capacity of car.....	Capacity of car.....
Destination.....	Destination.....
Date when supplied.....	Date when supplied.....
Date when cancelled.....	Date when cancelled.....
Date when loaded.....	Date when loaded.....
No. car supplied.....	No. car supplied.....
I hereby declare by myself or agent appointed in writing that at time of making this order I am the actual owner of a car lot of grain for shipment, or I am the operator of a country elevator	I hereby acknowledge receipt of this order.
(Applicant's signature).....	
(Applicant's residence).....	
(Agent's signature).....	
(Agent's residence).....	
	.....
	(Station Agent's signature.)

E

REPORT OF SALE BY COMMISSION MERCHANT

(Sec. 201)

No.....

License year 191..–191....

License No.....

.....

LICENSED GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

To..... .....191....
(Name of Consignor.) *(Date.)*

.....
(Address of Consignor.)

We advise the following sale made for your account today.

Sold to	Quantity	Grade	Price	Amount of Advance	Terms	Delivery

Yours truly,

.....

F

TRACK BUYER'S PURCHASE NOTE

(Sec. 205)

License Year 191..-191...

License No.....

.....Station.....191..

.....

.....

.....

.....

I have this day bought from.....initial letter..... car No.....containing.....bushels.....(more or less) at.....cents per bushel basis.....in store ....., weight and grade guaranteed by seller.

Receipt of bill of lading for same property endorsed by the consignee is hereby acknowledged.

I have made an advance to Mr.....
I have issued an order to paying agent to advance Mr.....$.....on this car, the balance to be paid by.....

.....immediately upon receipt of weight and grade certificates and railway expense bill.

The spread between grades is to be governed by that existing on day of inspection, and this rule shall also apply to commercial grades.

REMARKS.....

.....

.....Buyer

Accepted, also received payment of advance, $.....

.....

(Seller)

FORM F. This form corresponds to old form G. The words "Fort William or Port Arthur" in the old form are struck out, making it possible for the track buyer and the farmer, to agree on a different basis of price than that "in store Fort William or Port Arthur", which is now compulsory.

G

(Sec. 206)

Purchase Note Form for Primary Grain Dealer.

License Season 191..-191...

License No.....

Purchase Note made out by Licensed Primary Grain Dealer.
..... Station.....191..

I (We) have this day purchased from.....
.....of.....
(Name) *(Address)*
.....bushels of.....
(Kind of grain)
.....cents per bushel basis.....
in store..... Delivery to be made in car (s) on track at.....on or
(Station)
before.....191.. To be billed by seller to.....
(Destination)

I (We) agree to make an advance of $.....on receipt of bill(s) of lading. Balance to be paid on receipt of weight and grade certificates and railroad expense bill. The spread between grades to be governed by that existing on the date of inspection, if grain then saleable, otherwise on first date thereafter that sale can be made.

Government weight and grade to govern.

Remarks.....

.....

.....

Per.....
(Buyer)

Accepted by.....
(Seller)

FORM G. This corresponds to old form H. Same remarks as made above to form F.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 113.

An Act respecting Grain.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 23rd JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1925

389

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

1912, c. 27;
1913, c. 21;
1914, c. 33;
1915, c. 10;
1916, c. 6;
1919, c. 40;
1919 (2) c. 6;
1920, c. 37.

BILL 113.

An Act respecting Grain.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Canada Grain Act.*

INTERPRETATION.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"Minister." *(a)* "Minister" means the Minister of Trade and Commerce;

"Department." *(b)* "Department" means the Department of Trade and Commerce;

"Board." *(c)* "Board" means the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada;

"Secretary." *(d)* "secretary" means the secretary of the Board;

"Regulations." *(e)* "regulations" means regulations made by the Board under the authority of this Act;

"Officer." *(f)* "officer" includes chief inspector, assistant chief inspector, inspector, chief deputy inspector, deputy inspector, chief weighmaster, assistant chief weighmaster, weighmaster, assistant weighmaster, and the holder of any office created under the provisions of this Act;

"Chief inspector." *(g)* "chief inspector" means the chief inspector of grain appointed or continued in office under this Act;

"Assistant chief inspector." *(h)* "assistant chief inspector" means an assistant chief inspector of grain appointed or continued in office under this Act;

"Inspector." *(i)* "inspector" means an inspector of grain appointed or continued in office under this Act;

"Chief deputy inspector." *(j)* "chief deputy inspector" means a chief deputy inspector of grain appointed or continued in office under this Act;

"Deputy inspector." *(k)* "deputy inspector" means a deputy inspector of grain appointed or continued in office under this Act;

Explanatory Notes.

This Bill regulates the grain trade of Canada. It is made up of: (1) The Canada Grain Act of 1912, and the amendments to that Act made from time to time; (2) the changes in the law recommended in the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, and (3) certain other provisions for the better functioning of the law, suggested in some instances by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

The clauses in this Bill which are without annotation are reproduced without change from the Canada Grain Act of 1912, as amended, or in some cases with merely verbal changes.

Several provisions of the Canada Grain Act of 1912, disappear entirely and the reasons in each case are as follows:—

Section 28. This section is unnecessary since the enactment of the Civil Service Act.

Sections 40 to 46. These sections provided for a Board of Examiners. They are now unnecessary on account of the Civil Service Act.

Section 64. This section was originally enacted for a temporary purpose and is no longer of use.

Section 99. This section related to the systematic reduction of quality in grain in certain elevators. At one time it affected hospital elevators. Of late years it has been used for the regulation of private elevators. It is no longer of any practical use. Hospital elevators no longer exist and private elevators will now be regulated by the provisions of clause 140 of the Bill.

Section 123. This section prohibited the buying and selling of grain by the owner of a public terminal elevator. Its effect was to prevent the same company from operating a terminal elevator and a line of country elevators. Subsection 2 of this section contains many involved exceptions to the rule laid down in subsection one. In the opinion of the Board of Grain Commissioners, this section is no longer of any value and should disappear.

Section 124. This section dealt with hospital elevators which no longer exist.

Section 169. The general rule of the law is that all grain in a country elevator must be insured against fire. This section created an exception to this rule in certain cases. In the opinion of the Board of Grain Commissioners, there is no justification for this exception and as it may be a source of loss it should be removed.

Sections 182 to 187 Incl. and Section 223. These sections relate to flat warehouses. They are all being deleted as flat warehouses no longer exist.

Section 224. This section provides for the rendering of a daily statement by each country elevator operator to the nearest railway station agent, showing the total quantity of grain taken into the elevators each day. This section is considered to be no longer of any value.

Form D in the Schedule to the Act is the form of flat warehouse receipt. It is being deleted on account of the non-existence of flat warehouses.

2. This is the interpretation section.

(1) It includes the definition of a number of officials not provided for in the Act of 1912, but created since under the provisions of that Act.

(2) "chief inspectors" is changed to "the chief inspector," the intention being to conform to the existing state of affairs whereby there is one chief inspector for Canada, instead of one for each division.

(3) It strikes out the clause defining the Board of Appeal, enacted by Chap. 40 of 1919, but never brought into force, and also the clause describing hospital elevators, there being no hospital elevators in existence now and the necessity for them having disappeared.

(4) It defines "private elevators".

"Inspecting officer."
(l) "inspecting officer" means the inspector or deputy inspector by whom an inspection is made;

"Appeal inspector."
(m) "appeal inspector" means an inspector of grain designated under the provisions of this Act, to hear appeals in the first instance from the grading of grain by an inspecting officer;

"Division."
(n) "division" means an inspection division established under this Act;

"District."
(o) "district" means an inspection district or sub-division established under this Act;

"Grain."
(p) "grain" means and includes all kinds and varieties of grain, the inspection of which is provided for by this Act;

"Western grain."
(q) "western grain" means grain grown in the Western inspection division;

"Operator." "Lessee."
(r) "operator" or "lessee" includes any buyer of grain having allotted to him any storage or working space, or bin in any elevator or warehouse;

"Applicant."
(s) "applicant" referring to an applicant for cars, means any person who owns grain for shipment in car lots, or who is an operator of any elevator;

"Agent." "Railway agent."
(t) "agent" or "railway agent" includes any railway station agent;

"Track-buyer."
(u) "track-buyer" means any person, firm or company who buys grain in car lots on track;

"Commission merchant."
(v) "commission merchant" means any person who sells grain on commission;

"Primary Grain Dealer."
(w) "Primary Grain Dealer" means any person, firm or corporation which carries on the business of purchasing, handling, storing or selling grain for commerce in any manner not otherwise defined by this section or provided for in this Act.

"Person."
(x) "person" means any person, firm or corporation;

"Country elevator."
(y) "country elevator" means such as are described in section one hundred and forty-three of this Act;

"Public elevator."
(z) "public elevator" includes every elevator or warehouse which receives grain for storage from the western inspection division, after such grain has been inspected under this Act;

"Eastern elevator."
(aa) "eastern elevator" includes every elevator or warehouse at any point in the eastern inspection division used only for the storage of grain grown in that division, after inspection of such grain under this Act, or, if such grain, after being stored in such elevator, is subject to inspection under this Act on delivery out of such elevator;

"Terminal elevator."
(bb) "terminal elevator" includes every public or private elevator which receives or ships grain, and is located at any point declared by the Governor in Council to be a terminal;

'Private elevator."

(cc) "private elevator" means every elevator licensed under section 140 of this Act;

"Mill elevator."

(dd) "mill elevator" includes every elevator or warehouse used or operated as part of any plant engaged in the manufacture of grain products in the western inspection division.

"Grain Pool." "Pool."

(ee) "Grain Pool" or "Pool" means any group, association or organization of producers of grain, whether incorporated or not, who have agreed to co-operate in marketing the grain produced by them, sharing the proceeds thereof on terms mutually agreed upon and includes the organizations of wheat producers heretofore incorporated by Acts of the respective legislatures of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and commonly known as "Wheat Pools", and any other person or corporation which in the opinion of the Board is empowered to act and is in fact acting on behalf of or in co-operation with such Wheat Pools or any of them. (1912, c. 27, s. 2; 1919, c. 40, s. 1 Am.)

"Wheat Pools."

Division of Act into Parts.

3. The remainder of this Act is divided into four Parts, as follows:—

Part I, comprising sections 4 to 18 inclusive;

Part II, comprising sections 19 to 105 inclusive;

Part III, comprising sections 106 to 231 inclusive and the schedule of Forms therein mentioned;

Part IV, comprising sections 232 to 236 inclusive, (1912, c. 27, s. 2, Am.)

PART I.

BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS.

Board of Grain Commissioners.

4. (1) There shall be a commission to be known as The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, which shall consist of three commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council.

Appointment of commissioners and term of office.

(2) Each commissioner shall hold office during good behaviour for a period of ten years from the date of his appointment, but he may be removed at any time by the Governor in Council for cause.

Commissioner to retire at seventy. Proviso.

(3) A commissioner shall cease to hold office when reaching the age of seventy years; provided however, that any such commissioner may be retained in office beyond such age until the completion of his ten year term or until he reaches the age of seventy-five years, whichever shall first occur, if in the opinion of the Governor in Council, the public interest will not suffer by such retention.

Reappointment.

(4) A commissioner, upon the expiration of his term of office, if under seventy years of age, shall be eligible for reappointment.

(*cc*) is new, being definition of a private elevator.

3. This section corresponds to section two of the Act of 1912. There is no change.

4. (3) The Act of 1912, provided that a Commissioner should cease to hold office upon reaching the age of seventy years. The change made in the Bill is that such Commissioner may be retained after the age of seventy until the completion of his ten-year term or until he reaches the age of seventy-five, whichever event shall first occur.

(3) Amended to read seventy-five instead of seventy.

Chief commissioner.

(5) One of such commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor in Council as chief commissioner of the Board, and he shall be entitled to hold the office of chief commissioner so long as he continues a member of the Board. The chief commissioner, when present, shall preside at the meetings of the Board.

Quorum. Vacancy.

(6) Two commissioners shall be a quorum. No vacancy in the Board shall impair the right of the remaining commissioners to act.

Salaries of commissioners.

(7) The chief commissioner shall be paid an annual salary of ten thousand dollars, and the other commissioners shall each be paid an annual salary of eight thousand dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 3 Am.)

Secretary.

(8) There shall be a Secretary of the Board who shall be appointed in the manner provided by law. (1912, c. 27, s. 4 Am.)

Salaries and expenses of Board, how paid.

5. The salaries and remuneration of the commissioners and the secretary and of all officers and employees, and all the expenses of the Board incidental to the carrying out of this Act, including all actual and reasonable travelling expenses, shall be paid monthly out of monies provided by Parliament. (1912, c. 27, s. 8, ss. 3.)

Head office.

6. The head office of the Board shall be at the City of Fort William or Port Arthur. The Governor in Council may on the recommendation of the Board from time to time establish offices of the Board at other places.

Duties of commissioners and secretary.

7. (1) The commissioners and the secretary shall devote the whole of their time to the performance of their duties under this Act, and shall not accept or hold any other office or employment.

Must not deal in grain.

(2) No commissioner or the secretary or any officer shall directly or indirectly hold any interest in any corporation subject to this Act, nor directly or indirectly deal in or be financially interested in grain, nor hold any interest in any grain elevator or warehouse, or in any partnership, corporation or business engaged in the grain trade, or in the transportation or storage of grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 6.)

Oath of office.

8. The commissioners and the secretary shall, before acting as such, take and subscribe an oath of office before a superior or county court judge, in the form following, which oath shall be filed with the Department:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will faithfully, truly and impartially, to the best of my judgment, skill and understanding, execute and perform the office of chief commissioner [*or* commissioner, *or* secretary] of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, and that while I continue to be such chief commissioner [*or* commissioner, *or* secretary], I will not directly or indirectly deal in or be financially interested in grain or hold any interest in any

(8) Corresponds to section 4 of the Act of 1912. The change made is to bring its provisions in accordance with the requirements of the Civil Service Act.

5. Old subsec 3 of sec. 8.

6. New.

7. Old sec. 6. No change.

8. Old sec. 7. No change.

grain elevator or warehouse, or in any partnership, corporation or business engaged in the grain trade or in the transportation or storage of grain. So help me God." (1912, c. 27, s. 7.)

Other officers, etc., may be appointed.

9. (1) Such other officers, clerks and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Board may be appointed or employed in the manner authorized by law.

Compensation.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in any other Act contained, inspectors, inspecting officers, weighmasters and their assistants shall be paid such compensation as is determined by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 8, Am.)

Permanent offices for the Board, secretary, etc.

10. (1) The Governor in Council shall, upon the recommendation of the Minister, provide a suitable place in which the sessions of the Board may be held, and also suitable offices for the commissioners, secretary and other officers of the Board.

Sittings elsewhere.

(2) In addition to the sessions of the Board to be held at the place so provided, the Board may, when in its opinion it is desirable so to do, hold sittings in any places in Canada.

Business and quorum.

(3) The Board shall sit at such times and conduct its proceedings in such manner as seems to it most convenient for the speedy despatch of business. (1912, c. 27, s. 9.)

Inquiry by commissioner.

11. The Board may authorize any commissioner to hold any inquiry or make any investigation in any part of Canada. (1912, c. 27, s. 10.)

Appointment of persons having technical knowledge.

12. There may be appointed in the manner authorized by law, any person who has special or technical knowledge, in respect of any matter before the Board, to assist the Board in an advisory capacity. (1912, c. 27, s. 11, Am.)

Warehouse receipts.

13. The Board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make regulations for and require the registration of terminal warehouse receipts and fix the fees therefor, and determine by whom they shall be payable. (1912, c. 27, s. 12.)

Board may act as trustees.

14. It shall be lawful for the Board to act as trustees for the receipt and distribution of any monies payable under any bond required to be furnished as security by this Act or by any regulations made hereunder. (New.)

Report to Minister.

15. The Board shall, within thirty days after the close of each calendar year, make to the Minister a report respecting—

9. (1) Corresponds to section 8 of the Act of 1912, but is drafted to conform to the requirements of the Civil Service Act.

(2) New.

10. Old sec. 9. No change.

11. Old sec. 10. No change.

12. Corresponds to section 11 of the Act of 1912, but drafted in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act.

13. Old sec. 12. No change.

14. This is a new section to validate a practice whereby the Board of Grain Commissioners receive and distribute monies payable under bonds furnished by defaulting licensees.

15. Old sec. 14. No change.

(a) all such matters as appear to the Board to be of public interest in connection with the inspection, weighing, storage and transportation of grain; and

(b) such matters as the Minister may direct. (1912, c. 27, s. 14.)

Free transportation of Board and staff.

16. All railway and steamship companies shall furnish free transportation upon any trains and steamships for members of the Board and the secretary, and for such officers and staff of the Board as the Board determines. (1912, c. 27, s. 15.)

Revenue to be paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund.

17. All fines, penalties, fees and other revenue payable under this Act shall be paid to the Board; and the Minister may determine the manner in which such revenue shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, what books shall be kept and returns made in connection therewith, and what security shall be given by the persons employed in the collection or management of such revenue. (1912, c. 27, s. 16.)

Oath, who may administer.

18. (1) Any oath, the taking of which is hereinafter authorized or prescribed, may be administered by one of the commissioners appointed under the authority of this Act, or by the secretary of the Board, or a notary public, a justice of the peace, or any public officer authorized by law to administer oaths.

Filing.

(2). Every such oath shall be signed by the person who makes it and be transmitted to and filed with the Board, and the person who administers the oath shall keep in his custody a copy thereof certified by him as such.

Evidence.

(3) A copy of any oath, certified by the secretary as such, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such oath. (1912, c. 27, s. 17.)

PART II

GENERAL.

Duties of chief inspector.

19. The chief inspector shall have, under the Board, the general supervision and control of all officers of the inspection staff and shall perform the duties hereinafter assigned to the chief inspector, or assigned to him by the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 19, Am.)

Regulations by Board.

20. The Board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make rules and regulations for the government, control, licensing, inspection and bonding of all elevators, and all other matters necessary to the proper carrying out of this Act. (1912, c. 27, s. 20, Am.)

16. Old sec. 15. No change.

17. Old sec. 16. No change.

18. Old sec. 17. No change.

19. Corresponds to old section 19. Change being merely verbal, "all officers' being substituted for descriptions of the various officers.

20. Corresponds to section 20 of the Act of 1912. Change made being to include specifically the inspection of elevators.

Inspection divisions.

21. Until otherwise ordered by the Board with the approval of the Governor in Council there shall be two inspection divisions in Canada, as follows:—

Eastern.

(a) the Eastern Inspection Division shall consist of,—

(i) that portion of Ontario lying east of the city of Port Arthur;

(ii) the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; and

Western.

(b) the Western Inspection Division shall consist of,—

(i) the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia;

(ii) the Northwest Territories;

(iii) that portion of the province of Ontario lying west of and including the city of Port Arthur. (1912, c. 27, s. 21.)

Sub-division.

22. The Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may establish inspection districts within any inspection division, and determine and vary the boundaries of such districts. (1912, c. 27, s. 22.)

Local limit.

23. When the division has not been divided into districts or when districts have not been established therein, or when for any reason the Minister, upon the recommendation of the Board, considers it expedient, there may be appointed officers in the manner authorized by law in and for any division, and in such case the Board may assign to all such officers local limits within which they shall perform their duties under this Act. (1912, c. 27, s. 23, Am.)

Officers to be qualified persons.

24. (1) All officers shall be appointed only from among duly qualified persons, in the manner authorized by law.

Power to suspend.

(2) The chief inspector shall have power to suspend any inspector or deputy inspector for cause. (1912, c. 27, s. 24, Am.)

Limits.

25. Inspecting officers shall not ordinarily act as such except within the district for which they are appointed, or the local limits, if any, assigned to them, but the Board may authorize and require any inspector or deputy inspector to act temporarily in another district or beyond such limits. (1912, c. 27, s. 25, Am.)

When no local limits.

26. An inspecting officer who is appointed in and for a division, and to whom no local limits have been assigned may act as such anywhere within the division. (1912, c. 27, s. 26, Am.)

DUTIES OF INSPECTORS.

Duties of inspecting officers.

27. (1) It shall be the duty of an inspecting officer to inspect grain when called upon so to do by the owner or

21. Old sec 21. Rearranged but no material change.

22. Old sec. 22. No change.

23. Old sec. 23. No material change.

24. Old sec. 24. Rearranged in accordance with the Civil Service Act.

25. Old sec. 25. In the first line "Inspecting officers" is substituted for "the various officers".

26. Old sec. 26. Words "inspecting officer" substituted for "various officers."

27. Old sec. 27.

Old sec. 28 reappointing officers struck out as Civil Service Commission now appoints them.

possessor thereof or his authorized agent, and without unreasonable delay to issue his certificate of such inspection, specifying the grade of such grain; but before undertaking an inspection or issuing a certificate, an inspecting officer shall require the production of satisfactory evidence of ownership or possession or authorized agency.

Inspecting officer's certificate.

(2) Such certificate shall be in all cases *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein contained. (1912, c. 27, s. 27; 1915, c. 10, s. 1.)

Oath of officer.

28. Every officer shall, before acting as such, take and subscribe to an oath of office in the form or to the effect following:—

"I, A.B., do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully, truly and impartially, to the best of my judgment, skill and understanding execute and perform the office of *(give title of office held)* and that while I continue to be such *(give title of office held)* I will not directly or indirectly, by myself or by any other person or persons, deal or trade in any grain on my own account, or upon the account of any other person or persons. So help me God." (1912, c. 27, s. 29.)

Officers to give security.

29. The chief inspector and all other officers shall, before acting as such give security for the due performance of the duties of their respective offices, in such sum as the Board directs, and such security shall avail to the Crown, and to all persons aggrieved by any breach of the conditions thereof. (1912, c. 27, s. 30, Am.)

Deputy to act in inspector's absence.

30. In the event of the death, resignation, absence or inability to act, dismissal or suspension of any inspector, his senior deputy inspector shall perform all the duties of the inspector until his successor is appointed, or until such absence, inability or suspension ceases. (1912, c. 27, s. 31.)

Grading of grain.

31. Inspecting officers shall grade all grain in accordance with the grades defined in this Act, and samples shall be made under the direction of the chief inspector in accordance with such grades for the purpose of grading and of appeals therefrom under the provisions hereinafter contained. (1912, c. 27, s. 32, Am.)

Official standards.

32. (1) The chief inspector and the inspectors for the division shall, each year, as soon as samples are available, select samples of the different grades of grain, which shall be known as official standards.

Samples of grain.

(2) Any such inspector shall, upon request therefor, furnish a sample of any such grade of grain, accompanied by a specific statement that it is the official standard for that grade.

28. Old sec. 29. No change.

29. Old sec. 30. Minor change to include all officers.

30. Old sec. 31. No change.

31. Old sec. 32. Amended by striking out, after the word "therefrom" in the last line, the following words "to a Grain Survey Board or to the Chief Inspector."

32. Old sec. 33. Amended by substituting the words "as soon as samples are available" for the words "not later than the first day of October in each year."

(2) No change.

Charges therefor.

(3) For all samples so furnished the inspector shall make such charge as is approved by the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 33, Am.)

Grading of grain.

33. No inspecting officer shall in any case make the grade of any lot of grain inspected by him above that of the poorest quality found therein, if he is satisfied that the grain has been improperly loaded for the purposes of deception. (1912, c. 27, s. 34.)

After dark or in wet weather.

34. (1) No inspecting officer shall inspect grain being laden or about to be laden, on vessels or cars after dark or in wet weather except on receipt, personally, or through the office of the chief inspector, of an application from the owner or possessor of the grain or his authorized agent, written upon one of the printed forms furnished by the Board and signed by such owner or his authorized agent, relieving him, the inspecting officer, from responsibility for damage which may be caused by such wet weather, or darkness, or for loss arising from errors liable to occur in an inspection under such circumstances.

Inspecting officer to be present.

(2) In every case of such inspection the inspecting officer shall be personally present when the grain is actually delivered on board.

Issue of certificate.

(3) In such case no certificate shall be issued until the inspector's sample of such lot is examined under proper conditions. (1912, c. 27, s. 35.)

Reports.

35. The Board may require any inspecting officer to make such returns or reports of his official acts, to it or to any board of trade or chamber of commerce, in such form and containing such particulars and information as it deems expedient. (1912, c. 27, s. 36, Am.)

Account books.

36. Every inspector of grain shall keep a proper book or books in which he shall enter an account of all grain inspected and the amount paid for such inspection. (1912, c. 27, s. 37.)

Books open to inspection.

37. For the purpose of verifying any statement made by an inspecting officer of the quantity of grain inspected or weighed by him at any public, eastern or terminal elevator, the books kept in connection with such elevator shall at all times be open to inspection by any authorized officer of the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 38, Am.)

Grain in elevators to be open to inspection.

38. All inspecting officers shall, at all times during ordinary business hours, be at full liberty to examine all grain stored in any public, eastern or terminal elevator; and all proper facilities shall be extended to them by the warehouseman, his agents and servants, for an examination,

(3) No change.

33. Old sec. 34. No change.

34. Old sec. 35. No change.

(2) No change.

(3) Old sec. 35. No change.

35. Old sec. 36. No change.

36. Old sec. 37. No change.

37. Old sec. 38. No change.

38. Old sec. 39. Minor change describing officers.

and all parts of public, eastern or terminal elevators shall be open to examination and inspection by any inspector or deputy inspector. (1912, c. 27, s. 39, Am.)

COMMERCIAL GRADES.

Commercial grades established.

39. If a considerable portion of the crop of wheat or any other grain for any one year in any division has any marked characteristics which exclude it, to the prejudice of the producer, from the grade to which it otherwise belongs, special grades may be established therefor in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall be called and known as commercial grades, and such special grades shall continue to be the commercial grades until changed. (1912, c. 27, s. 47; 1913, c. 21, s. 4.)

GRAIN STANDARDS BOARD.

Standards established by grain standards board.

40. (1) The Board may select such number of fit and skilful persons as it deems necessary to constitute a grain standards board for any division or district, for the purpose of establishing such commercial grades and of choosing samples of such grades to be the standards therefor.

Selection to be permanent.

(2) The selection of any such grain standards board shall be permanent and effective until superseded or replaced by the selection of other persons to act for that purpose.

Standards.

(3) The board so constituted shall select only the standards found necessary to be designated as commercial standards.

Samples.

(4) The chief inspector shall distribute portions of all standard samples so chosen to such persons as the Board directs and in the inspection of grain of marked characteristics as aforesaid inspecting officers shall be governed by the samples so chosen.

Inspectors to be governed by the Act.

(5) In the inspection of all grain other than that subject to be graded as commercial grade, the inspectors shall be governed by the grades established by this Act. (1912, c. 27, s.s. 48 and 49, Am.)

Special marks.

41. The packages containing the samples so distributed and the certificates granted by inspecting officers in relation to such grain, shall be marked "Commercial grade." (1912, c. 27, s. 50.)

Summoning of grain standards board.

42. A grain standards board shall be summoned for the establishment of commercial grades and the selection of samples thereof whenever the chief inspector or three members of the said board notify the chairman of the said board that such a course is necessary. (1912, c. 27, s. 51, Am.)

39. Old sec. 47. No change.

40. Corresponds to section 48 of the Act of 1912.

(4) Old sec. 49. No change.

(5) Old sec. 48—latter part. No change.

41. Old sec. 50. No change.

42. Old sec. 51. No change.

GRAIN SURVEY BOARD.

Provision applicable.

43. The provisions of sections forty-four to forty-eight, of this Act, both inclusive, shall apply only to the Eastern Inspection Division. (New.)

Grain survey board.

44. (1) The Board, on the recommendation of the boards of trade of Toronto and Montreal respectively, may select such number of fit and skilful persons as it deems necessary to constitute a grain survey board for any eastern division or district.

Powers and duties.

(2) Such grain survey board shall have the powers and be charged with the duties hereinafter defined and set forth, which powers and duties shall be exercised and performed in accordance with any regulations made by the Board in that behalf. (1912, c. 27, s. 52, Am.)

By-laws.

45. The Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may make by-laws for any grain survey board for the better carrying out of its business and for the establishment of a tariff of fees for survey purposes. (1912, c. 27, s. 53, Am.)

Oath of office.

46. The members of a grain survey board, before acting as such, shall take an oath of office in such form as is prescribed by the Board and approved of by the Governor in Council. (1912, c. 27, s. 54.)

Disputes as to grading of grain.

47. (1) Whenever, in a division or district for which a grain survey board has been constituted, the owner or possessor of any grain inspected therein is not satisfied with the inspecting officer's grading of such grain, he may appeal therefrom to the chief inspector, who shall view a proper sample of the grain respecting which the grading is in dispute, drawn or secured in a manner satisfactory to him, and give his decision thereon, which shall be final, unless the owner or possessor, within twenty-four hours after receiving the notification thereof, makes further appeal to the grain survey board for the division or district, in which case the said board shall give a decision which shall be final.

Appeal direct to the board.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this section the owner or possessor of the grain may appeal directly from the inspecting officer to the said board who shall view a proper sample of the grain respecting which the grading is in dispute drawn or secured in a manner satisfactory to the chief inspector and whose decision in all cases shall be final and binding on all parties, and the inspecting officer shall issue a certificate accordingly.

Proviso.

Costs of appeal.

43. New section.

44. Old sec. 52. No change except rearrangement of phraseology.

45. Old sec. 53. The approval of the Governor in Council is inserted.

46. Old sec. 54. No change.

47. Old sec. 55. No change—except word "constituted" is substituted for "appointed" in second line.

(2) Old sec. 55.

(3) No appeal shall be considered in any case where the identity of the grain in dispute has not been preserved.

(4) If the grading of the inspecting officer is confirmed by the said board, the costs of the appeal not exceeding in any case the sum of five dollars shall be paid by the owner or possessor of the grain, otherwise by the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 55. Am.)

Member ex-officio.

48. The Board may designate the Chief Inspector to be *ex officio* a member of any board of grain examiners, or grain standard board. (1912, c. 27, s. 56, Am.)

SALE OF GRAIN.

Sale by sample.

49. (1) Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from selling or buying grain by sample regardless of its grades.

Sample markets.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, sample markets may be established at points to be designated by the Governor in Council and the Board with the approval of the Governor in Council may make rules and regulations governing the drawing of samples, the holding of cars, and such other incidental matters as may be deemed advisable.

Application to carloads.

(3) The provisions of section one hundred and ninety three, with the exception of subsection three thereof, shall apply to sample markets when established. (1912, c. 27, s. 57, Am.)

Weight of bushel.

50. In contracts for the sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles, the bushel shall be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure is specially agreed upon and the weight equivalent to a bushel shall, except as hereinafter provided, be as follows:—

Barley, forty-eight pounds;
Buckwheat, forty-eight pounds;
Flax-seed, fifty-six pounds;
Indian corn, fifty-six pounds;
Oats, thirty-four pounds;
Peas, sixty pounds;
Rye, fifty-six pounds;
Wheat, sixty pounds. (1912, c. 27, s. 58.)

FEES.

Alteration of fees.

51. The Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may fix and may increase or reduce the fees for the inspection of grain and the fees for the weighing of grain and may prescribe scales of fees differing from each

(3) Old sec. 55. No change.

(4) Old sec. 55. No change.

48. Old sec. 56. Only rearranged—no material change.

49. Subsection 1. This clause corresponds to section 57 of the Act of 1912.

Subsection 2 regarding sample markets is altered so as to provide that such markets may be established at any point designated by the Governor in Council. The reference to mixing is struck out as mixing is dealt with under section 140, relating to private elevators.

Subsections 4 and 5 of old section 57 are also struck out, the provisions of subsection 5 being carried into section 140.

50. Old sec. 58. No change.

51. Old sec. 60.

other, for the several divisions or districts or at any point where inspection is made. (1912, c. 27, s. 60.)

Advance charges.

Disposal of fees.

52. The inspection and weighing fees upon grain inspected or weighed within any division or district shall be treated as advanced charges, to be paid by the carrier or warehouseman in whose possession the grain is at the time of its inspection or weighing, and, unless otherwise provided, shall be paid through the chief inspector or inspectors to the Board for deposit to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and accounts thereof shall be kept in such manner and in such detail as is determined by the Minister. (1912, c. 27, s. 61.)

Inspection and weighing elsewhere than at terminal points or regular inspection points.

53. (1) Whenever application is made to the Board for the appointment of an inspecting officer or weighmaster, or both, at a place which is not a terminal point or a regular inspection point, the Board, if satisfied that such an appointment should be made and that the applicant is a responsible person, may order such arrangement as it deems proper on condition that, besides the fees payable, the excess, if any, of the cost of carrying out such arrangement, over the amount of such fees, shall be paid by the applicant, in such manner and at such time as the Board may determine.

Application of Act and rules in such case.

(2) The provisions of this Act as to the inspection and weighing of grain, and as to the appointment of inspectors and weighmasters, and any rules and regulations made under the said provisions, shall apply at every place with respect to which such an arrangement has been made. (1913, c. 21, s. 5.)

WEIGHMASTERS.

Appointment of weighmasters.

54. There may be appointed in the manner authorized by law, a chief weighmaster, whose duties and powers shall be defined by the Board, and also, in any place where inspection of grain is authorized under this Act, or where is situate any public, private, eastern or terminal elevator, a weighmaster and such assistants as are necessary. (1912, c. 27, s. 62, Am.)

Guarantee bond.

55. Every weighmaster or assistant weighmaster so appointed shall, before exercising the duties of his office, furnish a guarantee bond in such amount as the Board directs. (1912, c. 27, s. 63.)

Powers of weighmaster.

56. The weighmasters and assistants in each division shall, under the direction of the chief weighmaster, supervise and have exclusive control of the weighing of grain inspected subject to inspection or otherwise, or received into

52. Old sec. 61. No change.

53. (1) Old sec. 61A. No change.

53. (2) Old sec. 61A (2). No change.

54. This corresponds to old section 62. The change in form being made in order to comply with requirements of the Civil Service Act.

55. Old sec. 63. No change.
Old sec. 64. Struck out as offices of chief weighmaster and chief inspector are not combined.

56. Old sec. 65. No change.

or shipped out from any public, private, eastern or terminal elevator, (1912, c. 27, s. 65.)

Certificate of weight, etc.

57. Every such weighmaster or assistant shall give upon demand to any person having weighing done by him, a certificate under his hand, showing the amount of each weighing, the number of each car or cargo weighed, the initial of the car, the place where weighed, the date of weighing and the contents of the car or cargo, but no certificate shall be issued if the scales used for weighing appear to be defective. (1912, c. 27, s. 66, Am.)

Record to be kept.

58. All weighmasters and their assistants shall make true weights, and keep a correct record of all weighing done by them at the places for which they are appointed, in which record shall be entered an accurate account of all grain weighed, or the weighing of which was supervised by them or their assistants, giving the amount of each weight, the number of each car weighed, the initial letter of each car or the name of each vessel, the place where weighed, the date of weighing, and the contents of the car or cargo; if the car is leaking or in bad order the record shall state the fact. (1912, c. 27, s. 67, Am.)

Official seal.

59. (1) The Board shall adopt an official seal for the use of the weighmasters and grain inspecting officers and every certificate or extract from a record issued by any weighmaster or grain inspecting officer may have such seal attached thereto.

Evidence.

(2) Every such certificate or extract issued under the provisions of this Act signed and sealed as aforesaid shall be receivable in evidence in any court or any proceedings of the Board without proof of the seal thereon, or of the signature or of the official character of the person or persons appearing to have signed the same, and shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein. (New.)

Rules and regulations.

60. The Board may make rules and regulations for the weighing of grain in any division. (1912, c. 27, s. 69.)

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Interfering with weighmaster.

61. If any owner, lessee or other occupant of any terminal elevator, by himself or by his agent or employee, refuses or prevents a weighmaster or any of his assistants from having access to such elevator or to any scales therein or connected therewith, in the regular performance of his duties in supervising the weighing of grain in accordance with this Act, he shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence. (1912, c. 27, s. 70.)

Penalty.

57. Old sec. 66. No change.

58. Old sec. 67. No change.

59. This section is new. Its object is to provide for a sealed certificate or extract for the purpose of evidence.

60. Old sec. 69. No change.

61. Old sec. 70. No change.

Refusal to inspect.

62. Every inspecting officer who on application to him, made personally, or by writing left at his office, on any lawful day between sunrise and sunset, by an owner or possessor of grain, neglects or refuses to proceed forthwith to such inspection, if he is not at the time of such application employed in inspecting elsewhere, shall, for every such neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay to the person so applying twenty dollars over and above all damages occasioned to the person complaining by such neglect or refusal, recoverable upon summary conviction before any one justice of the peace. (1912, c. 27, s. 71, Am.)

Penalty.

Violation of this Act.

63. Every inspecting officer who,—

(a) without authority inspects grain out of the local limits for which he is appointed; or,

(b) gives any wilfully false or untrue certificate; or,

(c) connives at or is privy to any fraudulent evasion of this Act; or,

Penalty.

(d) otherwise violates any provision of this Act;

shall, for each offence, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and shall forfeit his office, and be disqualified from ever after holding the same (1912, c. 27, s. 72, Am.)

Unauthorized person acting as inspector.

64. Every person, not thereunto duly authorized under this Act, who in any manner whatever assumes the title or office of an inspecting officer, or issues any certificate purporting to establish the quality of any grain shall, for every such offence, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months (1912, c. 27, s. 73, Am.)

Fraudulent use of inspector's certificate.

65. Every person who, with a fraudulent intention, uses an inspector's certificate or bill of inspection in connection with grain other than the grain in connection with which such certificate or bill of inspection was issued, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to both (1912, c. 27, s. 74.)

Bribes, threats, violence to influence officer.

66. Any person who directly or indirectly gives or offers, or promises to give, or procures to be given, any bribe, recompense or reward to, or makes any collusive agreement with, any officer, or who makes use of, or threatens to make use of any force, violence or restraint, or inflicts or threatens the infliction of any injury or loss upon any officer, or upon any other person, in order to improperly influence such officer in the performance of his duties under this Act, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a penalty not

Punishment.

62. Old sec. **71.** No change.

63. Old sec. 72. **Minor change describing officers.**

(d) No change.

64. Old sec. 73. No change.

65. Old sec. 74. No change.

66. Old sec. 75. No change.

exceeding two hundred dollars, or to both. (1912, c. 27, s. 75).

Evading law as to weight of bushel.

67. Every person who violates any provision of this Act, providing that a bushel of grain shall be determined by weighing and specifying the number of pounds such bushel shall contain, shall, for a first offence, be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars and for each subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 76.)

Penalty for returning grain to elevator. without permission.

68. Every public elevator operator who allows the grain in a car which has been ordered out of his elevator, for which a bill of lading has been signed and from which a sample of grain has been drawn for inspection to be returned, without the permission of the inspecting officer to the elevator from which it was loaded shall, for each offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 77.)

PROCEDURE.

Limitation of time for commencing suits.

69. (1) Every action brought against any person for anything done under this Act, or contrary to its provisions, shall be commenced within eighteen months next after the right to bring such action accrued, and not afterwards; and the defendant therein may plead the general issue, and that the thing was done under this Act, and may give this Act and special matter in evidence at any trial thereof; and if it appears so to have been done, then the judgment shall be for the defendant.

Costs.

(2) If the plaintiff is non-suited or discontinues his action after the defendant has appeared, or if judgment is given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover all costs and have the like remedy therefor as defendants have in other cases (1912, c. 27, s. 78.)

EASTERN INSPECTION DIVISION

Eastern inspection division.

70. The provisions of sections 71 to 75, both inclusive, of this Act shall apply only to the Eastern Inspection Division; and shall apply to all grain grown in that division, to the exclusion of any provisions of this Act inconsistent with them or dealing with like matters. (1912, c. 27, s. 79.)

Grain shipped from eastern elevators.

71. (1) All grain shipped from any eastern elevator shall be shipped out as graded into such elevators by the inspecting officers.

Re-inspection.

(2) Should any person interested in such grain have reason to believe that it has gone out of condition, or has deteriorated in quality since it was originally inspected,

67. Old sec. 76. No change.

68. Old sec. 77, except the words "as provided in subsection 3 of section 91 o this Act" are struck out—as the old subsection referred to was impracticable.

69. Old sec. 78. No change.

70. Old sec. 79. No change.

71. Old sec. 80. No change.

any inspecting officer may, at his request, re-inspect such grain; and, in case he finds that it is out of condition or has become deteriorated in quality, he shall endorse across the face of the original certificate a statement of the facts, with the date and place where the re-inspection was made and shall attach his signature thereto; but under no circumstances shall such grain be mixed or regraded. (1912, c. 27, s. 80 Am.)

When otherwise shipped.

72. If otherwise shipped, a certificate for a straight grade shall be refused and the quantity of each grade composing the mixed cargo, or carload if shipped by rail, shall be written across the face of the certificate. (1912, c. 27, s. 81.)

Grain of same grade kept together.

73. (1) All grain of the same grade shall be kept together and stored only with grain of a similar grade.

Certificate for mixed shipment.

(2) Should different grades be loaded together in the same compartment of any vessel or car at any point within the division, a certificate shall be issued for such mixed shipment which certificate shall have written across its face a statement of the quantities of each grade entering into the composition of such shipment; but no certificate for a straight grade shall be issued for such mixed shipment. (1912, c. 27, s. 82, Am.)

Refusal of inspection.

74. Inspection shall be refused whenever any lot of grain is so situated that the inspecting officer cannot obtain such samples thereof as he considers necessary to a thorough inspection. (1912, c. 27, s. 83.)

Duplicate certificate.

75. (1) Duplicate inspection certificates shall accompany all grain inspected east of Port Arthur to its destination in Canada and no re-inspection shall be permitted unless there is reason to believe that the grain has gone out of condition or has deteriorated in quality since it was originally inspected, in which case any inspecting officer may inspect such grain and, if he finds that it has so gone out of condition or deteriorated, he shall issue a certificate in accordance with the facts.

Identity of grain.

(2) No such inspection shall take place unless the identity of the grain has been preserved. (1912, c. 27, s. 84.)

WESTERN INSPECTION DIVISION.

Western inspection Division.

76. The provisions of sections 76 to 93, of this Act, both inclusive, relate only to the Western Inspection Division, and apply to all grain grown in that division, to the exclusion of any provisions of this Act inconsistent with them or dealing with like matters. (1912, c. 27, s. 85.)

72. Old sec. 81. No change.

73. Subsection 2. This corresponds to subsection 2 of section 82 of the Act of 1912, change made being to include grain loaded into cars as well as grain loaded into vessels. There is no important change.

74. Old. sec. 83. No change.

75. Old sec. 84. No change.

76. Old sec. 85. No change.

Selection of Grades.

Samples of grading.

77. Inspecting officers shall be required and instructed to grade in accordance with this Act all grain defined therein, and standard samples shall be made in accordance therewith for the purpose of grading and surveys. (1912, c. 27, s. 86.)

Commercial grades.

78. (1) Should the climatic or other conditions result in the production of a considerable proportion of grain, other than oats, not capable of being included in the classification provided for in this Act, the grain standards board for the division shall be convened for the selection of commercial grades and samples whenever the chairman of the said board is notified by the chief inspector or five members of the said board that such a course is necessary.

How selected.

Their use.

(2) Inspecting officers shall grade all classes of grain which cannot be graded according to this Act, in accordance with the commercial samples so selected by the grain standards board.

Commercial grades.

(3) The grades selected under subsection one of this section shall be the commercial grades until changed. (1912, c. 27, s. 87; 1913, c. 21, s. 6.)

Research department.

79. (1) The Board of Grain Commissioners shall maintain an efficient and adequately equipped laboratory for Grain Research work and for the purpose of assisting the Chief Inspector and the Grain Standards Board in determining the grades and the milling value of grain.

(2) Such Research Department shall be under the supervision, direction and control of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

(3) Such scientific investigators, officials, assistants and employees as are required for the efficient prosecution of the work of said Research Department, shall be appointed in the manner provided by law. (New.)

Further selections by a committee of the board.

80. In case the lateness of harvesting or climatic conditions prevent the procuring of proper and representative samples of any quantity of grain of the crop of that year in time for the purposes of inspection thereof and action thereon at any meeting of the grain standards board convened for the purpose of selecting commercial grades, the board at such meeting may authorize a committee of such number of its members as it may appoint to meet at a later date and to select such further commercial grades and samples as the character of the samples so procured may require; and the commercial grades and samples so selected by such

77. Old sec. 86. No change.

78. (1) Old sec. 87. No change.

78. (2), (3). Old sec. 87. (2), (3), no change.

79. New.

committee shall be deemed, for all purposes of inspection and grading, to have been chosen by the full board. (1912, c. 27, s. 88.)

Official standard samples.

81. (1) The chief inspector and the inspectors for the division shall, each year, as soon as samples are available, select samples of the different grades of grain, which shall be known as official standard samples.

Samples of grain.

(2) The chief inspector shall, upon request therefor, furnish a sample of any such grade of grain, accompanied by a specific statement that it is the official standard for that grade.

Cargo samples.

(3) The inspectors shall also supply cargo samples when required.

Charges.

(4) For all samples so furnished the inspector shall make such charge as is approved by the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 89, Am.)

Method of Inspection.

Inspection of grain.

82. All grain placed in public or terminal elevators in the division shall be subject to inspection, both inwards and outwards. (1912, c. 27, s. 90.)

Inspection within Winnipeg district.

83. (1) All grain produced in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories, passing through the Winnipeg district shall be inspected at Winnipeg or a point within the district; and, on all grain so inspected, the inspection shall be final.

Inspection at Winnipeg.

(2) Grain which is shipped from points west of Winnipeg to Winnipeg for orders, as provided in section 195 of this Act, and which goes forward without delivery in Winnipeg, shall be inspected at Winnipeg and the certificate of inspection shall be issued at the end of the period of detention:

Exception.

Provided, however, that on the written order of the agent of the shipper a car of grain held at Winnipeg shall be inspected on its arrival and the certificate of inspection issued.

Exception from foregoing.

(3) When, owing to extreme pressure of business, the railway company, or other transportation company, finds that cars containing grain are being unduly delayed for inspection purposes in Winnipeg, then the company, upon notification to, and with the consent of, the chief inspector, or, in his absence, the inspector, may remove a special number of cars to Fort William without inspection at Winnipeg.

Re-inspection at Fort William.

(4) Any grain inspected at Winnipeg or other Western point may be re-inspected at Fort William or other terminal elevators in the division without additional charge; but any grain not inspected west of Fort William shall be inspected at that point, and a certificate shall be issued on payment of the usual fee.

81. This corresponds to section 89 of the Act of 1912. In the old section it was provided that the samples had to be selected "not later than the first day of October in each year". It is changed to read "each year as soon as samples are available". In practice it has been found impossible in some years on account of weather conditions to select samples before October 1st.

82. Old sec. 90. No change.

83. This corresponds to section 91 of the Act of 1912. Subsection 3 of the old Act read as follows: "In the case of grain which is being shipped East from any public elevator in the division, the sample for inspection shall not be drawn from any car until the car has been billed for shipment by the railway company". This subsection is struck out as in the opinion of the Chief Inspector and the Board of Grain Commissioners, it is impracticable and serves no useful purpose.

83. (3), (4), (5), (6) are old sec. 91. (4), (5), (6), (7). No change.

Re-inspection at terminal elevators.

(5) If any car on its arrival at a terminal elevator is found by the inspector to be plugged or wrongfully loaded, the grain in such car shall be re-inspected, and if the first inspection is altered the original certificate shall be recalled and a new one shall be issued in accordance with the re-inspection and shall be final, except in the case of an appeal.

Notice to be given of arrival of grain.

(6) Railway companies and other transportation companies shall notify the inspection department of the arrival of cars of grain at points where inspection is authorized and of the position of such cars in the railway yard, and such cars shall not go forward until inspected.

Provisions to apply to Vancouver or other terminal points.

(7) To the extent to which any provisions of the foregoing subsections are stated therein to apply to grain passing through the Winnipeg district such provisions shall also to the like extent apply to grain passing through the Calgary or Edmonton district to Vancouver or other terminal points and in every such case wherever the word "Winnipeg" occurs the subsection shall be read as if the word "Calgary" or the word "Edmonton" as the case may be, were inserted, instead of the word "Winnipeg" and the word "Vancouver" instead of the word "Fort William." (1912, c. 27, s. 91, Am.)

Grain shipped as graded into elevators.

Proviso.

84. All grain shipped from any public terminal or public elevator within the division shall be shipped only as graded into such elevators by the inspecting officers: Provided that when grain has deteriorated or changed condition in storage the inspecting officer shall issue only a certificate in accordance with the facts. (1912, c. 27, s. 92.)

Refusal of Western certificate.

85. If otherwise shipped, a Western Inspection Division certificate for a straight grade shall be refused, and the quantity of such grade composing the mixed cargo or carload, if shipped by rail, shall be written across the face of the certificate. (1912, c. 27, s. 93.)

Storing, Cleaning and Binning.

Grain of same grade kept together.

86. (1) All grain of the same grade in public terminal or public elevators shall be kept together and stored only with grain of a similar grade, and a selection of different qualities of the same grade is prohibited.

Certificate when mixed shipment.

(2) Should grain of different grades be loaded together in the same compartment of any vessel or car at any point within the division, a certificate shall be issued for such mixed shipment which certificate shall have written across its face a statement of the quantities of each grade entering into the composition of such shipment, but no certificate for a straight grade shall be issued for such mixed shipment. (1912, c. 27, s. 94, Am.)

86. This corresponds to section 94 of the Act of 1912. Subsection 2 is amended by providing for grain loaded into cars as well as into vessels.

Board to have control of storage and shipping of grain.

87. (1) All grain stored in public terminal elevators shall be subject at all times to the direction, supervision and control of the Board of Grain Commissioners and of any official designated by them. The Board shall provide regulations to govern the operation of public terminal elevators, the object of which regulations shall be to ensure the proper carrying out of the provisions of this Act in reference to all grain handled in the said elevators.

Special binning forbidden.

(2) No grain shall be specially binned for any person firm or corporation in any public terminal elevator except in cases where it is found to be out of condition on arrival at such terminal elevator, and in cases where it has gone out of condition while in store as provided in sections 130 to 134 of this Act, and except as provided in sections 140 and 215 of this Act.

Exceptions.

Powers of inspector as to cleaning.

(3) All grain marked by the inspecting officer for cleaning shall be cleaned to grade and the Board may condemn any cleaning machine which in its opinion is not doing satisfactory work and may order machines installed which will satisfactorily clean such grain to its proper grade; and the Board shall also have the power, where it finds the cleaning facilities inadequate, to order the installation of such additional machines as will meet the requirements.

Stock-taking.

(4) In each year between the first day of July and the last day of August, stock shall be taken of the quantity of each grade of grain in the public terminal elevators; if in any year after the crop year ending after the thirty-first day of August 1919, the total surplus of grain is found in excess of one quarter of one per cent of the gross amount of the grain received in the elevator during the crop year, such excess surplus shall be sold annually by the Board of Grain Commissioners and the proceeds thereof paid to the said Board. Such proceeds shall be applied towards the cost of the administration of *The Canada Grain Act*, in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct.

Additional stocktaking.

(5) The Board at any time it deems advisable may order a weigh up or stock taking in any public terminal elevator for the purpose of ascertaining the correct quantity and grades of grain in store. (1912, c. 27, s. 95; 1919, c. 40, s. 4; 1919, 2 sess. c. 6, s. 1, Am.)

Taking over of screenings and disposal.

88. The Governor in Council may make provision to take over from public terminal elevators the screenings cleaned from grain at such elevators and to dispose of such screenings in a manner that will prevent the spread of noxious seeds and provide for the sale of such screenings as are fit for feed. Proper charges, to be fixed by the Board, shall be allowed public terminals for cleaning and removing the dockage from the grain, and for handling and storing the screenings and the Governor in Council may allow such compensation as may be deemed proper to the owners of

87. This corresponds to section 95 of the Act of 1912. Subsections 1, 2 and 3 of the old Act are struck out, and subsection one of this Bill is substituted for them. Subsections 1, 2 and 3 were found to be impracticable, and as they called for a supervision which could not be enforced. See report of Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, page 40, title "Supervision".

Subsection 2 of this section corresponds to subsection 4 of old section 95, a change being made to provide for the special binning in a public elevator of grain shipped from a private elevator under the provisions of section 141 of the Bill.

Subsection 6 of old section 95 which provided that all grain should be "subject to the supervision of the inspecting officer" is struck out as being impracticable.

Subsection 4 in the Bill corresponds to subsection 7 in old section 95, but it provides that the stock-taking shall take place between July 1st, and August 31st, instead of during August only. In the opinion of the Board of Grain Commissioners it is necessary to provide for this further time.

87. (5) Old sec. 95. (8) authorizing a weighup at any time instead of an additional weighup.

88. This section is new. See report of Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, title "Cleaning and Disposition of Screenings", beginning at page 60, and particularly the first three paragraphs on page 74.

the grain for the screenings removed therefrom: Provided that this section shall not come into force before the first day of August, 1927, and only then upon the recommendation of the Board. (New.)

Additional facilities to secure proper samples.

89. In any public terminal elevator where facilities do not exist to permit of the inspecting officer securing proper samples of grain which is being shipped from such elevator, the Board may order the warehouseman of such elevator to supply immediately such additional facilities as in its judgment will secure the desired results. Any public terminal warehouseman neglecting to comply within reasonable time, not to exceed thirty days, with the order of the Board as aforesaid shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars for each such offence. (1912, c. 27, s. 96, Am.)

Certificate to accompany grain.

90. The certificates of inspection given by inspecting officers shall in all cases accompany or follow the grain to its destination. (1912, c. 27, s. 97 Am.)

East of Western Division.

91. (1) No certificate shall be issued east of the Western Inspection Division for western grain, whether such grain goes forward in bulk or in cars.

If grain suspected be out of condition.

(2) Should any person interested in such grain have reason to believe that it has gone out of condition or has deteriorated in quality since it was originally inspected, any inspector may at his request inspect such grain and, in case he finds it is out of condition or has become deteriorated in quality, he shall endorse across the face of the original certificate a statement of the facts with the date and place where the re-inspection was made, and shall attach his signature thereto; but under no circumstances shall such grain be mixed or re-graded.

Identification of grain.

(3) The Board with the approval of the Governor in Council shall issue such rules and regulations governing the inspection and outward shipments of grain from any elevator under their control as will satisfactorily identify the inspection certificates with the lake bill or the railway shipping bill and the lot or parcel of grain covered by such certificate. (1912, c. 27, s. 98, Am.)

Unclean grain.

92. (1) In the case of unclean grain inspected in the Western Inspection Division, the inspector shall state in his certificate the percentage of dockage necessary to be removed in order to clean the grain to the grade certified.

Samples.

(2) If the grain is found to be excessively dirty and it is impracticable for the inspector when grading such grain in cars to ascertain the percentage of dockage, the inspector, from the sample taken when the cars are being unloaded,

89. Old sec. 96. (2). Wording rearranged. No material change.

90. Old sec. 97. No change.

91. Old sec. 98. (1), (2), (3). No change.

92. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 100 (1), (2), (3). The underlined word "dockage" is substituted for the word "dirt."

shall ascertain and state the percentage of dockage necessary to clean such grain to grade.

Domestic grain.

(3) In such case, if the dockage contains a proportion of domestic grain, that proportion shall be marked on the certificate. (1912, c. 27, s. 100.)

Disputes as to grading.

93. (1) When the owner or possessor of any grain or any other person having an interest therein is not satisfied with the inspecting officer's grading of such grain, he may appeal therefrom to the Chief Inspector, or at Calgary, to the inspecting officer at that point, who shall view a proper sample of the grain respecting which the grading is in dispute, drawn or secured in a manner satisfactory to him, and give his decision thereon, which shall be final, unless the owner or possessor, within twenty-four hours after receiving the notification thereof, makes further appeal to a Board of Grain Appeal at Calgary or Winnipeg as hereinafter provided, in which case the said Board shall give a final decision to settle the grading of the grain in dispute; but nothing in this section shall prevent the appellant appealing directly from the inspecting officer to the said Board, whose decision in all cases shall be final and binding on all parties, and the inspecting officer shall issue a certificate accordingly. If the appellant so desires he may call for a fresh sample to be drawn by the inspector for use on appeal, the expense thereof to be borne by the appellant, and in case it be drawn for the purpose of a final appeal it shall be sent to the Secretary of the said Board. No appeal shall be considered in any case where the identity of the grain in dispute has not been preserved.

Fresh sample may be required.

Board of Grain Appeal.

(2) (a) There shall be two Boards, to be known as the Boards of Grain Appeal. One stationed at Winnipeg and one at Calgary. Provided however that the Board with the approval of the Governor in Council may establish and station such additional Boards of Grain Appeal as may be deemed expedient and all the provisions of this section shall apply thereto.

Officers of Board.

(b) Each Board shall consist of an official who must hold an inspector's certificate, who shall be appointed by the Board of Grain Commissioners and shall be known as "Appeal Inspector," and eight other competent persons, who shall also be appointed by said Board of Grain Commissioners. Each Appeal Inspector shall be chairman of the Board to which he is appointed.

93. This section is provided to take the place of section 101 of the Act of 1912. It in effect does away with the existence of the Grain Survey Board in the Western Inspection Division, and provides for a new method for taking an appeal from the inspecting officer's grading in accordance with the recommendation in the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission. See report, title "Grain Survey Boards", beginning at foot of page 57. Sections 102, 103 and 104 of the Act of 1912, together with the new sections 101, 102, 103 and 104, passed in 1919, Chap. 40, but never brought into force, are all repealed.

(c) None of the members of the Board of Grain Appeal are to be members of the inspection staff. The two appeal inspectors shall devote the whole of their time to the performance of their duties under this Act, and shall not hold any other office or employment, or directly or indirectly deal in or be financially interested in grain, or hold any interest in any grain elevator or warehouse, or in any partnership, corporation or business engaged in the grain trade or in the transportation or storage of grain.

Salaries.

(d) The salaries of the appeal inspectors and their term of office shall be fixed by the Board. The members of the Board of Grain Appeal, other than the appeal inspectors, shall be paid such fees for each inspection as shall be fixed by the Board.

Hearings.

(e) Each appeal shall be heard by an appeal inspector and two other members of the Board selected by him, one of which members shall be a representative of the producers.

Chairman.

(f) In case an appeal inspector is unable to be present at any appeal, he may appoint from among the Board, a chairman, to act in his absence, and such chairman shall have all the powers of an appeal inspector.

Oath of office.

(g) The members of the Boards of Grain Appeal before acting as such, shall take an oath of office in a form prescribed by the Board and approved by the Governor in Council and the said Boards of Grain Appeal shall be governed in the performance of their duties by general regulations made by the Board. (New.)

GRADES GENERALLY.

Qualities of grain.

94. The grades of grain shall be as stated in this section:—

Spring Wheat.

Spring wheat.

No. 1 spring wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 spring wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 spring wheat shall comprise all sound wheat not good enough to be graded as No. 2, weighing not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

Rejected spring wheat shall comprise all spring wheat fit for warehousing, but too low in weight or otherwise unfit to be graded as No. 3.

Goose Wheat.

Goose wheat.

No. 1 goose wheat shall be plump and clean, weighing not less than 61 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 goose wheat shall be plump and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 goose wheat shall comprise such as is not good enough to be graded as No. 2, reasonably clean and weighing not less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

Winter Wheat.

Winter wheat.

No. 1 white winter wheat shall be pure white winter wheat, sound, plump and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 white winter wheat shall be white winter wheat, sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 red winter wheat shall be pure red winter wheat, sound, plump and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 red winter wheat shall be red winter wheat, sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 mixed winter wheat shall be white and red winter wheat mixed, sound, plump and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 mixed winter wheat shall be white and red winter wheat mixed, sound, plump and clean, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 winter wheat shall include winter wheat not clean and plump enough to be graded No. 2, weighing not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

Corn.

Corn.

No. 1 white corn shall be white, sound, dry, clean and in all other respects No. 1 corn, and shall contain not more than 16 per cent moisture.

No. 2 white corn shall be white, sound, dry and reasonably clean, and shall contain not more than 16 per cent moisture.

No. 3 white corn shall be white, sound, dry and reasonably clean, but otherwise unfit to be graded No. 2, and shall contain not more than 19 per cent moisture.

No. 1 yellow corn shall be yellow, sound, dry, clean and in all other respects No. 1 corn, and shall contain not more than 16 per cent moisture.

No. 2 yellow corn shall be yellow, sound, dry and reasonably clean, and shall contain not more than 16 per cent moisture.

No. 3 yellow corn shall be yellow, sound, dry and reasonably clean, but otherwise unfit to be graded No. 2, and shall contain not more than 19 per cent moisture.

94. Old sec. 105. No change.

94. Old sec. 105. No change.

94. Old sec. 105. No change.

No. 2 corn shall be mixed corn, sound, dry and reasonably clean, and shall contain not more than 16 per cent moisture.

No. 3 corn shall be mixed corn, dry and reasonably clean, but otherwise unfit to be graded No. 2, and shall contain not more than 19 per cent moisture.

All corn that is damp, dirty, in a heating condition or from any other cause unfit for the preceding grades, shall be graded as rejected.

All corn that has been tested for moisture shall be entered in the inspecting officer's books with his notations as to quality and condition.

Oats.

Oats.

No. 1 white oats shall be sound, clean and free from other grain and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 white oats shall be sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain and shall weigh not less than 32 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 white oats shall be sound, but not clean enough to be graded No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 30 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 white oats shall be sound, but otherwise not equal to No. 3, and shall weigh not less than 28 pounds to the bushel.

Black oats.—The grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 black oats shall correspond in all respects with the grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 white oats, except that the former shall be black.

Mixed oats. The grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 mixed oats shall correspond in all respects with the grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 white oats, except that the former shall be black and white mixed.

White clipped oats.—The grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 white clipped oats shall correspond in all respects with the grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 white oats, and shall weigh not less than 38, 36, 34 and 32 pounds to the bushel respectively.

Rye.

Rye.

No. 1 rye shall be sound, clean and shall weigh not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 rye shall be sound, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 rye shall be sound, but not clean enough to be graded No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

Rejected rye shall include such as is unsound, musty, dirty or from any other cause unfit to be graded No. 3.

94. Old sec. 105. No change.

94. Old sec. 105. No change.

94. Old sec. 105. No change

Barley.

Barley.

No. 1 barley, shall be plump, bright, sound, clean and free from other grain, and weigh not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 barley shall be reasonably clean and sound, but not bright and plump enough to be graded as No. 1, and shall be reasonably free from other grain, and weigh not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 extra barley shall be in all respects the same as No. 2 barley, except in weight and colour, weighing not less than 47 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 barley shall include shrunken barley, weighing not less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 barley shall include all barley weighing less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

Peas.

Peas.

No. 1 peas shall be white, clean, sound, not worm-eaten, and free from bugs, and shall weigh not less than 64 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 peas shall be reasonably clean and sound, and reasonably free from worm-eaten and buggy peas, and shall weigh not less than 62 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 peas shall be such as are too dirty to be graded as No. 2, or are worm-eaten or buggy, and shall weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

The grades of 1, 2 and 3 marrowfat peas shall correspond in all respects with the preceding grades Nos. 1, 2 and 3, except that the former shall be of the white-eyed and black-eyed varieties.

Mixed peas shall be sound and may contain a variety of peas not elsewhere classified.

Buckwheat.

Buckwheat.

No. 1 buckwheat shall be sound, clean, dry and free from other grain, weighing not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 buckwheat shall be sound, clean and dry, weighing not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 buckwheat shall be sound, but not clean enough to be graded as No. 2, weighing not less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

All good buckwheat that is slightly damp, but fit for warehousing, or which is too dirty to be graded as No. 3, shall be classed as no grade, in the discretion of the inspector. (1912, c. 27, s. 105.)

No established grade.

95. "No established grade" shall include all grain not classified in the foregoing. (1912, c. 27, s. 106.)

94. Old sec. 105. No change.

94. Old sec. 105. No change.

94. Old sec. 105. No change.

95. Old sec. 106. No change.

GRADES IN WESTERN INSPECTION DIVISION.

Grades in Western Inspection Division.

96. The grades mentioned in this section apply only to grain grown in the Western Inspection Division, and in respect of the several kinds of grain specified shall so apply to the exclusion of the grades defined in the last two preceding sections.

Spring Wheat.

Spring wheat.

No. 1 Manitoba Hard Wheat shall include all varieties of hard red spring wheat equal in value to "Marquis" wheat; shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 62 pounds to the bushel; shall contain 75 per cent of hard red vitreous kernels.

No. 1 Manitoba Northern Wheat shall include all varieties of hard red spring wheat equal in value to "Marquis" wheat; shall be well matured and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel and practically free of damaged kernels and foreign grains; shall contain 60 per cent of hard red vitreous kernels.

No. 2 Manitoba Northern Wheat shall consist of hard red spring wheat, equal in value to Marquis Wheat; shall be reasonably sound and reasonably clean; weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel, and shall contain 45 percent of hard red vitreous kernels; or may be composed of soft varieties of red spring wheat, which shall be sound, reasonably clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and contain 60 per cent of red kernels; may contain Amber or Red Durum wheat, singly or in combination, up to one per cent.

No. 3 Manitoba Northern Wheat shall consist of red spring wheat varieties which are excluded from the preceding grades on account of damage; shall be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, of fair milling quality, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the bushel, and may contain Amber or Red Durum, singly or in combination up to 3 per cent.

No. 1 wheat rejected for smut and scoured shall be graded as scoured of the grade to which it belongs.

No. 2 wheat rejected for smut and scoured shall be graded as scoured of the grade to which it belongs.

No. 3 wheat and lower grades rejected for smut and scoured shall be graded as scoured of the grade to which it belongs: Provided that wheat which is inspected No. 3 northern scoured, or lower, may be graded in such regular grade, not higher than No. 3, as the inspector determines.

96. Old sec. 107. No change.

Grading of grain inspected as No grade for moisture and dried.

Grain inspected as 'No grade' for moisture and dried may be graded as dried of the grade to which it belongs or as straight grade, in the discretion of the inspector.

No. 3 wheat and lower grades inspected as "No grade" for moisture and dried shall be graded as dried of the grade to which it belongs: Provided that wheat which is inspected No. 3 northern dried, or lower, may be graded in such regular grade, not higher than No. 3 northern, as the inspector determines.

Winter Wheat.

Winter wheat.

No. 1 Alberta red winter wheat shall be hard pure red winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 62 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Alberta red winter wheat shall be hard red winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Alberta red winter wheat shall include hard red winter wheat not clean enough nor sound enough to be graded No. 2, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 Alberta white winter wheat shall be pure white winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Alberta white winter wheat shall be white winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Alberta white winter wheat shall include white winter wheat not clean enough or sound enough to be graded as No. 2, weighing not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 Alberta mixed winter wheat shall be red and white winter wheat mixed, sound, plump and clean, weighing not less than 61 pounds to the bushel, and containing not less than 50 per cent red winter wheat.

No. 2 Alberta mixed winter wheat shall be red and white winter wheat mixed, sound, plump, clean, weighing not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

Amber Durum Wheat.

Amber Durum wheat.

No. 1 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 62 pounds to the bushel and shall be composed of 75 per cent of hard amber coloured kernels. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 5 per cent of other varieties of Spring or Winter Wheat, nor more than 5 per cent of the variety of Red Durum.

No. 2 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel and shall be composed of 60 per cent

New.

of hard amber coloured kernels. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 10 per cent of other varieties of Spring or Winter Wheat, nor more than 10 per cent of the variety of Red Durum.

No. 3 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat shall be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of 45 per cent of hard amber colored kernels. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 15 per cent of other varieties of spring or winter wheat, nor more than 10 per cent of the variety of Red Durum.

No. 4 Canada Western Amber Durum shall be reasonably clean, weighing not less than 55 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 20 per cent of other varieties of spring or winter wheat, nor more than 10 per cent of the variety of Red Durum.

No. 5 Canada Western Amber Durum wheat shall be reasonably clean, weighing not less than 53 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 25 per cent of other varieties of spring or winter wheat nor more than 10 per cent of the variety of Red Durum.

All Amber Durum wheat which, from any cause is unfit for the grade of No. 5 shall be graded No. 6 in the discretion of the inspector.

Red Durum Wheat.

Red Durum wheat.

No. 1 Canada Western Red Durum Wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 61 pounds to the bushel. It shall be composed of Red Durum or common Durum which contains over 10 per cent of Red Durum, and may contain up to 5 per cent of other varieties of spring wheat.

No. 2 Canada Western Red Durum Wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 59 pounds to the bushel. It shall be composed of Red Durum or common Durum which contains over 10 per cent of Red Durum and may contain up to 10 per cent of other varieties of spring wheat.

No. 3 Canada Western Red Durum Wheat shall be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the bushel. It shall be composed of Red Durum or common Durum which contains over 10 per cent of Red Durum and may contain up to 15 per cent of other varieties of spring wheat.

Canada Western Kota Wheat.

Canada Western Kota wheat.

No. 1 Canada Western Kota Wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 61 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 3 per cent of Amber Durum or Red Durum.

New.

New.

No. 2 Canada Western Kota Wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 59 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 4 per cent of Amber Durum or Red Durum.

No. 3 Canada Western Kota Wheat shall be composed of Kota wheat which is excluded from the preceding grades on account of damage from frost or other causes. It shall be reasonably sound and clean, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 5 per cent of Amber Durum or Red Durum.

Oats.

Oats.

No. 1 Canada western oats shall be white, sound, clean and free from other grain, shall contain 95 per cent of white oats, and shall weigh not less than 36 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Canada western oats shall be sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain, shall contain 90 per cent of white oats, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Canada western oats shall be sound, but not clean enough or sufficiently free from other grain to be graded as No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 black or mixed oats shall be sound, clean, free from other grain, and weigh not less than 36 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 black or mixed oats shall be sound, reasonably clean, reasonably free from other grain, and weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

Extra No. 1 feed oats shall be sound, except as to frost, shall be reasonably clean, and shall weigh not less than 38 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 4 per cent of other grains.

No. 1 feed oats shall be oats excluded from the preceding grades on account of damage other than heating. It shall be reasonably clean and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel. It shall not contain singly or in any combination more than 8 per cent of other grains.

No. 2 feed oats shall include oats weighing less than 34 pounds to the bushel or otherwise unfit for No. 1 Feed.

Barley.

Barley.

No. 1 Canada western barley shall be plump, bright, sound, clean and free from other grain and shall weigh not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Canada western barley shall be reasonably clean and sound but not bright and plump enough to be graded as No. 1, and shall be reasonably free from other grain, and weigh not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 extra Canada western barley shall be in all respects the same as No. 2 barley, except in colour, weighing not less than 46 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Canada western barley shall be reasonably clean and reasonably free from all other grain; shall include weather stained and slightly shrunken but sound barley and weighing not less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Canada western barley shall include all damaged barley weighing less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

Rye.

Rye.

No. 1 Canada western rye shall be sound, plump and well cleaned, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Canada western rye shall be sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Canada western rye shall be rye which is not sound enough or free enough from other grain to be classed into the preceding grades. It may contain up to 5 per cent of wheat or 3 per cent of barley. It shall be reasonably clean and weigh not less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

All rye which is from any cause unfit to be graded as No. 3 shall be graded as rejected.

Flax Seed.

Flax seed.

No. 1 Northwestern Canada flax seed shall be mature, sound, dry and sweet, and contain not more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of damaged seed, and weigh not less than 51 pounds to the bushel of commercially pure seed.

No. 2 Canada western flax seed shall be mature, sound, dry, and sweet, and contain not more than 25 per cent of damaged seed, and weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel of commercially pure seed.

No. 3 Canada western flax seed shall be flax seed which is immature or musty, or which contains more than 25 per cent damaged seed, and is fit for warehousing and testing not less than 47 pounds to the bushel of commercially pure seed.

Flax seed that is damp, warm, mouldy, musty or otherwise unfit for warehousing, shall be classed as no grade.

To test flax seed, one pound of average seed shall be taken from the sample tested, and the impurities or foreign matter therein shall be removed as near as possible by the use of two sieves of 32-gauge wire-cloth, one with meshes 3 x 16 and the other with meshes 16 x 16 to the square inch. The percentage of impurities and weight per bushel of the commercially pure seed shall be determined by the use of proper testing scales.

Buckwheat.

Buckwheat.

No. 1 Canada western buckwheat shall be sound, clean and free from other grain, weighing not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Canada western buckwheat shall be sound, clean and reasonably free from other grain, weighing not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Canada western buckwheat shall be reasonably sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain, weighing not less than 45 pounds to the bushel. (1912, c. 27, s. 107, Am.)

UNITED STATES GRAIN.

Inspection of U.S. grain.

97. Inspecting officers shall, when required, inspect grain of United States production passing through Canada in transit to the United Kingdom or to a foreign country, and shall grant certificates therefor based on standard sample of such grain established as hereinafter provided. (1912, c. 27, s. 108.)

Standard samples.

98. (1) Standard samples for grain of United States production may be established yearly by the grain standards board of any division or district, and shall be known as the standards for United States grain of that division or district.

Rejection of samples.

(2) The Board may reject such standard samples if it deems them to have been unfairly or improperly chosen, and in such case it shall forthwith cause others to be chosen in their place by such means as it thinks proper.

Distribution.

(3) Standard samples, as so established, shall be distributed by the grain standards board to such persons as the Board directs.

Charges.

(4) For all samples so furnished the chief inspector shall make such charge as is approved by the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 110, Am.)

United States production to be stated.

99. Every certificate issued for such grain shall state that it is of United States production and that the grade given thereon is that established by the grain standards board appointed by the Board for the division or district wherein the inspection takes place. (1912, c. 27, s. 111, Am.)

Fees.

100. The fees for inspection of such grain shall be the same as provided by this Act in the case of Canadian grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 112.)

Appeals.

101. Appeals from the grading of such grain by inspecting officers may be made as provided for in the case of Canadian grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 113, Am.)

97. Old sec. 108. No change.

98. Old sec. 110. (2) struck out re chief inspector member of the standards Board. Remainder of sec. unchanged.

99. Old sec. 111. No change.

100. Old sec. 112. No change.

101. Old sec. 113. No material change

Application of Secs. 104 to 106.

102. The provisions of the three next following sections shall apply to such grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 114.)

ALL GRAIN.

"No grade" grain.

103. (1) All good grain that has an excessive moisture, being tough, damp or wet or otherwise unfit for warehousing, shall be entered on the inspecting officer's books as "No grade," with his notations as to quality and condition.

"Condemned."

(2) All grain that is in a heating condition or is badly binburnt, whatsoever grade it might otherwise be, shall be reported and entered upon the inspecting officer's books as "Condemned," with the inspector's notations as to quality and condition.

"Rejected."

(3) All grain that is unsound, musty, dirty, smutty or sprouted, or that contains a large admixture of other kinds of grain, seeds or wild oats, or from any other cause is unfit to be classed under any of the recognized grades, shall be classed as "Rejected," with the inspector's notations as to quality and condition.

Weight.

(4) All grain shall be weighed and the weight per bushel recorded in the inspecting officer's book.

Scoured grain.

(5) No grain that has been subject to scouring or treatment by use of lime or sulphur shall be graded higher than No. 3. (1912, c. 27, s. 115.)

Weight.

104. In the inspection of grain the weight shall not alone determine the grade. (1912, c. 27, s. 116.)

Inspector's reasons.

105. All inspecting officers shall make their reasons for grading grain, when necessary, fully known by notation on their book. (1912, c. 27, s. 117.)

PART III.

APPLICATION OF PART.

Application of Part.

106. This Part applies to the Western Inspection Division as described in paragraph *(b)* of Section 21 of this Act; and in so far as respects dealing with western grain to public elevators in the Eastern Inspection Division and to all water carriers other than ocean carriers. (1912, c. 27, s. 118; 1915, c. 10, s. 3, Am.)

GENERAL.

Annual licenses.

107. (1) All licenses issued under this Act shall expire on the thirty-first day of August in each year.

Who shall take out licenses.

(2) All track buyers and owners and operators of elevators, warehouses and mills, and all grain commission merchants and primary grain dealers shall take out annual licenses,

102. Old sec. 114. No change.

103. Old sec. 115. No change.

104. Old sec. 116. No change.

105. Old sec. 117. No change.

106. Old sec. 118. No change.

107. This section corresponds to section 119 of the Act of 1912. The old section provided that the Board should require the dealers in question to take out licenses. This is changed so as to put the obligation upon the dealers to apply for a license. The provision that the Board may refuse to grant a license for cause is new.

which shall expire on the thirty-first day of August in each year; provided, however, that the Board may refuse to grant any such license for just and sufficient cause subject to an appeal from any such refusal which may be taken by the applicant to the Minister.

Powers of Board.

(3) The Board shall,—

(a) fix the amount of bonds to be given by the different operators of elevators, mills and warehouses, and by grain commission merchants, track buyers and primary grain dealers;

(b) require the person so licensed to keep books and to make returns in the form approved by the Board;

(c) supervise the handling and storage of grain, in and out of elevators, warehouses and cars;

(d) enforce rules and regulations made under this Act.

Power to accept security.

(4) The Board, in its discretion, may accept security of persons, firms or corporations to whatever amount and in whatever form shall be deemed necessary by them in lieu of bonds.

Offence.

(5) Any person who engages in any business for which a license is required under this Act without first obtaining such license shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than five

Penalty.

hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars and costs or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or to both fine and imprisonment. (1912, c. 27, s. 119; 1919, c. 40, s. 10, Am.)

Receipt and investigation of complaints.

108. (1) The Board shall also receive and investigate all complaints in writing, under oath,—

(a) of undue dockage, improper weights or grading;

(b) of refusal or neglect to furnish cars within a reasonable time;

(c) of fraud or oppression or discrimination by any person, firm or corporation, owning or operating any elevator, warehouse, mill or railroad, or by any grain commission merchant, or track-buyer;

(d) of any violation of any provision of this Act, or any rule or regulation made in pursuance thereof.

Powers of Board.

(2) For the purpose of any such investigation or of any investigation authorized under this Act the Board shall have power, in cases where it appears expedient so to do, to hold an inquiry, and the provisions of section 11 hereof shall apply to any such inquiry, and the commissioner or commissioners holding such inquiry shall have power to summon witnesses, to administer an oath, to examine such witnesses under oath, and to compel the production of all books and documents relating in any way to the matter complained of.

108. This section corresponds to section 120 of the Act of 1912. The provision is changed so as to make it clear that the Board is to hold a formal inquiry in case of a complaint only where they deem such inquiry necessary.

Examination of witnesses, etc.

(3) The Board shall have all the powers of a commissioner appointed under the provisions of Part I of the *Inquiries Act*, chapter one hundred and four of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906.

Remedy.

(4) The Board shall apply such remedy as is provided by statute, and shall institute proceedings at the Government expense whenever it considers a case proper therefor.

Papers to be kept on file.

(5) The Board shall keep on file for public inspection in its office, publications showing the market price of grain in the markets of Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Fort William, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth. (1912, c. 27, s. 120; 1915, c. 10, s. 5; 1919, c. 40, s. 11, Am.)

Receipts and investigation of complaints of shortage in grain, and apportionment.

109. The Board shall also receive and investigate all complaints in writing under oath, of any shortage in grain, upon the delivery of same from an elevator to a vessel or from a vessel to an elevator, and shall have power to assess or apportion the loss arising from such shortage amongst the elevator operators and water carriers having to do with the said grain, and the finding of the Board and such assessment or apportionment certified over the hand of a majority of the Board, shall be delivered or sent to all persons concerned in such finding, assessment or apportionment, and shall be final, and shall be enforceable in any court of competent jurisdiction. In making such assessment due regard may be had to overages, if any, of grain in the hands of any of the parties concerned. (1915, c. 10, s. 4.)

Regulations relating to shortages and overages.

110. The Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may make regulations governing the responsibility for and the disposition of shortages and overages of grain upon delivery of same from an elevator to a vessel or from a vessel to an elevator, and may assess in such manner and in such amount as it may deem just and proper, contributions from elevator operators and water carriers or from any of them, in favour of the Board or otherwise, for the purposes of providing against such responsibility: Provided that nothing contained in this section shall limit the powers of the Board under the preceding section. (1915, c. 10, s. 4, Am.)

Contributions.

Control of weighing.

111. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other Act, the Board shall have supervision of the weighing of all grain received into and delivered from all elevators situated at Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, Vancouver and Prince Rupert and owned or operated by His Majesty, by the Canadian National Railways or any other railway, by a Board of Harbour Commissioners, or by any person or corporation. (New.)

109. Old sec. 120A. No change.

110. This section corresponds to section 120B of the Act of 1912. The change effected is to require the approval of the Governor in Council to the regulations made by the Board under this clause.

111. This section is new and its effect is important. It gives the Board of Grain Commissioners control of the weighing of grain in the Eastern Port Elevators. This is recommended by the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission. See report, page 151, entitled "Government Elevators", and particularly page 152 beginning at the third paragraph to the end of the chapter.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other general or special Act, the provisions of this Act shall apply to all terminal elevators owned or operated by His Majesty, by a Board of Harbour Commissioners or by any person or corporation.

Construction or acquiring of terminals.

112. (1) The Governor in Council may authorize the Minister to construct, acquire, lease, or expropriate for His Majesty any elevator if Parliament has granted the money for such purpose.

Expropriation Act to apply.

(2) *The Expropriation Act* shall, in any case, apply to the acquisition or lease of such elevator and to the ascertaining of the compensation to be paid therefor.

Management and operation of Dominion elevators.

(3) Any elevator of His Majesty may be managed and operated by such person or by such body as may be appointed or created for such purpose by the Governor in Council and such salaries as may be fixed by the Governor in Council shall be paid to such person or to such body operating such elevators.

Other officers.

(4) Such other officers and employees as may be required for the proper operation of all such elevators may be appointed by such person or body as may be appointed or created under the preceding subsection.

Operation in accordance with regulations.

(5) The operation of all such elevators shall be subject in all respects to the jurisdiction of the Board and shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations made under the provisions of this Act concerning the operation of elevators.

Advances to pay freight and fees on grain in Government elevators.

(6) Advances to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars may be made to the Minister out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada for the payment of freight charges and weighing and inspection fees on grain received into or shipped from elevators operated and managed by His Majesty. Such payments shall be subject to all the provisions and regulations in that behalf of the *Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act*, and when the amounts so paid are from time to time refunded to His Majesty such amounts shall be paid to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada for deposit to the credit of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Sale of surplus.

(7) Such person or body so appointed or created shall have authority to sell all surpluses of grain and notwithstanding anything contained in the *Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act* or any other statute or law may use the proceeds of any such sale to buy in grain to cover shortages of any grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 13; 1914, c. 33, s. 1. Am.)

112. This section corresponds to section 13 of the Act of 1912. The old section provides that the management and operation of government owned elevators is to be conducted by the Board of Grain Commissioners. The change made in this section relieves the Board of this duty and provides for these elevators being managed and operated by special appointees.

112. Old sec. 13. Amended in sub secs. (1) and (2) by striking out word "terminal".

Subsec. (3) amended to place operation of such elevators under a management other than the Board of Grain Commissioners. Subsecs. (4), (5) and (7) new.

Interpretation.

113. In sections 114 to 139, both inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires, and in sections 219 and 222,

(a) "terminal elevator" means a public terminal elevator.

(b) "terminal warehouseman" means a warehouseman of a public terminal elevator and includes a warehouseman of a public elevator.

PUBLIC TERMINAL AND PUBLIC ELEVATORS.

Licenses for terminal elevators.

114. (1) The proprietor, lessee, or manager of any terminal elevator shall be required, before transacting any business, to procure from the Board a license, permitting such proprietor, lessee or manager to transact business as a public warehouseman under the law.

Application therefor.

(2) The license shall be issued by the Board upon written application, which shall set forth the location and name of such elevator and the individual name of each person interested as owner or manager thereof, or if the owner or manager of such elevator is a corporation, the name of the corporation and the name of the president, secretary and treasurer of such corporation.

What license shall authorize.

(3) Such license shall give authority to carry on and conduct the business of a terminal elevator in accordance with the law and rules and regulations made by the Board.

Revocation upon proof of complaint.

(4) Upon complaint by any person, in writing under oath, setting forth the alleged particular violation of law or rule or regulation, the Board shall forthwith examine into such complaint, and may require such proof as it deems necessary, and if the allegations made are proved to the satisfaction of the Board it may recommend to the Governor in Council the revocation of such license, accompanying such recommendation with the evidence upon which it is based, and the Governor in Council may thereupon, in his discretion, revoke such license.

Proviso.

Fee.

(5) The annual fee for such license shall be twenty-five dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 122; 1913, c. 21, s. 8.)

Security by licensee.

115. The person receiving a license as herein provided shall file with the Board a bond to His Majesty, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Board, in a penal sum to be fixed by the Board conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as a terminal warehouseman and his full and unreserved compliance with all laws in relation thereto. (1912, c. 27, s. 125.)

No discrimination.

116. (1) No discrimination shall be made between persons desiring to avail themselves of warehouse facilities.

What grain to be received in Western Inspection Division.

(2) Every terminal elevator warehouseman in the Western Inspection Division shall receive for storage any grain tendered to him in a dry and suitable condition for ware-

114. Old sec. 122. No change.

Old sec. 123 struck out as impractical.

Old sec. 124 struck out. Hospital elevators.

115. Old sec. 125.

116. This section corresponds to section 126 of the Act of 1912. The change made consists of a proviso added to subsection 5 to the effect that the Board of Grain Commissioners may fix periods of time in any year during which a public terminal elevator may be relieved from the obligation to receive grain for storage from the public. This amendment is suggested by the Board of Grain Commissioners to cover the case of one or two elevators whose business consists in handling public storage grain. Subsection 10 is amended by adding the introductory words "until otherwise provided by the Governor in Council under the provisions of section 88 hereof". This means that the present provisions of the law regarding screenings out of public terminal elevators is to remain in effect until the government takes action under new clause 88, as recommended by the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission.

housing in the usual manner in which terminal elevators are accustomed to receive grain in the ordinary and usual course of business.

Inspection and grading thereof.

(3) Grain so received shall in all cases be inspected and graded by a duly authorized inspector and shall be stored with grain of a similar grade.

Official weighing and certificate.

(4) No grain shall leave a terminal elevator without being officially weighed, and the official certificate of weight shall be final, subject to the provisions of section 108 of this Act.

What grain to be received by public elevators.

(5) Every warehouseman of a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division shall receive for storage western grain tendered him through the ordinary channels of transportation in the usual manner in which such elevators are accustomed to receive grain in the ordinary and usual course of business and in such parcels or lots as are shipped;

Provided however that the Board may in the case of any such elevator, before the opening of navigation, fix periods of time in any year during which the elevator may be relieved from the obligation to receive such grain for storage. Notice of such action of the Board shall be posted forthwith in all the grain exchanges in Canada.

Provided further that in the case of any such elevator which is owned by a steamship company regularily engaged in the transportation of western grain on the Great Lakes, or by a company whose capital stock is owned or controlled by such steamship company, the Board shall by its license provide as the application for such license may request, either that the elevator for the crop year for which the license is taken out shall receive western grain from the vessels only belonging to or operated or chartered by the said steamship company, or shall provide that such elevator for and during the said crop year shall receive grain from all vessels without discrimination and be subject to all the provisions of this Act.

In case any abuse or discrimination is in the opinion of the Board practised by any such elevator then the Board may at any time cancel the privileges contained in the provisos to this subsection.

Record to be kept.

(6) Every warehouseman of a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division shall keep a true and correct record of each parcel or lot of grain received by him, noting the name of the boat and number of the hold from which taken, or the number of the car, the billed weight, the

actual weight as weighed in by him, and shortage or overage, the number of the bin in which stored, and in case of a transfer in the elevator the number of the bin to which transferred, the date of shipment out of such elevator with the number of car or name of boat and number of hold; and in all cases where a certificate of grade accompanies a lot or parcel of grain the identity of such certificate with the lot or parcel of grain shall be preserved. He shall keep a correct record of the name of the shipper, the party to be advised of the shipment and the consignee.

Preservation of identity of grain.

(7) The identity of each parcel or lot of western grain shipped to a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division shall be preserved, except that different parcels or lots of the same grades may be binned together when there is not sufficient space in the elevator to keep the parcels or lots separate.

Grades not to be mixed.

(8) In no case, whether in a terminal or public elevator, shall grain of different grades be mixed together while in store.

Duty to clean grain.

(9) Every terminal warehouseman in the Western Inspection Division shall clean all grain received by him on which the inspector has set dockage for cleaning except all rejected grades and "no grades", which shall be cleaned only on the request of the owner.

Allowance for screenings.

(10) Until otherwise provided by the Governor in Council under the provisions of section 88 hereof, every terminal warehouseman in the Western Inspection Division shall pay or make allowance to the owner for all domestic grain of a commercial value in screenings on all cars graded by the inspector clean to clean for domestic grain, as set forth in section 92 of this Act, to the quantity assessed by the inspector.

Insurance of grain.

(11) Every terminal warehouseman in the Western Inspection Division shall insure against fire, with companies satisfactory to the Board, all grain received, handled or stored by him: Provided always that this subsection shall not apply to a warehouseman of a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division. (1912, c. 27, s. 126; 1915, c. 10, s. 2, Am.)

Proviso.

Warehouse storage receipts.

117. Upon the owner or consignee of grain stored in a terminal elevator, surrendering the original shipping receipt, or bill of lading, as the case may be, properly endorsed, accompanied by evidence that all transportation charges, other than those due, if any, to the owner of such elevator, and all other charges which are a lien upon grain, including charges for inspection and weighing, have been paid, the warehouseman shall issue to the person entitled to receive it a warehouse storage receipt for each individual carload lot or parcel of grain, subject to his order, which receipt shall state,—

116. (10) New. Re screenings.

117. Old sec. 127. No change.

(a) the date of the receipt of the grain in store and also the quantity and inspected grade of the grain;

(b) that the grain mentioned in it has been received into store to be stored with grain of the same grade by inspection;

(c) that the grain is deliverable upon the return of the receipt properly endorsed by the person to whose order it was issued, and upon payment of proper charges for storage and transportation, if any, due to the owner of the elevator. (1912, c. 27, s. 127, Am.)

Numbering of receipts.

118. (1) All warehouse receipts for grain issued by the same elevator shall be consecutively numbered, and no two receipts bearing the same number shall be issued from the same elevator during any one year, except in case of a lost or destroyed receipt, in which case the new receipt, if one is given, shall bear the same date and number as the original, and shall be plainly marked on its face "Duplicate."

What they shall state.

(2) Warehouse receipts shall state,—

(a) for grain received from railway cars, the number of each car and the quantity therein contained;

(b) for grain received from barges or other vessels, the name of each craft; and,

(c) for grain received from team or by other means, the manner of its receipt.

Receipt to state quantity.

(3) No terminal warehouse receipt shall be issued for a greater quantity of grain than was contained in the parcel or lot stated to have been received, nor shall any such receipt be issued except upon actual delivery of the grain represented by such receipt into store in the elevator from which the receipt purports to be issued.

Number of receipts.

(4) One receipt only shall be issued for the same lot of grain, except in cases where receipt for a part of a lot is desired, and then the total receipts for a particular lot shall cover that lot and no more. (1912, c. 27, s. 128.)

Cancellation of receipts upon delivery of grain.

119. Upon the delivery of grain from store in any terminal elevator upon the receipt surrendered such receipt shall be plainly marked across its face with the word "Cancelled," and with the name of the person cancelling it, and shall thereafter be void. (1912, c. 27, s. 129.)

Issue of new receipt when delivery partial.

120. In cases where a part of the grain represented by the receipt is delivered out of store and the remainder is left, a new receipt shall be issued for such remainder, but the new receipt shall bear the date of its issue and also the date on which the whole quantity was originally received into store and shall state on its face that it is the balance of receipt of the original number, and the receipt upon which a part has been delivered shall be cancelled in the same manner as if

113. Old sec. 128. No change.

118. Old sec. 128. No change.

119. Old sec. 129. No change.

120. Old sec. 130. The word "shall" in the 3rd line substituted for the word may.

the whole quantity of grain mentioned in such receipt had been delivered. (1912, c. 27, s. 130.)

Consolidation of receipts.

121. (1) In case the warehouseman consents thereto and it is deemed desirable to divide one receipt into two or more, or to consolidate two or more receipts into one, the original receipt shall be cancelled as if the grain had been delivered from store and each new receipt shall express on its face that it is a part of another receipt or a consolidation of other receipts, as the case may be.

Within 10 days.

(2) No consolidation of receipts of dates differing more than ten days shall be permitted.

Dates.

(3) All new receipts issued for old ones cancelled, as herein provided, shall bear the date of their issue, and shall state the date or respective dates of the receipt or receipts originally issued, as nearly as may be, and the numbers thereof. (1912, c. 27, s. 131.)

No limiting of liability of warehouseman.

122. No terminal warehouseman shall insert in any receipt issued by him any language in anywise limiting or modifying his liabilities or responsibility, except as in this Part mentioned. (1912, c. 27, s. 132.)

Delivery of grain on return of receipt to vessels.

123. (1) Upon the return of any terminal warehouse receipt by the holder thereof, properly endorsed, and the tender of all proper charges upon grain represented thereby, such grain shall be immediately deliverable to the holder of such receipt, and shall be delivered within twenty-four hours after demand has been made, and vessels therefor have been furnished for that purpose, and shall not be subject to any further charges for storage: Provided that if it should happen that, in consequence of the vessels not being furnished until after the expiration of twenty-four hours as aforesaid, a new storage term shall be entered upon, then the charge for storage shall nevertheless be made, but only on a *pro rata* basis in respect of the time which shall have elapsed after expiration of the twenty-four hours as aforesaid, and the time when the vessels actually arrive.

Proviso.

Delivery of grain to cars on return of receipts.

(2) Subsection (1) shall apply to the delivery of grain to cars, upon the return of any terminal warehouse receipt; provided, however, that the terminal elevator warehouseman shall make demand in writing upon the railway company to place the necessary number of cars upon the elevator track. Should such demand not be complied with within the said twenty-four hours the warehouseman shall apply to the Board, which shall thereupon investigate the case. If, upon investigation, it is found that the railway company is not using due diligence in providing such number of cars as can be reasonably transported, the Board shall thereupon so notify the Company. Should the company fail to comply forthwith, the Board may make application to the Board of

121. Old sec. 131. No change.

122. Old sec. 132. No change.

123. Old sec. 133. No change.

Railway Commissioners for Canada, which shall investigate the complaint and may order the company to forthwith provide the cars deemed reasonable by the Board. In case the number of cars ordered by the said Board of Railway Commissioners is not so furnished, the company shall be responsible for the charges for such extra storage as are fixed by the said Board of Railway Commissioners, and shall, upon demand, pay such charges to the Board, which shall thereupon pay them to the owners of the terminal elevator receipt. The Board shall make such regulations for application for and delivery of cars as seem necessary. (1912, c. 27, s. 133.)

Liability of warehousemen.

124. Every warehouseman liable for the delivery of grain, who makes default in delivery, shall be liable to the owner of the warehouse receipt for damages for such default in the sum of one cent per bushel, and in addition thereto one cent per bushel for each and every day of neglect or refusal to deliver as aforesaid: Provided that no warehouseman shall be held to be in default in delivery if the grain is delivered in the order demanded, and as rapidly as due diligence, care and prudence will justify. (1912, c. 27, s. 134.)

Proviso.

Statement of business done by elevator.

125. The owner, lessee, manager, officer or employee of every terminal elevator shall furnish, at such times and in such form and manner as the Board prescribes, a statement in writing and verified by the signature and statutory declaration of the owner, lessee, manager, officer or employee,—

(a) in the case of a terminal elevator in the Western Inspection Division, as to the condition and management of so much of the business of such owner, lessee, manager, officer or employee as relates to such elevator; or,

(b) in the case of a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division, as to the amount, condition and management of the business done in grain by the elevator. (1912, c. 27, s. 135, Am.)

Weekly statement of grain in store.

126. (1) The warehouseman of every terminal elevator shall, as directed by the Board, render a weekly statement to the Board of the quantity of each kind and grade of grain in store in his warehouse and of the total amount of fire insurance thereon.

Statutory declaration.

(2) Such statement shall be in the form of a statutory declaration, made by one of the principal owners or operators of such terminal elevator, or by the bookkeeper thereof, having personal knowledge of the facts. (1912, c. 27, s. 136.)

124. Old sec. 134. No change.

125. This section authorizes the Board to require statements under oath if necessary, but owing to location of bay port elevators superintendents must make special trips to cities or towns to have present weekly statements under oath that are deemed necessary.

126. Old sec. 136. No change.

Annual statement of rates for storage.

127. (1) Every warehouseman of a terminal elevator shall be required, on or before the first day of August of each year, to file with the Board a table or schedule of rates for the storage, cleaning, handling and fire insurance of grain in such elevator during the ensuing year, which rates shall not be increased during the year.

No discrimination as to rates.

(2) Such published rates, or any published reduction of them, shall apply to all grain received into such elevator from any person or source. (1912, c. 27, s. 137; 1919, c. 40, s. 12, Am.)

No discrimination by warehousemen.

128. No discrimination as to rates shall be made, either directly or indirectly by any warehouseman of a terminal elevator for storage, cleaning, handling or fire insurance of grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 138.)

Maximum rates.

129. The charge for storage, cleaning, handling and fire insurance of grain, including the cost of receiving and delivering, shall be subject to such regulations or reduction as the Board may provide with the approval of the Governor in Council. (1912, c. 27, s. 139, Am.)

Grain out of Condition

Grain of equal quality to be delivered by warehouseman.

130. A terminal warehouseman shall, unless he gives public notice as hereinafter provided that some portion of the grain in his elevator is out of condition, or becoming so, deliver upon all receipts presented, grain of quality equal to that received by him. (1912, c. 27, s. 140.)

Proceedings when grain deteriorates.

131. (1) In case a terminal warehouseman in the Western Inspection Division considers that any portion of the grain in his elevator is out of condition, or becoming so, he shall immediately consult the resident official grain inspector, or in the absence of the inspector, his authorized deputy. The inspector or his deputy shall examine the grain in question, and if he finds it to be out of condition, or becoming so, and if he is of opinion that by re-elevating the grain it can be brought back into condition or its further deterioration can be prevented, he may order the warehouseman to re-elevate it for such purpose. The re-elevation shall be at the expense of the owner or owners of the grain.

To whom notice is to be given.

(2) If it is found, after such examination, that the condition of the grain is such that its further deterioration cannot be prevented by re-elevation, or if after re-elevation it is still out of condition, the warehouseman shall immediately give notice of the facts to the Board and to the owner, if the owner's name and address are known.

To whom notice is to be given.

(3) In case a warehouseman of a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division considers that any portion

127. This section corresponds to section 137 of the Act of 1912. The only change is one fixing the 1st of August, instead of the 15th, as the date on which the annual statement of rates and storage is to be filed with the Board by terminal elevators. This change is recommended by the Board.

128. Old sec. 138. No change.

129. This section corresponds to section 139 of the Act of 1912. The change made is to require the approval of the Governor in Council to the regulations provided to be made by the Board.

130. Old sec. 140. No change.

131. This section corresponds to section 141 of the Act of 1912. It deals with the proceedings to be taken by the public terminal warehouseman upon grain becoming out of condition. The changes are of minor importance. Owner at the end of subsection 1 is changed to "owner or owners". "Owner's address" at the end of subsection 2 is changed to "owner's name and address". In paragraph *(d)* of subsection 6 the words "if any" are struck out.

of the Western grain in his elevator is out of condition, or becoming so, he shall immediately give notice of the facts both to the shipper of the grain and the party to be advised, and to any other interested party indicated upon the bill of lading or railway shipping receipt.

Public elevator.

How notice to be given.

(4) In both cases the notice shall be given by registered letter and a telegram of advice shall also be sent.

Public notice.

(5) In both cases public notice of the facts shall be given in the following manner:—

In elevator.

(a) by posting the notice in the elevator; and,

In grain exchange.

(b) by posting the notice in the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, and, as regards grain in a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division, also in the Grain Exchange at Toronto and the Grain Exchange at Montreal; and,

Advertisement.

(c) by advertising the notice in each of the following places, in a daily newspaper printed and published at the place, namely, at—

(i) Winnipeg;

(ii) the place where the elevator is situated, if there be such a newspaper there;

(iii) and, as regards grain in a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division, also in Toronto and in Montreal;

(d) in the case of a terminal elevator at Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Vancouver or other Pacific port, the notice shall be given by posting in the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver and by advertising the notice in a daily newspaper published at Calgary and at the place where the elevator is situated, if there be such a newspaper there, and in such case clauses *(b)* and *(c)* hereof shall not apply.

Particulars of notice.

(6) The notice by registered letter and the public notice shall state the following particulars:—

Condition.

(a) the actual condition of the grain as nearly as can be ascertained;

Quantity, etc.

(b) the quantity, kind and grade of the grain;

Elevator.

(c) the elevator in which the grain is stored;

Warehouse receipts.

(d) the outstanding warehouse receipts, upon which the grain will be delivered, stating the number and date of each receipt, and, except as to grain previously declared or receipted for as being out of condition, the quantity, kind and grade of the grain covered by each receipt; or,

When no warehouse receipts.

(e) if warehouse receipts have not been issued, then—

(i) the name of the person from whom the grain was stored;

(ii) the date when the grain was received;

(iii) the identification of the grain which shall embrace as nearly as may be as great a quantity as is contained in the bin in which the grain is stored;

(iv) as regards grain in a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division, the particulars of the bills of lading or railway shipping receipts.

Contents of telegram.

(7) The telegram of advice shall state at least the particulars mentioned in paragraphs *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)* of subsection 6 of this section, and that a letter has been mailed giving further particulars. (1912, c. 27, s. 141, Am.)

Delivery of deteriorated grain.

132. Upon request of the owner or other person entitled to delivery of the grain so found to be out of condition, and upon the return and cancellation of the warehouse receipts therefor, or the surrender of the original shipping receipts or bills of lading, duly endorsed, and upon payment of charges, the grain shall be delivered to the party entitled thereto. (1912, c. 27, s. 142.)

Proper care by warehouseman.

133. Nothing herein contained shall be held to relieve a terminal warehouseman from exercising proper care and vigilance in preserving the grain after such publication of its condition, but such grain shall be kept separate, and apart from all direct contact with other grain, and shall not be mixed with other grain while in store in such elevator. (1912, c. 27, s. 143.)

Power to warehouseman to sell deteriorated grain.

134. (1) When the grain so declared out of condition has not been removed from store by the owner thereof within one month from the date of the notice of its being out of condition, if the warehouseman in whose elevator the grain is stored has given public notice as by this section required, such warehouseman may sell the grain at the expense and for the account of the owner.

(2) If the proceeds of such sale are not sufficient to satisfy all charges accrued against the grain, the owner or owners shall be liable to the warehouseman for any such deficiency.

Notice of sale.

(3) Public notice of the intended sale shall be given as follows:—

(a) in all cases, by advertisement in a newspaper printed and published at the place where the elevator is situated, if there be such newspaper;

(b) when the elevator is situated in the Western Inspection Division, by advertisement in a newspaper printed and published at Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver and by posting the notice in the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver or

(c) when the elevator is a public elevator in the Eastern Inspection Division, by advertisement in newspapers printed and published at Winnipeg, Toronto and

132. Old sec. 142. No change.

133. Old sec. 143. No change.

134. This section corresponds to section 144 of the Act of 1912. Change is of minor importance. The word owner in subsection 2 being changed to "owner or owners".

Montreal, respectively, and by posting the notice in the Grain Exchange at Toronto and the Grain Exchange at Montreal. (1912, c. 27, s. 144, Am.)

Power of inspecting officer to order transfer of grain out of condition.

135. The inspecting officer may, if he sees fit, in the interest of the owner or owners and at his or their expense and risk, order the warehouseman to transfer the grain out of condition, or becoming so, to a public elevator equipped with special machinery for the treatment of unsound grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 145, Am.)

Delivery of special binned grain.

136. Nothing in sections 130 to 135 of this Act, both inclusive, nor in section 139 of this Act, shall be so construed as to permit any warehouseman to deliver any grain, stored in a special bin or by itself, to any one but the owner of the lot, or upon his written order. (1912, c. 27, s. 146, Am.)

Inspection of grain.

137. (1) All duly authorized inspectors of grain shall, at all times during ordinary business hours, be at full liberty to examine all grain stored in any terminal elevator.

Facilities. Contract, etc.

(2) All proper facilities shall be extended to such inspectors by the warehouseman, his employees and servants, for an examination, and all parts of the terminal elevators shall be open to examination and inspection by any authorized inspector of grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 147.)

Contrary to direction of owner.

138. No proprietor, lessee, or manager of any terminal elevator, shall enter into any contract, agreement, understanding or combination with any railway company, or other corporation, or with any person, by which the grain of any person is to be delivered to any elevator or warehouse for storage or for any other purpose, contrary to the arrangements made between the shipper and the carrier. (1912, c. 27, s. 148.)

Limitation of liability of warehouseman.

139. (1) No terminal warehouseman shall be held responsible for any loss or damage to grain arising from irresistible force, the act of God or the King's enemies, while the grain is in his custody, provided reasonable care and vigilance is exercised to protect and preserve it.

Proper care by warehouseman.

(2) No terminal warehouseman shall be held liable for damage to grain by heating if it is shown that he has exercised proper care in the handling and storing thereof, and that the heating was the result of causes beyond his control.

Warehouseman responsible for neglect.

(3) Any warehouseman guilty of an act of neglect, the effect of which is to depreciate property stored in the elevator under his control, shall be held responsible as at common law, or upon the bond of such warehouseman, and in addition thereto the license of such warehouseman may be revoked. (1912, c. 27, s. 149.)

135. Old sec. 145. Minor changes—not material.

136. Old sec. 146. No change.

137. Old sec. 147. No change.

138. Old sec. 148. No change.

139. Old sec. 149. No change.

PRIVATE ELEVATORS.

Private elevators and powers of Board.

140. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act the Board shall, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, make provision for licensing and regulating private elevators and to determine the conditions under which the grain handled by such elevators may be weighed and inspected, and such elevators when so licensed may carry on the business of mixing grain and grades of grain and shall in the course of their operations be bound only to observe such regulations as may be made by the Board as aforesaid: Provided, however, that the following rules shall apply to all such elevators:

Proviso.

Rules applicable.

(a) A private elevator except where grain is shipped to a private terminal elevator with the written consent of the owner (the form of such consent which shall be on a separate form to be approved by the Board), shall receive only such grain as is the property of the person or corporation operating such elevator, and no such elevator shall conduct a public storage business or except as aforesaid receive any grain upon terms requiring another person to pay storage charges thereon or in respect thereof: Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for the organizations of grain producers known as Grain Pools and incorporated in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta by Acts of the respective legislatures of such provinces, and for any other person or corporation which in the opinion of the Board, is empowered to act and is in fact acting on behalf of or in co-operation with them or any of them, to operate private elevators and to receive into such elevators grain shipped by such producers as are members of any one of the said Grain Pools;

Proviso.

(b) All grain inspected out of a private elevator shall be required, in order to receive a grade, to be equal to the general average quality of the grade of a similar grade passing inspection at the initial official inspection point, and shall be properly cleaned.

Grain stored may be security.

(2) It shall be lawful for the operator of a private elevator to sell or to borrow money upon the security of his own grain stored in the elevator and to issue a warehouse receipt or receipts in connection with any such sale or loan, and to any person who has shipped grain to such elevator under the exceptions hereinbefore set forth, and the person to whom any such receipt is issued and all subsequent holders thereof shall have good title to the grain therein described as fully and effectually and to the like effect as if such warehouse

Warehouse receipts.

140. This section is new. It deals with private elevators and is one of the most important provisions of the Bill. It carries out the recommendation of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, see report page 75, title "Mixing in private terminal elevators", and particularly at page 106, the sub-title "Recommendations". These private terminal elevators have been in existence for a number of years but the present Canada Grain Act does not deal with them excepting for the minor provision inserted as subsection 5 to section 57 by an amendment of 1919, chapter 40. The reasons for the provisions contained in this clause 140 are fully set out in the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission.

New.

receipt had been issued by a public terminal elevator under the provisions of this Act.

Revocation of license.

(3) If any private elevator is operated in violation or in disregard of this section or of any regulation made hereunder the Board may, upon due proof thereof, after proper hearing and notice to the licensee, recommend to the Governor in Council the revocation of the license of such elevator, and the Governor in Council may thereupon, in his discretion, revoke such license.

Operating without license.

Penalty.

(4) Any person who operates a private elevator without having a license as provided by this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. (New.)

(5) Provided that at any time it is deemed advisable and in the public interest by the Board of Grain Commissioners, it may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, demand of any private elevator where mixing is practised or any public elevator which receives grain from a private elevator that all such grain when shipped out to be covered by certificates that have marked across the face thereof in red or other distinguishing letters the words "from a private elevator".

Manufacturing License

Manufacturing license may be issued to owner of elevator.

141. (1) On application by the owner of an elevator which is connected with and part of a plant engaged in the manufacture of grain products in the Western Division, stating that he does not wish to engage in the business of storing grain and that such elevator will only be used for the storage of grain owned by the said applicant and used in the process of the manufacture of such products, the Board may exempt such elevator from that part of the Act which relates to the storage of grain for the public. The license issued shall be a special license for such class of elevator, and the bond required shall be at the discretion of the Board.

Penalty for violation.

(2) Any owner who violates the conditions under which such license is issued shall be guilty of an infraction of this Act.

Fee

(3) The annual fee for such license shall be five dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 150; 1913, c. 21, s. 10.)

COUNTRY ELEVATORS

GENERAL

Country elevators and warehouses defined.

142. (1) "Country elevator" shall include all elevators and warehouses which receive grain for storage, before such grain has been inspected under this Act, and which are situated on the right of way of a railway or on

141. Old sec. 150. No change.

142. (1) Old sec. 151. (1) Amended by striking out words "or flat warehouses".

any siding or spur track connected therewith, depot grounds, or on any lands acquired or reserved by any railway company to be used in connection with its line of railway at any station or siding, and shall be under the supervision of the Board.

Application for site.

(2) Any person desirous of erecting a country elevator shall make application to the railway company for a site; and, in case of dispute, such dispute shall be referred to the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Notice.

(3) The railway company shall, on the allotment of any site for a new elevator and on the transfer of any lease, notify the Board, stating the location and to whom allotted or transferred, and shall furnish the Board on or before the first day of October of each year with a list of all elevators and warehouses on its lines. (1912, c. 27, s. 151; 1919, c. 40, s. 13, Am.)

Elevator used exclusively for seed grain.

143. (1) Any country elevator which is constructed, equipped, and used exclusively for the purpose of receiving, preparing and shipping seed grain, may on application to and with the approval of the Board be exempt from the provisions of paragraph (b) of section 148.

License to operate.

"(2) Any producer or group or association of producers of grain incorporated or unincorporated, including any co-operative association or grain pool, owning or operating one or more country elevators, and desiring to use the same or any of them exclusively for the purpose of receiving and handling the grain produced by them or their members as the case may be, and no other, may apply to the Board for, and the Board may grant a license to operate such elevator or elevators as private country elevators, whereupon such elevator or elevators shall not be obliged to store grain for any person other than the producer or producers or members of such group, association or grain pool applying for such license, and the provisions of Sections 142 to 161 inclusive, and any regulations made by the Board under this Act, shall only apply to such elevators to the extent to which they are consistent with the provisions of this section and in case any such license is granted for any elevator at any point, any other licensed country elevator at that point, with the permission of the Board, shall not be obliged to store grain for any member of such grain pool. Provided that at any point where there is only one elevator and that elevator is owned or operated by any producer or group or association of producers as described in this section, then the Board shall only grant a license to operate as a public country elevator.

142. (2). Old sec. 151 (2) Amended to refer disputes to the Railway Board instead of the Grain Board.

142. (3) Old sec. 151. (3) No change.

143. Old sec. 152.

Statements.

(3) Any person operating such elevator shall furnish statements as to the conduct and operation thereof, in such form and at such times as the Board may determine. (1912, c. 27, s. 152, Am.)

Owners and lessees to be licensed.

144. (1) No owner or lessee of a country elevator, shall receive, ship, store or handle any grain in or from such elevator unless he has first procured from the Board a license for such purpose.

Application for license.

(2) A license shall be issued only upon written application under oath or statutory declaration, specifying:—

(a) the location of such elevator;

(b) the name of the person operating such elevator;

(c) the names of all the members of the firm, or the names of all the officers of the corporation, owning or operating such elevator;

(d) such other information as may be determined by the Board.

Expiry and effect of license.

(3) The license shall expire on the thirty-first day of August in each year, but while in force, shall confer upon the licensee full authority to operate such elevator in accordance with law and the rules and regulations made under this Act.

Inspection.

(4) Every country elevator shall be subject at all times to inspection by any authorized officer of the Board, and such officer shall be entitled to receive all information which the Board may deem necessary regarding the observance of this Act and of the regulations made hereunder by the person in charge of such elevator.

Submission to this Part.

(5) Every person receiving a license shall be held to have agreed to the provisions of this Part and to have agreed to comply therewith.

Fee.

(6) The annual fee for such license shall be five dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 153; 1913, c. 21, s. 11, Am.)

Revocation of licensee.

145. If any country elevator is operated in violation or in disregard of this Act, its license shall, upon due proof thereof, after proper hearing and notice to the licensee, be revoked by the Board, and pending such hearing, the Board may suspend such license. (1912, c. 27, s. 154, Am.)

Security by licensee.

146. The person receiving a license as herein provided shall file with the Board a bond to His Majesty, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Board, in a penal sum, in the discretion of the Board, of not less than five thousand nor more than twenty thousand dollars, in the case of an elevator, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as a public warehouseman and his full and unreserved compliance with all laws in relation thereto: Provided that when any person procures a license for more than one elevator, security may be given by one or more bonds, in such amount or amounts as the Board may require. (1912, c. 27, s. 155, Am.)

Proviso.

144. This section corresponds to section 153 of the Act of 1912. Paragraph *(d)* in subsection 2 is an amendment suggested by the Board of Grain Commissioners. Paragraph 4 is new and provides for the inspection of country elevators. This is recommended by the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, page 32, line 36, beginning with the sentence "This we think is a fitting occasion to make a general recommendation in a matter of great importance", also page 155, first paragraph.

145. This section corresponds to section 154 of the Act of 1912. The provision for suspending licenses pending a hearing is new. This change is recommended by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

146. This section corresponds to section 155 of the Act of 1912. The change in the penalty is recommended by the Board of Grain Commissioners. The words "or flat warehouse" contained in the old section are struck out as such warehouses no longer exist.

Rules and regulations.

147. (1) The Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may make and promulgate all suitable and necessary rules and regulations for the government and control of country elevators, and the receipt, storage, insurance, handling and shipping of grain therein and therefrom, and the maximum rates of charges therefor in cases where handling includes cleaning grain, and also in cases where it does not include such cleaning.

(2) Such rules and regulations shall be binding and have the force and effect of law.

Binding.

(3) A printed copy of such rules and regulations and a copy of the provisions of law as to the classification of the various grades of grain, shall at all times be posted up in a conspicuous place in each of such country elevators for the free inspection of the public.

To be posted up.

Laid before Parliament.

(4) Such rules and regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within thirty days from the commencement of each session.

Guarantee companies.

(5) The Board may also approve of guarantee companies who may furnish bonds to country elevators as security for the faithful performance of their duties by their country elevator agents; and such companies only as have received such approval shall be accepted as guarantors by country elevator companies. (1912, c. 27, s. 156, Am.)

Duties of warehouseman.

148. The person operating any such country elevator shall—

(a) receive the grades of grain established and described in Part II of this Act;

(b) upon the request of any person delivering grain for storage or shipment, receive such grain without discrimination as to persons, during reasonable and proper business hours;

(c) insure the grain so received against loss by fire while so stored;

(d) keep a true and correct account in writing in proper books, of all grain received, stored and shipped at such country elevator, stating, except as hereinafter provided, the weight, grade, and dockage for dirt or other cause, of each lot of grain received in store, for sale, storage or shipment; and,

(e) at the time of delivery of any grain at such country elevator, issue, in the form prescribed in the schedule to this Act, to the person delivering the grain either a cash purchase ticket, warehouse storage receipt, storage receipt for special binned grain, or a receipt, or ticket subject to the inspector's grade and dockage, or such other ticket, receipt or certificate as the Board may approve of or provide, as the case may be, dated the day the grain was received, for each individual load, lot or parcel of grain delivered at such country elevator.

147. This section corresponds to section 156 of the Act of 1912. Two changes are made. The first strikes out the words "before the 1st day of September in each year", which occurred in old section 156, thus making the power of the Board to make regulations general without limitation as to time. This change is suggested by the Board of Grain Commissioners. Subsection 5 is new. It provides that bonding companies engaged in the business of bonding country elevator agents must have the approval of the Board of Grain Commissioners. This provision is recommended by the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, page 29, last paragraph.

148. This section corresponds to section 157 of the Act of 1912. The only change occurs in paragraph *(e)* which is amended to make provision for storage receipts and purchase tickets issued by country elevators in the case of grain taken subject to the inspector's grade and dockage under the provisions of clause 162 (old section 172).

(f) in the event of the purchase by such operator of any grain previously received at or in such country elevator and for which a warehouse storage receipt or a storage receipt for special binned grain was issued and is outstanding, issue, on the surrender of any such receipt, either a cash purchase ticket in the form A in the schedule to this Act, dated the day the grain is purchased, for each lot or parcel of grain so purchased, or a track purchase note in the form F in the Schedule to this Act, or a certified cheque drawn on a chartered bank of Canada for the amount payable for such purchase. 1912, c. 27, s. 157; 1920, c. 37, s. 2, Am.)

Duty as to cleaning of grain.

149. (1) The owner, lessee or manager of every country elevator equipped with grain cleaners shall, if requested so to do, clean the grain before it is weighed.

Attendance of interested parties at the weighing.

(2) Persons interested in the weighing of grain at any country elevator, shall have free access to the scales while such grain is being weighed and shall, if the facilities exist, and if they so desire, have ample opportunity after the cleaning is done, of personally ascertaining the net weight of the grain cleaned.

Certificate of weight.

(3) The net weight of the grain cleaned shall be specified on the face of the certificate given the seller by the purchaser. (1912, c. 37, s. 158.)

Warehouse receipt.

150. (1) The person operating any country elevator shall, upon request of any person delivering grain for storage or shipment, deliver to such person a warehouse receipt or receipts, dated the day the grain was received and specifying,—

(a) the gross and net weight of such grain;

(b) the dockage for dirt or other cause;

(c) the grade of such grain when graded conformably to the grade fixed by law and in force at terminal points; and

(d) that the grain mentioned in such receipt has been received into store.

Contents of receipt.

(2) Such receipt shall also state upon its face that the grain mentioned therein has been received into store, and that upon the return of such receipt, and upon payment or tender of payment of all lawful charges for receiving, storing, insuring, delivering or otherwise handling such grain, which may accrue up to the time of the return of the receipt, the grain is deliverable to the person on whose account it has been taken into store, or to his order, from the country elevator where it was received for storage, or, in quantities not less than carload lots on track at a public terminal elevator (unless otherwise mutually agreed) at such terminal point in the Western Inspection Division as

149. (1) Old sec. 158. (1). No change.

149. (2), (3). Old sec. 158. (2), (3). No change.

150. This section corresponds to section 159 of the Act of 1912. The first change is made to what was the ninth line of subsection 2, where the words "if either party" in the old section are changed to read 'if he". This change is an important one. It makes it clear that the owner of the grain is the person who shall decide to what terminal elevator his grain is to be shipped. This subsection 2 of the old section is further amended by striking out the words "on the line of railway upon which the receiving country elevator is situate or any line connecting therewith" where they now occur after the word "division" in the 11, 12 and 13 lines, and by inserting instead "or at a proper terminal elevator at or adjacent to Duluth". Subsection 3 of the old section is struck out as it will be no longer necessary on account of the preceding amendment to subsection 2.

the owner may specify (or on track at such proper terminal elevator at or adjacent to Duluth as the owner may specify) so soon as the transportation company delivers the grain at such elevator and the certificates of grade and weight are returned.

Where delivery is made into cars on track at the country elevator the Bill of Lading (if issued) and an affidavit of weight shall upon request be delivered by the country elevator to the owner and thereupon the country elevator shall be relieved from further liability for grades and weights, except in so far as the subject to grade and dockage ticket otherwise provides.

Should a country elevator on the order of the owner deliver the grain at a private terminal elevator approved by the country elevator, the country elevator shall guarantee the grade and weight.

Saving.

(3) Nothing herein shall prevent the owner of such grain from, at any time before it is shipped to terminals, requiring it to be shipped to any other terminal than as hereinbefore provided. (1912, c. 27, s. 159, Am.)

Delivery of grain on return of receipt.

151. (1) Upon the return or presentation of such receipt properly endorsed at the country elevator where the grain represented therein is made deliverable, and upon the payment or tender of payment of all lawful charges, as herein provided, and upon request for shipment made by the holder of such receipt the grain shall be delivered to such holder into cars as soon as furnished by the railway company.

Cars to be promptly called for.

(2) The shipper shall in such case promptly call upon the railway company for cars to be supplied in the order of the dates upon which receipts are surrendered for shipment.

Grain to be shipped within 24 hours after demand.

(3) The grain represented by such receipt shall be shipped within twenty-four hours after such demand has been made, and cars and other means of receiving it from the country elevator have been furnished, and shall not be subject to any further charges for storage after request for delivery has been made and cars are provided by the railway company.

Failure to redeem cash purchase ticket.

(4) In every case where grain has been delivered at any country elevator, or where grain which has been so delivered and for which a warehouse storage receipt or a storage receipt for special binned grain was issued, is subsequently purchased by the operator of any such elevator and a cash purchase ticket issued therefor to the person by whom such grain was delivered as aforesaid or to the person lawfully entitled to hold and surrender such warehouse storage receipt or storage receipt for special binned grain, if the paying agent of such warehouseman within seventy-two hours after demand by the holder (provided such demand

151. This section corresponds to section 160 of the Act of 1912. Subsection 2 is amended. The word "shipper" being substituted for the words "person operating the country elevator" in the first line thereon. This means that the shipper of the grain is the person who is to call upon the railway company for cars.

be made during twenty-four hours after the issue of the purchase ticket), neglects or refuses 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 the date and place of issue of the original warehouse or storage receipt and for a similar grade and net weight of grain as was shown on the cash purchase ticket aforesaid. Upon the return of the said cash purchase ticket to the warehouseman, he shall at once issue to the holder in exchange therefor a warehouse storage receipt of the same grade and quantity of grain as shown on the face of said surrendered cash purchase ticket.

Rights of holder of cash purchase ticket preserved.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection four of this section, the owner, possessor or holder of a cash purchase ticket shall not be deprived of his right to payment or redemption of the same as against the warehouseman or his surety, if he does not avail himself of the provisions of subsection four. (1912, c. 27, s. 160; 1919, c. 40, s. 14; 1920, c. 37, s. 3, Am.)

Forwarding of grain to terminal elevator.

152. (1) On the return of the storage receipts, if the shipment or delivery of the grain at a terminal point is requested by the owner thereof, the person receiving the grain shall deliver to the owner a certificate in evidence of his right to such shipment or delivery, stating upon its face—

Certificate.

(a) the date and place of its issue;

(b) the name of the consignor and consignee;

(c) the place of destination;

(d) the kind of grain and the grade and net quantity, exclusive of dockage, to which the owner is entitled by his original warehouse receipts, and by official inspection and weighing at the designated terminal point.

Return of certificate.

(2) Such certificate shall be returned in exchange for the railway shipping receipt and certificates of weight and grade.

Charges.

(3) The grain represented by such certificate shall be subject only to such storage, transportation or other lawful charges as would accrue upon such grain from the date of the issue of the certificate to the date of actual delivery, within the meaning of this Part, at such terminal point. (1912, c. 27, s. 161.)

Ordering cars to elevator.

153. (1) Any person having grain stored or binned in not less than car lots in any country elevator whether in general or special bin, may order a car or cars to be placed at such elevator for the shipment of such stored grain, and may have the said car or cars loaded at such elevator after he has surrendered to the operator thereof the storage receipt or receipts therefor, properly endorsed, and has paid, or tendered payment of all lawful charges hereinbefore provided; and the grain shall not be subject to any further charges for storage after demand for such delivery is made and cars are furnished by the railway company.

(5) No change.

152. (1) Old sec. 161. (1). No change.

152. (2), (3). Old sec. 161. (2), (3). No change.

153. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 162, (1), (2), (3). No change.

Grain in special bin.

Should the storage receipts and lawful charges against the grain not be delivered or paid at the time of the billing of the car, the elevator operator may hold the bill of lading until the owner has surrendered the storage receipts therefor and paid all lawful storage charges due thereon: Provided that it shall be an offence under this Part for the elevator operator to sell or dispose of such bill of lading without the consent of the owner of the grain, and the bill of lading shall be made out in all cases in the name of the owner of the grain shipped.

Proviso.

Time limit for shipment.

(2) The grain represented by such receipt shall be shipped within twenty-four hours after such demand has been made and cars have been furnished.

Saving.

(3) This section shall not be deemed to limit or curtail the right of any applicant, whether he has or has not grain stored or binned as above stated. (1912, c. 27, s. 162.)

Liability of elevator in case of delay.

154. If not delivered upon such demand within twenty-four hours after such car, or other means for receiving the grain has been furnished, the country elevator in default shall be liable to the owner of such receipt for damages for such default in the sum of one cent per bushel, and in addition thereto one cent per bushel for each day of such neglect or refusal to deliver: Provided that no warehouseman shall be held to be in default in delivering if the grain is delivered in the order demanded by holders of different receipts and as rapidly as due diligence, care and prudence will justify. (1912, c. 27, s. 163, Am.)

Proviso.

Forwarding of grain to terminal elevator.

155. Upon giving forty-eight hours' notice to the owner or his local agent appointed in writing, the operator of any country elevator may forward any grain stored in his elevator to any terminal elevator in the Western Inspection Division and on so doing shall be liable for the delivery thereof to its owner at such terminal elevator in the same manner and to the same extent in all respects as if such grain had been so forwarded at the request of the owner thereof, and according to the requirements of the graded storage receipt or storage receipt for special binned grain, as the case may be, issued in connection with such grain: Provided that in the case of a country elevator on the line of railway formerly known as the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway, or on any line of railway operated therewith, and on the Great Northern Railway, such grain may be delivered on track at the proper terminal elevator at or adjacent to Duluth: Provided also that the owner of such grain may by agreement in writing which shall be on a separate form waive his right, to the forty-eight hours' notice under this section. (1912, c. 27, s. 164, Am.)

Proviso.

Proviso.

154. Old sec. 163. Word "vessel" struck in second line—and words "or terminal orders" in 9th and 10th lines struck out as not necessary.

155, 156. These sections take the place of present section 163 and of subsection 2 to present section 164 in the Act of 1912. The words "on the same line of railway or on railways connecting therewith" where they occur in the fifth and sixth lines of old section 164, are struck out. The other change effected is to make it clear that when a country elevator operator forwards grain to a terminal elevator under the provisions of this clause he shall be bound to do so in accordance with the special bin requirements, or the graded storage requirements of the Act, as the case may be.

Freight and other charges.

156. The grain when so delivered at terminals shall be subject to freight, weighing and inspection charges and all other charges, if any, lawful at such terminal point. (1912, c. 27, s. 165, Am.).

Warehouse receipts and certificates.

157. (1) All warehouse receipts issued for grain received and all certificates shall be consecutively numbered, and no two receipts of the same kind or certificates bearing the same number shall be issued during the same year from the same country elevator, except when one is lost or destroyed, in which case the new receipt or certificate, if one is given, shall bear the same date and number as the original and shall be plainly marked on its face "Duplicate."

No warehouse receipt except for grain actually delivered.

(2) Warehouse receipts or certificates shall not be issued except upon grain which has actually been delivered into a country elevator, nor shall such receipts or certificates be issued for a greater quantity of grain than was contained in the lot or parcel stated to have been received.

No receipt or certificate to contain modification of legal liability of issuer.

(3) Except as in this Part mentioned, or except as otherwise provided by order or regulation of the Board approved by the Governor in Council, no receipts or certificates shall contain language in any way limiting or modifying the legal liability of the person issuing the same nor shall any of the parties thereto enter into any agreement whatever, other than that provided for in the aforesaid warehouse receipt. The entering into any such agreement shall be an offence and the agreement shall be void.

Grain to be accounted for.

(4) Except in the case of accidental damage to, or the accidental destruction of, any country elevator in which grain has been accepted for general storage as herein provided, if the person operating it, when called upon to do so by the owner of the grain, fails to account for the grain in accordance with the terms of the warehouse receipt given under the provisions of this Part or of the further orders of the owners, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence under section 355 of *The Criminal Code*, and shall be liable to the penalties therein provided and, in addition, to the forfeiture of his license. (1912, c. 27, s. 166; 1919, c. 40, s. 15.)

Penalty.

Storage in special bins.

158. (1) Whenever the person operating a country elevator agrees with the owner of any grain to store it in such a manner as to preserve its identity, it shall be stored in a special bin or bins, and shall be called special binned grain, and in such case only the weights, insurance and preservation of the identity of the grain shall be guaranteed by the said operator, and he shall mark on the storage receipts given therefor the words "Special bin," and the number or numbers by which such special bin or bins are known in such elevator.

157. (1), (2), (3), (4). Old sec. 166. (1), (2), (3), (4). No change.

158. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 167. (1), (2), (3). No change.

Samples to be preserved.

(2) In every case where grain is stored in any country elevator in a special bin the warehouseman shall draw a fair and proper sample, in the presence of a person delivering the grain, out of each hopper load as delivered, and such sample shall be properly preserved in a suitable receptacle which shall be numbered and sealed, until after such special binned grain has been shipped and inspected, and the owner thereof has notified the warehouseman that he is satisfied the identity of the grain has been preserved.

Provision and custody of receptacle for sample.

(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. (1912, c. 27, s. 167.)

Use of sample to ascertain identity of grain.

159. In case, after the shipment has been inspected, the owner is of the opinion that the identity of the grain has not been preserved, he shall within fifteen days notify the warehouseman of the fact and both parties thereupon shall forward the sample sealed, charge prepaid, to the chief inspector to be compared with the shipment. The decision given by the chief inspector in such cases shall be final and binding on both parties. (1919, c. 27, s. 168, Am.)

If grain is out of condition.

160. (1) In case any country elevator warehouseman discovers that any portion of the specially binned grain in this elevator is out of condition or becoming so, and it is not in his power to preserve it, he shall immediately give written notice thereof by registered letter to the Board and to the person on whose account the grain was received, if the address of such person is known.

Notice to the Board and owner.

(2) Such notice shall when possible state,—

(a) the kind and grade of the grain and the bin in which it is stored;

(b) the receipts outstanding upon which the grain is to be delivered, giving the numbers, amounts and dates of each;

(c) the name of the party for whom the grain was stored;

(d) the amount of grain stored and the date of its receipt.

Notice to be posted up. Delivery.

(3) He shall also at once post up a copy of such notice in some conspicuous place in such elevator.

(4) Such grain shall be delivered upon the return and cancellation of the receipts.

Sale of such grain at public auction.

(5) In case the grain out of condition is not removed from store by the owner thereof within ten days from the date of the notice of its being out of condition, the warehouseman where the grain is stored may sell such grain at public auction for the account of the owner after,—

159. This section corresponds to section 168 of the Act of 1912. The change made is to provide a limit of 15 days within which the owner of the grain must give the required notice to the elevator operator.

Old sec. 169. Struck out. Tariff includes insurance and Act also requires it, so sec. not necessary.

160. (1) Old sec. 170. (1). No change.

160. (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7). Old sec. 170. (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7). No change.

Notice.

(a) giving ten days' notice by advertisement in a newspaper published in the place where such elevator is located, or, if no newspaper is published there, then in the newspaper published nearest to such place;

(b) posting up such notice in a conspicuous place in his elevator for the ten days immediately preceding the sale; and

(c) ten days from the mailing of notice of the time and place of the sale to the owner by registered letter.

Warehouseman liable for neglect.

(6) Any warehouseman guilty of an act of neglect, the effect of which is to depreciate property stored in such elevator under his control, shall be held responsible personally as well as upon the bond, issued in conformity with section 156, and in addition thereto, the license of such elevator may be revoked.

Proper care and vigilance of warehouseman.

(7) Nothing herein contained shall be held to relieve the warehouseman from exercising proper care and vigilance in preserving the grain before or after such publication of its condition; but the grain shall be kept separate and apart from all direct contact with other grain and shall not be mixed with other grain while in store in such elevator. (1912, c. 27, s. 170.)

Sale or pledge of grain by operator.

161. An operator of a country elevator who sells, assigns, mortgages, pledges, hypothecates, or in any manner charges any grain stored in the said elevator in special bin in accordance with the provisions of this Part which is not the sole and absolute property of the said operator, shall be deemed guilty of an offence under section 390 of the *Criminal Code*, and shall be liable to the penalties therein provided and, in addition, to the forfeiture of his license. (1912, c. 27, s. 171.)

R.S., c. 146. Penalty.

Disagreement as to Grade or Dockage.

Sample of grain may be transmitted to chief inspector.

162. In case there is a disagreement between the purchaser or the person in the immediate charge of receiving the grain at such country elevator and the person delivering the grain to such elevator for sale, storage or shipment at the time of such delivery, as to the proper grade or dockage for dirt or otherwise, except as to condition, on any lot of grain delivered, a fair and proper sample shall be drawn in the presence of the person delivering the grain out of each hopper load as delivered and at least two quarts from samples so taken shall be forwarded in a suitable receptacle properly tied and sealed and marked subject to inspector's grade and dockage, express charges prepaid, to the chief inspector of grain and shall be accompanied by the request in writing of either or both of the parties aforesaid, that the chief inspector will examine the sample

161. Old sec. 171. No change.

162. This section corresponds to present section 172 of the Act of 1912. In the ninth line of this section "3 quarts" is changed to "2 quarts", and in the tenth line the word "sack" is changed to "receptacle". Both these changes are recommended by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

and report on the grade and dockage the said grain is, in his opinion, entitled to and would receive if shipped to the terminal points and subjected to official inspection. (1912, c. 27, s. 172, Am.)

Duty of chief inspector.

163. The chief inspector shall, as soon as practicable, examine and inspect such sample or samples of grain and adjudge the proper grade and dockage to which it is, in his judgment, entitled, and which grain of like quality and character would receive if shipped to the terminal points in carload lots and subjected to official inspection. (1912, c. 27, s. 173.)

Finding by chief inspector.

164. (1) As soon as the chief inspector has so examined, inspected and adjusted the grade and dockage he shall make out in writing a statement of his judgment and finding and shall transmit a copy thereof by mail to each of the parties to the disagreement, preserving the original together with the sample on file in his office.

Finding conclusive.

(2) The judgment and finding of the chief inspector on all or any of the said matters shall be conclusive.

Payment to and final settlement with farmer.

(3) Where the disagreement as to grade and dockage arises on the sale of the grain by a farmer to such country elevator the farmer shall be paid on the basis of grade and dockage offered him by the elevator, but the final settlement shall be made on the basis of grade and dockage given by the chief inspector. (1912, c. 27, s. 174.)

Tickets.

165. The ticket or tickets issued in the case of grain sold or stored under the provisions of the foregoing section shall be in forms A1 or B1 as the case may be and shall in each case, set out, among other things, the grade offered by the elevator operator or owner to the owner of the grain.

Investigation into Complaints.

Inquiry by Board into complaints of unfairness or discrimination.

166. (1) Whenever complaint is made, in writing under oath to the Board by any person aggrieved, that the person operating any country elevator under this Act,—

(a) fails to give just and fair weights or grades; or,

(b) is guilty of making unreasonable dockage for dirt or other cause; or,

(c) fails in any manner to operate such elevator fairly, justly and properly; or,

(d) is guilty of any discrimination forbidden by this Part, it shall be the duty of the Board to inquire into and investigate such complaint and the charge therein contained.

Power of Board.

(2) The Board shall, for such purpose, have full authority to examine and inspect all the books, records and

163. Old sec. 173. No change.

164. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 174. (1), (2), (3). No change.

165. This section is new. It incorporates in the Act provisions now found in regulations issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners, together with the recommendation of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission. See report title "storing in special bin and subject to grade and dockage", beginning at page 30.

166 This section corresponds to section 175 of the Act of 1912. The only change made is to subsection 3, which provides that a formal hearing of the complaint shall be held by the Board of Grain Commissioners, only in cases which appear to them to justify such a hearing. This change is recommended by the Board.

papers pertaining to the business of such elevator and all the scales, machinery and fixtures and appliances used therein, and to take evidence of witnesses under oath, and for that purpose to administer the oath.

Notice to both parties.

(3) Upon receipt of such complaint the Board shall examine the same, and if, in their opinion, a hearing should be held, both parties shall be notified of the place and date thereof. (1912, c. 27, s. 175, Am.)

Decision of Board.

167. (1) In case the Board finds the complaint and charge therein contained, or any part thereof, true, it shall give its decision in writing and shall at once serve a copy of such decision upon the person offending and against whom such complaint was made, and also serve a copy upon the owner of such country elevator; and the Board shall direct such owner to make proper redress to the person injured, and may order the discharge of the offending operator, who shall not be engaged as manager or assistant in any country elevator for the period of one year from such discharge. Upon the failure of such owner to give such proper redress and discharge such operator the Board may cancel the license of the country elevator. In case any other country elevator employs an operator so discharged within the said period of one year the Board shall order the dismissal of such operator, and in case of refusal to comply with the request of the Board in this regard the Board shall cancel the license of the said country elevator.

Punishment of offender.

Influencing manager to give unjust weight or take unjust dockage.

(2) Every one who being a grain dealer or a member of a firm dealing in grain or an authorized agent of any such dealer or firm, influences, or attempts to influence, in any manner either by letter, circular or otherwise, any manager of any country elevator to give unjust weights or to take unjust dockage from any grain being received into such elevator, is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars. (1912, c. 27, s. 176.)

Penalty.

Statement as to grain handled.

168. (1) All licensees of country elevators under this Part shall, annually and at such other times as the Board may direct, furnish in writing to the Board, a return or statement in such form as the Board may prescribe, showing:—

Particulars.

(a) the amount of grain on hand in the elevator and the total amount of warehouse receipts outstanding in respect of the said grain;

(b) the total amount of warehouse receipts issued, the total amount of warehouse receipts surrendered by the holders thereof, and the total amount of warehouse receipts outstanding;

167. (1), (2). Old sec. 176. (1), (2). No change.

168. This section corresponds to section 177 of the Act of 1912. Three changes are made. The first substitutes the general term "all licensees" instead of "person operating". The second change provides that the statement as to grain handled by the country elevators shall be furnished from time to time as required by the Board of Grain Commissioners, instead of at the end of each month. The third change adds paragraph *(f)* to subsection 1, in order to provide for a return as to fire insurance.

(c) the amount of grain received and stored in such elevator;

(d) the amount of grain delivered or shipped from such elevator;

(e) the amount of grain on hand in such elevator;

(f) the amount of fire insurance in force with such proof of same as the Board may direct.

Kind and grade.

(2) The foregoing particulars shall in the case of each annual statement be compiled as at the thirty-first day of July in each year and shall specify the kind of grain and grade and the amounts of each such kind and grade.

Declaration to accompany statement.

(3) Such statement shall be accompanied by a declaration of the person operating such elevator, verifying the correctness of the statement according to the best of his judgment and belief and alleging that the statement is correct according to the books kept by him and that such books have been correctly kept to the best of his judgment and belief and what books have been kept by him.

May be inspected.

(4) Such statement and declaration in regard to any particular elevator shall be open for inspection, in the office of the Board during business hours, to any person who has had grain handled in such elevator or to the operator of such elevator, upon payment of a fee of fifty cents.

Penalty for false statement.

(5) Any person without reasonable justification making a false statement or declaration as aforesaid, shall, on conviction upon indictment, be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for not less than one month, nor more than one year. In every case, the onus of establishing reasonable justification shall be upon the person making such false statement or declaration.

Maker of statement to have knowledge of facts.

(6) In the case of a firm or corporation operating a country elevator, the statement and declaration may be made by any person purporting to have knowledge of the facts, and the declaration shall include an allegation that he has knowledge of the facts and shall state the source of his knowledge.

Failure to make declaration.

(7) Any person required by this section to furnish such statement or declaration and failing to do so within three days after receipt of written notice to him from the Board, shall be liable to forfeiture of license. (1912, c. 27, s. 177, Am.)

Inspection of Board.

169. (1) The Board may inspect any country elevator and the business thereof, and the mode of conducting it.

Books, accounts.

(2) The property, books, records, accounts, papers and proceedings, so far as they relate to the condition, operation or management of any such elevator, or the business thereof, shall, at all times during business hours, be subject

169. This section is a recast of section 178 of the Act of 1912, the inspection of country elevators. The new clause provides that the inspection may be made by any official designated by the Board.

to examination and inspection by the Board or by any official of the Board designated for the purpose. (1912, c. 27, s. 178, Am.)

Forms of tickets and receipts.

170. (1) Except as herein provided the forms of tickets and receipts in the First schedule to this Act and no others, shall be used by the owners of country elevators.

Cleaning.

(2) In the case of country elevators, where cleaning has not been done the word "cleaning" shall be omitted from the said forms.

Alteration of forms.

(3) The Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may at any time make changes in the said forms, or substitute other forms therefor or may approve of or may provide other forms and may also, in order to meet the case of country elevators on lines of railway, the terminals of which are outside of the Western Inspection Division, vary the said forms for use in the said elevators so as to allow of shipment to such terminals. (1912, c. 27, s. 179, Am.)

Erection to be commenced within sixty days.

171. Any person who, under the provisions of this Part, has secured from the railway company a site at any shipping point on which to erect a country elevator, shall, after such site has been staked out by the railway company, commence the erection of such elevator within sixty days, and complete it with all reasonable expedition, otherwise the application therefor may be cancelled by the railway company. (1912, c. 27, s. 188.)

LOADING PLATFORMS

Loading platforms.

172. (1) On a written application to the Board by ten farmers resident within twenty miles of the nearest shipping point, and on the approval of the application, the railway company shall, within the time hereinafter mentioned, erect and maintain at such point a loading platform as hereinafter described, suitable for the purpose of loading grain from vehicles direct into cars.

Period for application.

(2) The period in each year within which the Board may receive such applications shall be between the fifteenth of April and the fifteenth of October, and the company shall not be compelled to build any such loading platforms between the first day of November and the first day of May following. (1912, c. 27, s. 189.)

Company to construct platform within thirty days.

173. The railway company shall construct such loading platform within thirty days after the application is made to the company by the Board, unless prevented by strikes or other unforeseen causes, and shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars for each day's delay beyond that time. (1912, c. 27, s. 190.)

170. This section corresponds to section 179 of the Act of 1912. Changes in the first subsection are merely verbal. In the second subsection it is provided that where country elevators are not equipped with cleaning machinery the word "cleaning" shall be omitted from the forms used by them.

186-187 of old Act, re flat warehouses is struck out as there are no licenses now issued for same.

171. Old sec. 188. No change.

172. (1), (2). Old sec. 189. (1), (2). No change.

173. Old sec. 190. No change.

Location and dimensions.

174. Each loading platform shall be erected within the limit of the station yard, or upon a siding where there is no station, at a siding which the railway company shall provide on its premises in some place convenient of access, to be approved by the Board, which shall be of such height, width and length as the Board prescribes, provided that in no case shall the length exceed one hundred and twenty feet nor the width twenty-four feet; but no loading platform shall be required to be erected at crossing sidings reserved for crossing purposes only. (1912, c. 27, s. 191.)

Free of charge.

175. All such persons desiring to use such loading platform for the shipment of grain shall be entitled to do so free of charge. (1912, c. 27, s. 192.)

Enlarging of platforms.

176. The Board may at any time between the fifteenth day of April and the fifteenth day of October in any year order the railway company to enlarge any platform at any station or siding under the provisions of this Part, or order the company to erect additional platforms at such station or siding, if, in the judgment of the Board, the loading platform or platforms at such station or siding is or are insufficient to accommodate the public, and the railway company shall enlarge such platforms or erect such additional platforms at such station or siding, as directed by the Board, within thirty days after the receipt of an order of the Board therefor. (1912, c. 27, s. 193.)

Furnishing of cars by company.

177. (1) The railway company shall, upon application, furnish cars to applicants for the purpose of being loaded at such loading platforms.

Surplus cars.

(2) When more cars are furnished at any point than can be accommodated at the platform, the surplus cars shall be placed by the railway company at such applicants' disposal at a convenient place or places, on a siding other than at the platform: Provided that shippers, if they so desire, shall at all times have the option of loading on the siding instead of over the platform.

Proviso.

At points where no platforms.

(3) At any point where there is no platform, cars shall be furnished to applicants by the railway company at convenient places on a siding, for the purpose of being loaded direct from vehicles. (1912, c. 27, s. 194.)

CARS AND CAR ORDER BOOK

Exception.

178. The provisions of sections 179 to 191, of this Act, both inclusive, shall not apply to elevators licensed as terminal elevators. (1914, c. 33, s. 3, Am.)

Order book.

179. (1) At each station where there is a railway agent, and where the grain is shipped under such agent, an order

174. Old sec. 191. No change.

175. Old sec. 192. No change.

176. Old sec. 193. No change.

177. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 194. (1), (2), (3). No change.

178. Old sec. 194A. No change.

179, and subsections. Old sec. 195, and subsections No change.

book for cars shall be kept for each shipping point under such agent open to the public, in which applicants for cars shall make order.

Car order book form.

(2) The car order book shall be in the form shown in form D in the First schedule to this Act.

Duties of person at flag station or siding.

(3) In the case of a flag station or siding from which grain is shipped, the Board may, in its discretion and for such period or periods as it deems necessary, require the railway company to provide at such flag station or shipping siding a suitable person whose duties shall be,—

(a) to keep open for the use of shippers at all times during the day a car order book, as provided under this Part, in which orders for cars may be entered in accordance with the provisions of this Part;

(b) when the loading of cars is completed, to seal such car or cars;

(c) to provide shippers with the regular form of grain shipping bill; and,

(d) when such grain shipping bill is properly filled out by the shipper, to hand it to the conductor of the train that picks up such car or cars or place it where such conductor may get it.

Certain sidings.

(4) This section shall not apply to a siding used exclusively for the passing of trains.

Penalty on railway company for non-compliance.

(5) Every railway company which fails to comply with any requirement made by the Board under subsection (3) of this section, is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty nor exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars.

Car order books to be supplied.

(6) Every railway company shall supply car order books at all stations, flag-stations and sidings where they are to be kept under this Part. (1912, c. 27, s. 195.)

Application for cars.

180. An applicant may order a car or cars according to his requirements, of any of the standard sizes in use by the railway company, and in case he requires to order any special standard size of car shall have such size stated by the station agent in the car order book, and the railway company shall furnish the size ordered to such applicant in his turn as soon as a car of such specified capacity can be furnished by the railway company at the point on the siding designated by the applicant in the car order book. In the event of the railway company furnishing a car or cars at any station and such car or cars not being of the size required by the applicant first entitled thereto, such applicant shall not lose his priority but shall be entitled to the first car of the size designated which can be delivered at such station at such applicant's disposal as aforesaid. (1912, c. 27, s. 196.)

180. Old sec. 196. No change.

Order for cars.

181. (1) The applicant or his agent duly appointed in writing shall furnish to the railway agent the name and the post office address of the applicant and the section, township and range on which the grain was grown, for insertion in the car order book; and each order shall be consecutively numbered in the car order book by the railway agent, who shall fill in with ink all particulars of the application except the applicant's signature, which shall be signed by the applicant or his agent duly appointed in writing.

Agent.

(2) An agent of the applicant shall be a resident in the vicinity of the shipping point, and if the car order is signed by the applicant the appointment shall be deposited with the railway agent. (1912, c. 27, s. 197; 1919, c. 40, s. 16.)

How cars shall be awarded.

182. Cars so ordered shall be awarded to applicants according to the order in time in which such orders appear in the order book, without discrimination between country elevator, loading platform or otherwise: Provided always that a car shall not be deemed to have been awarded to an applicant unless it is in a proper condition to receive grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 198.)

Proviso.

Applicant to declare his intention and ability to load.

183. (1) Each such applicant or agent shall be informed by the railway agent of the allotment to him of a car in good order and condition and shall within three hours, declare his intention and ability to load the said car within the time hereinafter prescribed.

If he is unable to do so.

(2) In the event of such applicant or agent being unable so to declare his intention and ability to load the car allotted to the applicant, the railway agent shall thereupon cancel the order by writing in ink across the face thereof, the word "Cancelled" and his signature, and shall fill in thereon the date of cancellation, and shall award the car to the next applicant entitled to it.

Cancellation of car order.

Failure to commence loading within 24 hours, Cancellation.

(3) If the applicant, after declaring his intention and ability as aforesaid, shall not have commenced loading the car within twenty-four hours thereafter, the railway agent shall thereupon cancel the order in the manner as aforesaid.

Procedure imperative.

(4) No cancellation of a car order by the railway agent shall be lawful unless made in the manner in this section provided. (1912, c. 27, s. 199, Am.)

Entries in order book when car ordered.

184. (1) At the time a car is ordered the railway agent shall duly enter in ink in the order book,—

(a) the date and time when the application is made;

(b) where the car is to be placed; and,

(c) the number of the application in consecutive order.

When car furnished.

(2) When the car has been furnished, he shall enter in ink in the order book,—

181. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 197. (1), (2), (3). No change.

182. Old sec. 198. No change.

183. This section corresponds to section 199 of the Act of 1912. The words ' at once" in the third line of subsection 1 of this section are changed to within "3 hours". This change is recommended by the Board of Grain Commissioners. The other changes made in this section are to carry out the recommendation of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, that a period of *48 hours* be allowed for the loading of a car instead of 24 hours as at present except during the months of September, October and November. See report, page 37, title "Demurrage".

184. Old sec. 200. No change.

(*a*) the date and time when the car was furnished;
(*b*) the car number; and,
(*c*) when loaded, the date of such loading and the destination of the car. (1912, c. 27, s. 200.)

Notice of application to be posted.

185. The railway agent shall post up daily in a conspicuous place a written notice signed by him, giving the date and the hour of application and name of each applicant to whom he has on that day awarded cars for the loading of grain, and the car numbers so awarded respectively, and such notice shall be made out in duplicate, one copy of which shall be kept on file by the agent, and the other shall be posted up in a conspicuous place in the waiting room or in the place of business of the person in charge of the car order book. The notices shall be open for examination by all persons for a period of not less than sixty days from the time said cars were awarded. (1912, c. 27, s. 201; 1919, c. 40, s. 17, Am.)

Spotting and placing of cars by company.

186. An applicant may order the cars awarded to him to be spotted or placed by the railway company at any country elevator, or loading platform, or at any siding, or elsewhere subject to the provisions of this Act; and the railway company shall so spot or place cars as ordered by applicants. (1912, c. 27, s. 202.)

Notice of destination by applicant to railway agent.

187. Each person to whom a car has been allotted under the foregoing provisions shall, before commencing to load it, notify the railway agent of its proposed destination. (1912, c. 27, s. 203.)

When car is considered furnished.

188. A car shall not be considered to be furnished or supplied until it is placed for loading as directed in the application in the car order book. (1912, c. 27, s. 204.)

Order of distribution in case of failure to fill car.

189. If there is a failure at any shipping point to fill all car orders as aforesaid, the following provisions shall apply to the application for and distribution of cars:—

(*a*) beginning at the top of the list in the order book and proceeding downwards to the last name entered on the list, each applicant shall receive one car as quickly as cars can be supplied;

(*b*) when an applicant has loaded or cancelled a car allotted to him he may, if he requires another car, become eligible therefor by placing his name, together with the section, township and range in which he resides, or other sufficient designation of his residence at the bottom of the list; and when the second car has been allotted to him and he has loaded or cancelled it, he may again write his name together with such

185. This section corresponds to section 201 of the Act of 1912. The only change consists of inserting the words "and the hour" after the word "date" in the second line of the old section. This change is suggested by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

186. Old sec. 202. No change.

187. Old sec. 203. No change.

188. Old sec. 204. No change.

189. Old sec. 205. No change.

designation of his requirements at the bottom of the list; and so on, until his requirements have been filled;

(c) no applicant shall have more than one unfilled order on the order book at any one time. (1912, c. 27, s. 205.)

Equitable distribution of cars during car shortage.

190. The Board may, in its discretion, during a car shortage direct the railways to make an equitable distribution of empty grain cars to all stations or sidings in proportion to the amount of grain available for shipment from such stations or sidings. (1912, c. 27, s. 206.)

48 hours for loading. Exception.

191. The period of time which shall be allowed for loading a car secured under the provisions of this Part shall be forty-eight hours, except during the months of September, October and November when it shall be twenty-four hours. (New.)

Special powers of Board to order supply of cars.

192. The Board may, in its discretion, order cars to be supplied contrary to the provisions of this Part,—

(a) to elevators that are in danger of collapse;

(b) to places where grain is damp and thereby liable to become damaged;

(c) for the purpose of distributing seed grain to any point in the Western Division;

(d) in cases where the operator of any country elevator reports in writing under oath that some portion of the grain in such elevator is heated, and that in order to preserve such grain it is necessary to ship such heated grain to the terminal elevator for treatment: Provided, however, that no relief shall be granted in such last mentioned cases as long as the warehouseman has sufficient room in his building for the rehandling of such grain;

(e) whenever after due examination the Board considers it necessary and advisable in order to facilitate the despatch of grain which is insufficiently housed and liable to become damp or injured. (1912, c. 27, s. 207; 1919, c. 6, s. 1.)

(f) and generally whenever an emergency situation arises.

Conditions respecting carloads to eastern points.

193. (1) Grain in carloads offered for shipment to points in Canada may be consigned " to be held at Winnipeg for orders " en route to its destination on the direct line of transit on the following conditions:—

(i) The shipper shall pay to the agent of the transportation company at the point of shipment the sum of three dollars per car.

(ii) The shipper shall endorse upon the consignment note and shipping receipt "this car to be held at

190. Old sec. 206. No change.

191. This section is new. See remarks above to section 183.

192. Old sec. 207. Paragraph *(f)* is new.

193. This section corresponds to section 208 of the Act of 1912. The only change made is in subsection 2 of the old section where the word Edmonton is inserted after the word Calgary.

Winnipeg for orders" with the name and address of some company, firm or person resident in Winnipeg, who will accept advice from the carrier of its arrival in Winnipeg and who will give to the carrier instructions on behalf of the owner for its disposal.

(iii) Twenty-four hours free time after such advice of arrival shall be allowed the advisee in which to dispose of the property.

(iv) If the carrier, within the twenty-four hours free time referred to in paragraph (iii), receives written directions for delivery within its Winnipeg-St. Boniface terminals, such delivery shall be made to team tracks or industrial spurs or sidings within its own terminals upon payment of the current grain rate in effect to Winnipeg or St. Boniface at the time of shipment, and surrender of the bill of lading.

(v) The carrier may, in the absence of written instructions from the advisee for the disposal of the grain within the free time mentioned in paragraph (iii), forward the grain to its destination as consigned.

(vi) Grain shipped "to be held at Winnipeg for orders" delivered in Winnipeg or St. Boniface, as provided in paragraph (iv), may be sent forward to any point in Canada within six months of its receipt at Winnipeg or St. Boniface at the balance of the through rate from the initial point to destination, as provided in the carrier's authorized tariff in force on the date of the initial shipment, plus one cent per hundred pounds terminal charges, less the three dollars per car mentioned in paragraph (i).

(vii) The detention of grain at Winnipeg-St. Boniface, under this section, shall not affect the application of the provisions of Part II of this Act with respect to such grain.

(viii) In case of the congestion of traffic caused by the operation of this section, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada may make an order suspending the operations of this section for the period mentioned in such order.

Application of subsection to Calgary, Edmonton and Fort William.

(2) To the extent to which any provisions of subsection (1) of this section are stated therein to apply to Winnipeg or St. Boniface, such provisions shall also, to the like extent, apply to Calgary, Edmonton and Fort William, and in every such case, wherever the words "Winnipeg," "Winnipeg-St. Boniface" or "Winnipeg or St. Boniface" occur, the said subsection shall be read as if the word "Calgary" or the word "Edmonton" or the words "Fort William" (as the case may be) were inserted instead of the word "Winnipeg" or the words "Winnipeg-St. Boniface", or "Winnipeg or St. Boniface."

Commencement of subsection.

(3) Subsection (1) of this section shall, as respects Winnipeg and Fort William, be in force only from the fifteenth day of December in any year to the first day of September in the following year. (1912, c. 27, s. 208, Am.)

Liabilities created by Railway Act preserved. 1919, c. 68.

194. Nothing in this Part shall be construed to relieve any railway company from any liability imposed by *The Railway Act, 1919,* or to deprive any person of any right of action against a railway company conferred by that Act. (1912, c. 27, s. 209.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Application for license to deal in commission.

195. Any person desiring to carry on the business of grain commission merchant in the Western Inspection Division shall make application in writing to the Board for a license to sell grain on commission, stating the locality where he intends to carry on such business, and the probable amount of business he will do monthly. (1912, c. 27, s. 210.)

Bond.

196. On receiving such application the Board shall fix the amount of a bond to be given to His Majesty with sufficient surety, for the benefit of persons entrusting such commission merchants with consignments of grain to be sold on commission. (1912, c. 27, s. 211.)

Condition of bond.

197. If such commission merchant receives grain for sale on commission, the said bond shall be conditioned that he faithfully account and report to all persons entrusting him with grain for sale on commission, and pay to such persons the proceeds of the consignments of grain received by him, less the commission earned on account of the making of such sale, and necessary and actual disbursements. (1912, c. 27, s. 212, Am.)

License fee.

198. Upon the execution of such bond to the satisfaction of the Board, and upon payment of the license fee of five dollars, the Board shall issue a license to the applicant to carry on the business of grain commission merchant until the expiration of the current license year: Provided that if the amount of business done exceeds that provided for in the bond, the Board may at any time require such additional bond as it deems necessary. (1912, c. 27, s. 213; 1913, c. 21, s. 12.)

Additional bond.

Statements exclusively for Board.

199. All statements made under the provisions of this Part shall be for the exclusive information of the Board, and no other person shall be permitted to see or examine the said statements unless they are required for use in court, and in such case the Board shall produce all statements and documents referring to the case. (1912, c. 27, s. 214.)

194. Old sec 209 No change.

195. Old sec. 210. No change.

196. Old sec. 211. No change.

197. This section corresponds to section 212 of the Act of 1912. The change made is to strike out subsection 2 of the old section. This change is made on the recommendation of the Board of Grain Commissioners, who state that the old section is meaningless.

198. Old sec. 213. No change.

199. Old sec. 214. No change.

License to be a condition precedent.

200. (1) No person shall engage in the business of selling grain on commission, or receive or solicit consignments of grain for sale on commission, in the Western Inspection Division, without first obtaining such annual license from the Board.

Buying of grain consigned for sale on commission not allowed.

(2) No person, firm or corporation, licensed as a grain commission merchant, shall without the consent of the consignor directly or indirectly buy for their own account any grain consigned to them for sale on commission. (1912, c. 27, s. 215; 1919, c. 40, s. 18.)

Report and statement of sale by commission merchant. Form.

201. (1) Whenever any grain commission merchant sells all or a portion of any grain consigned to him to be sold on commission, he shall within twenty-four hours of such sale report such sale to the consignor, and shall render to the consignor a true statement of such sale showing,—

(a) what portion of the consignment has been sold;
(b) the price received therefor;
(c) the date when sale was made;
(d) the name or names of the purchaser;
(e) the grade;
(f) the amount of advance;
(g) the terms and delivery of sale.

Report to be in Form E.

(2) The said report and statement shall be in the Form E in the First schedule to this Act, and shall be signed by the grain commission merchant or by his duly appointed agent, and there shall be attached thereto vouchers for all charges and expenses paid or incurred. (1912, c. 27, s. 216.)

Maximum rate fixed by Board.

202. The Board may ,with the approval of the Governor in Council fix by regulation the maximum rate that may be charged by commission merchants for sales made by them. (New.)

Complaint in writing by consignor to Board.

203. (1) Whenever any consignor who has consigned grain to any commission merchant, after having made demand therefor, as aforesaid, receives no remittance, or report of the sale, or if in any case after report is made the consignor is dissatisfied with the report of sale thereof, he may make a complaint in writing, verified by affidavit or statutory declaration, to the Board, who shall thereupon investigate the sale complained of.

Powers of Board.

(2) The Board may compel the commission merchant to produce his books and records and other memoranda of such sale and give all information in his possession regarding the report of sale so complained of, including the names of persons to whom the grain is sold or disposed of.

Board's report of investigation.

(3) Immediately after the investigation the Board shall render to the complainant a written report of the investigation, which shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matter therein contained. (1912, c. 27, s. 217.)

200. Old sec. 215.

201. Old sec. 216. No change.

202. This section is new. It provides for the fixing of a maximum rate of commission on sales of grain to be fixed by the Board of Grain Commissioners, according to the regulations of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, see report, page 142, beginning with the second paragraph.

203. Old sec. 217. No change.

License and bonds of track buyers.

204. (1) No person shall carry on the business of a track buyer without first having obtained a license so to do from the Board and entered into a bond, with sufficient sureties, for such amount and in such form as is approved by the Board.

Fee.

(2) The annual fee for such license shall be five dollars.

Cash purchases of grain not subject to section.

(3) This section shall not apply to any person who, at or before the time of the receipt of the grain, pays to the vendor the full purchase price thereof. (1912, c. 27, s. 218; 1913, c. 21, s. 13, Am.)

Payment of the purchase money.

205. (1) Every person licensed as a track buyer shall on demand within twenty four hours after the receipt of the expense bill and certificates of weight and grade account to and pay over to the vendor the full balance of the purchase money then unpaid and shall, upon demand, by, or on behalf of the vendor, furnish duplicate certificates of weight and grade, with car number and date and place of shipment.

Duties of track buyer.

(2) Every person licensed as a track buyer shall keep true and correct account in writing in proper books of all grain bought by him in such carload lots, and shall deliver to the vendor of each such carload lot of grain a grain purchase note, retaining himself a duplicate thereof; which note shall bear on its face the license season, the license number of such track buyer's license, the date and place of purchase, the name and address of such track buyer, the name and address of the vendor, the initial letter and number of the car purchased, the approximate number of bushels and kind of grain contained therein, and the purchase price per bushel in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver or other destination; such grain purchase note shall also express upon its face an acknowledgement of the receipt of the bill of lading issued by the railway company for such carload shipment, the amount of cash paid to the vendor in advance as part payment on account of such car lot purchase, also that the full value of the purchase money shall be paid to the vendor immediately the purchaser shall have received the grade and weight certificates and the railway expense bill. Every such grain purchase note shall be signed by the track buyer or his duly appointed agent, and the vendor shall endorse his acceptance of the terms of the sale thereon as well as his receipt for payment of the money advanced him on account of such carload lot sale.

Proceeds to settle each transaction.

(3) The proceeds or balances of all such carload lots shall only be applied in settlement of each specific transaction. (1912, c. 27, s. 219; 1919, c. 40, s. 20, Am.)

204. This section corresponds to section 218 of the Act of 1912. The first two lines of the old section are struck out on the recommendation of the Board of Grain Commissioners, as they are found to be unnecessary.

205. (1) Old sec. 219 (1). No change.

205. (2) Old sec. 219 (2). Slight re-arrangement of wording in first line, not material.

205. (3) No change.

PRIMARY GRAIN DEALER.

License and bond for Primary Grain Dealers.

206. (1) No person, firm or corporation shall carry on the business of Primary Grain Dealer without first having obtained a license so to do from the Board and entered into a bond, with sufficient sureties, for such amount and in such form as is approved by the Board.

Fee.

(2) The annual fee for such license shall be five dollars.

Form of contracts.

(3) It shall be the duty of every Primary Grain Dealer to make all contracts in writing in duplicate in the form G of the First Schedule to this Act (said duplicates to be signed by both parties thereto, and one of said duplicates to be delivered to the producer), and to properly account for and settle in full for contracts entered into. (1919, c. 40, s. 20.)

Application of Part to licenses.

207. All provisions of this Part relating to commission merchants shall, so far as applicable, apply to licenses issued to track buyers and Primary Grain Dealers. (1912, c. 27, s. 220; 1919, c. 40, s. 21.)

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Pooling of country elevators prohibited.

208. (1) No person or corporation, or their agent, operating a country elevator, shall enter into any contract, agreement, understanding or combination with any other such person, corporation, or their agent, for the pooling or divisions of earnings or receipts of such country elevators, or divide with any other such person or corporation, or their agent, the gross or net earnings or receipts of such country elevators or any portion thereof.

Penalty.

(2) The contravention of any provision of this section shall be an offence against this Part punishable, on summary conviction, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars, for each offence. (1912, c. 27, s. 221.)

Uniform charges.

209. The rate that may be charged for the cleaning or storing of grain in any country elevator shall be the same in all the elevators operated by any one person or company:

Proviso.

Provided, however, that if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Board that a lower rate than that charged for cleaning or storing grain in the elevators of any person or company is necessary at any point in order to meet competition, the Board may give written permission to charge such lower rates at that point as are in its opinion necessary to meet such competition, and at the same time authorize the ordinary rates at all other elevators belonging to such person or company. (1912, c. 27, s. 222.)

206. (1), (2), (3). Old sec. 219A. No change.

207. Old sec. 220. No change.

208. Old sec. 221. No change.

209. Old sec. 222. No change.

Old sec. 223. Struck out as provided in for new sec. 191.

Daily statement for nearest station agent.

210. Every operator of a country elevator shall, at the close of every day that such an elevator is open for business, furnish to the nearest station agent of the railway, upon the line of which such elevator is situate, a statement of the total quantity of grain that day taken into such elevator, and of the total quantity of grain in store in such elevator at the end of the day. (1912, c. 27, s. 224.)

How moneys shall be dealt with.

211. All moneys collected under the provisions of this Part shall be paid to the Board for deposit to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada as provided in section 52 of this Act. (1912, c. 27, s. 226.)

Grain not required to be received if no room or elevator closed.

212. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require the receipt of any kind of grain into any elevator in which there is not sufficient room to accommodate or store it properly, or in cases where the elevator is necessarily closed. (1912, c. 27, s. 227.)

Delivery of grain deemed a bailment, not a sale.

213. The delivery of grain to any warehouseman of a country, terminal, public or other elevator for storage, although it be mingled with other grain, and the shipping or removing of grain from its original place of storage in any of the elevators aforesaid, shall be deemed a bailment and not a sale. (1919, c. 40, s. 22.)

Officers to examine condition of grain cars.

214. (1) Every officer, before opening the doors of any car containing grain upon its arrival at any place designated by law as an inspection point for the purpose of inspecting or weighing such grain shall,—

(a) ascertain the condition of such car and determine whether any leakages have occurred while the car was in transit; and,

(b) make a record of any leakages found, stating the facts connected therewith.

Report.

(2) Such officer shall forthwith report the defective condition of such car to the proper railway official, and to the Board. (1912, c. 27, s. 228, Am.)

Identity of grain.

215. (1) For the purpose of preserving the identity of grain in transit to points of consumption in Canada or to points of export shipment on the seaboard, the Board may grant to any shipper permission to lease for such term as is approved by him special bins in such public terminal elevators as are necessarily used in the transportation of grain for the special binning of grain in transit. The bin capacity which may be so leased in any public terminal elevator shall be as the Board shall approve, but shall not be less than sixteen thousand bushels in any such elevator. The term of the several leases shall be as approved by the Board.

Special bins.

210. Old sec. 224. No change.

Old sec. 225. Struck out, as already provided for in new Act. Section 151 and following sections under general title "Country Elevators" cover all country elevators irrespective of the date when they were doing business.

211. Old sec. 226. No change.

212. Old sec. 227. No change.

213. Old 227A. No change.

214. This section corresponds to section 228 of the Act of 1912. The changes made are merely verbal and are recommended by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

215, and subsections. Old sec. 229 and subsections.

Lease of.

(2) The shipper receiving such permission may, subject to its terms, enter into an agreement for the lease of special bins in public terminal elevators necessary to the transportation of grain to the point of destination.

Rates for.

(3) The rates to be paid for the lease of such special bins shall be such as are agreed upon: Provided that on payment of the regular rate for the full capacity leased for the full term of the lease the shipper acting under the permission of the Board as in this section provided, shall be given a lease of the bin capacity to which he thereby becomes entitled.

Means authorized by Board for preservation of identity of grain.

(4) Upon the shipper, who has secured such permission, producing to the Board satisfactory evidence that he holds leases of such special bins in the several public terminal elevators necessary to the transportation of grain to the point of destination as will enable him to preserve the identity of the grain during its transportation to the point of destination in lots of not less than sixteen thousand bushels each, and that such leases are in accordance with the permission already granted, the Board may authorize such shipper to take such means as are necessary or possible within the provisions of this Act to preserve the identity of grain which he desires to ship through the elevators in which he holds leases of special bins.

Instructions and regulations by Board.

(5) The Board shall issue such instructions and regulations within the provisions of this Act as are practicable and necessary for the preservation of the identity of grain which is being shipped by the shipper to whom permission has been given as provided in this section, using the bins specially leased in the several elevators as above provided for the storage and transhipment of such grain: Provided always that nothing in this section or in such instructions or regulations shall be construed to authorize the placing of grain of different grades in the same special bin in any public terminal elevator.

Infraction.

(6) An infraction of any of the instructions or regulations issued by the Board under this section shall be deemed to be an infraction of the provisions of this Act.

Application of Part.

(7) The provisions of Part II of this Act shall apply to grain specially binned in transit under the provisions of this section.

Commencement of section.

(8) The provisions of this section shall have effect only from the fifteenth day of December in any year to the first day of September in the following year: Provided that in the case of Vancouver and other Pacific ports the provisions of this section shall have effect only from the first day of March in any year to the fifteenth day of November in the same year (1912, c. 27, s. 229. Am.)

Rules and regulations posted up.

216. The rules and regulations made under the authority of this Act shall be posted up by the Board in a conspicuous place in every licensed elevator. (1912, c. 27, s. 230.)

Certain regulations to be posted up by owner of elevator, etc.

217. Such of the said rules and regulations as refer to dealings between producers, buyers, shippers and elevators, together with such portions of this Act as the Board deems proper, shall be printed in reasonably large type by the Board and posted in a conspicuous place in every licensed elevator by the owner thereof. (1912, c. 27, s. 231.)

Kind of sieve to be used.

218. (1) When testing sieves are used for the purpose of dockage, the wire cloth used in their construction shall have ten meshes to the inch each way and be of number twenty-eight standard gauge hard tinned steel wire, and every such sieve shall be verified by the Board.

Damaged sieves.

(2) No damaged or defective sieves shall be used. (1912, c. 27, s. 232.)

Defective scales to be reported.

219. (1) Any person in charge of scales at any elevator under this Act who finds that such scales are defective shall immediately report the fact to the inspector of weights and measures, and to the owner of such elevator.

Inspection of scales.

(2) No new elevator shall be operated until the scales are inspected and approved by the proper weights and measures officials.

Plans to be submitted for approval.

(3) In the case of all terminal elevators erected or remodelled after the coming into force of this Act, the person proposing to erect or remodel such elevator shall first submit the plans and specifications thereof to the Board for the approval of the Chief Inspector and Chief Weighmaster. (1912, c. 27, s. 233, Am.)

As to weight of cleaned grain.

220. Where in any elevator grain is cleaned before being weighed the provisions of this Act requiring statement of gross weights shall not apply to such grain. (1912, c. 27, s. 234.)

Board may refuse to renew license.

221. The Board may, within one year from the time of any license being revoked, refuse to renew the license or to grant a new one to the person whose license has been revoked. (1912, c. 27, s. 235.)

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Penalty on unlicensed warehouseman.

222. Except as to the delivery of grain previously stored in a terminal elevator, every person who transacts the business of a terminal warehouseman, without first procuring a license as herein provided, or who continues to transact such business after such license has been

216. Old sec. 230. No change.

217. Old sec. 231. No change.

218. Old sec. 232. No change.

219. This section corresponds to section 233 of the Act of 1912. The change made consists of adding subsection three, which is new and is recommended by the Board of Grain Commissioners. The object of having this authority conferred on the Board is to give the chief inspector and chief weighmaster an opportunity of examining the same for the purpose of satisfying themselves that, the facilities for inspecting and the facilities for weighing are satisfactory. This has been the practice for sometime.

220. Old sec. 234. No change.

221. Old sec. 235. No change.

222. This section corresponds to section 236 of the Act of 1912. The change made provides that the penalty in question may be enforced "on summary conviction" instead of "upon indictment", as at present.

revoked, shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars for each and every day he so transacts or continues to transact such business. (1912, c. 27, s. 236, Am.)

Interfering with weighmasters.

223. Every person who, by himself or by his agent or employee, refuses or prevents a weighmaster or any of his assistants from having access to his scales, in the regular performance of his or their duties in supervising the weighing of grain in accordance with this Act, shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence. (1912, c. 27, s. 237).

Penalty

Operating country elevator without license.

224. Every person who,—

(a) operates a country elevator without first procuring a license as herein provided; or,

(b) after his license in that behalf has been revoked continues to transact any business connected with the operation of a country elevator, other than the delivery of grain previously to such revocation stored therein;

Penalty.

shall, on summary conviction be liable to a penalty of not less than ten dollars and not more than fifty dollars for each and every day he so operates such elevator or continues to transact such business. (1912, c. 27, s. 238, Am.)

Using any form other than those in schedule.

225. Every person who uses any form other than those in the First Schedule to this Act or those authorized by the Board with the approval of the Governor in Council shall in case any of such forms is applicable, be guilty of an offence under this Act, and shall be liable to a fine or forfeiture of license. (1912, c. 27, s. 239.)

Falsification or misstatement of weight.

226. Every person who falsifies or misstates the weight of grain as weighed, or who uses concealed or other weights or does any other act in such a way as to falsify or change the apparent weights of grain being weighed, shall be guilty of an offence punishable with fine or forfeiture of license, or both. (1912, c. 27, s. 240, Am.)

Manipulation of grain with intention to deceive.

227. Every person offering for sale or storage grain the different qualities of which have been wilfully manipulated with intent to deceive the person to whom it is so offered for sale, or the person receiving it for warehousing, as to the true quality of such grain, shall be guilty of an offence. (1912, c. 27, s. 241.)

Penalty for certain offences as respects terminal elevators.

228. (1) Every person is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not less than five thousand dollars and costs and not exceeding twenty

223. Old sec. 237. No change.

224. This section corresponds to section 238 of the Act of 1912. Same remarks as are made above regarding clause 222.

225. Old sec. 239. No change.

226. This section corresponds to section 240 of the Act of 1912. The change made consists of striking out the word "wilfully" in the first line of the old section.

227. This section corresponds to section 241 of the Act of 1912. No change.

228. Old sec. 242. Subsec. (a) is struck out as this would prevent companies or persons operating country and terminal elevators from doing business.

thousand dollars and costs and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, who,—

Mixing grades.

(a) mixes different grades of grain while such grain is stored in any public terminal elevator;

Untrue statements.

(b) makes any untrue statement (with respect to anything required by this Act) as to the receipts or shipments into or out of any terminal elevator or as to the quantity, kind, or grade of grain in store in a terminal elevator.

Personal liability of officers, etc., of corporations.

(2) If any corporation is convicted of an offence under this section, every officer of such corporation and every person interested in or employed by the said corporation who had any part or share in the commission of such offence, shall also be personally liable to the said penalties.

Suspension of license.

(3) Any terminal elevator in respect of which or in which any offence mentioned in this section has been committed shall not be licensed or operated for a period not exceeding one year in the discretion of the Board after the conviction of the person committing the offence. (1912, c. 27, s. 242, Am.)

Person violating this Act.

229. Every person guilty of an infraction of, or failing to comply with the requirements of this Act, for which a penalty is not in this Act elsewhere provided, or of any rule or regulation made pursuant to this Act, shall, upon summary conviction, in addition to any other punishment prescribed by law, be liable to a penalty of not less than ten dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year. (1912, c. 27, s. 243.)

Penalty.

Corporation violating this Act.

230. (1) Every corporation guilty of an infraction of, or failing to comply with the provisions of, this Act, for which a penalty is not in this Act elsewhere provided, or of any rule or regulation made pursuant to this Act, shall, upon summary conviction, in addition to any other punishment prescribed by law, be liable to a penalty of not less than ten dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

Additional penalty.

Personal liability of officers of corporations.

(2) If any corporation is convicted of an offence under this section, every officer of such corporation who knowingly had any part or share in the commission of such offence, shall also be personally liable to the said penalties, and in default of payment to imprisonment for not less than one month or more than one year. (1912, c. 27, s. 244; 1919, c. 40, s. 23.)

Offenses in connection with applications for cars.

231. (1) Every one who,—

(a) transfers or sells his right to any car allotted to him for shipping grain, or to be allotted to him for shipping grain; or,

229. Old sec. 243. No change.

230. Old sec. 244. No change.

231. Old sec. 245. No change

(*b*) purchases, takes over or accepts any assignment or transfer of the right of any applicant entitled to a car for shipping grain; or,

(*c*) loads any such car which has not been allotted to him by the station agent, or out of his turn loads such car; or,

(*d*) not being the agent, duly authorized in writing, of an applicant for a car for shipping grain, obtains the placing of a name on the car order book as the name of an applicant for a car for shipping grain;

Penalty.

is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars for the first offence, a penalty of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars or two months in jail for a second offence, and to a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars or three months in jail for a third offence.

Disposal of penalty.

(2) One half of any penalty imposed under this section, with full costs, shall be paid to the person who informed and prosecuted for the same. (1912, c. 27, s. 245; 1919, c. 40, s. 24.)

PART IV.

EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Fees for expenses of administration.

232. The expenses of the administration of this Act shall be paid by the imposition of such fees as are necessary for that purpose, and the Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may fix such fees and determine how and by whom they shall be paid. (1912, c. 27, s. 246.)

REPEAL.

Repeal.

233. Except as regards the matters dealt with by section 96 of this Act, *The Canada Grain Act*, chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1912, and all amendments thereto are hereby repealed, and as regards the said matters the said enactments shall be repealed on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the *Canada Gazette*.

DECLARATORY.

Grain elevators and warehouses declared to be for general advantage of Canada.

234. All grain elevators and warehouses, of whatever variety or kind, mentioned in this Act, including public elevators, private elevators, eastern elevators, terminal elevators, mill elevators, manufacturing and country elevators, whether heretofore constructed or hereafter to be constructed are and each of them is hereby declared to be works or a work for the general advantage of Canada; and

232. Old sec. 246. No change.

233. This section provides that the new definition of certain grades set out in section 97 shall become effective on a date to be set.

for greater certainty but not to so restrict the generality of the foregoing terms of this section it is hereby declared that each and every one of the grain elevators mentioned or described in the Second Schedule to this Act is a work for the general advantage of Canada.

Provisions to be construed as separate and independent enactments.

235. If it be found that Parliament has exceeded its powers in the enactment of one or more of the provisions of this Act, none of the other or remaining provisions of the Act shall therefore be held to be inoperative or *ultra vires*, but the latter provisions shall stand as if they had been originally enacted as separate and independent enactments and as the only provisions of the Act; the intention of Parliament being to give independent effect to the extent of its powers to every enactment and provision in this Act contained.

COMMENCEMENT OF ACT.

Commencement of Act.

236. This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the *Canada Gazette*. (New.)

FIRST SCHEDULE.

A.

CASH TICKET.

(Sec. 148.)

Scale Record.

Gross Weight.....lbs.
Wagon Weight.....lbs.
Grain unloaded.....lbs.
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs.
Gross Grain Weight.....lbs.
No.....

.....Station.

(*Date.*)

Purchased from.....bushels
.....pounds *(give weight in words)*
.....*(grade)*.....*(kind of grain)*
Price per bushel..*(in words)*..Total cash payable $.....

SCHEDULE.

FORM A. Certa'n verbal changes made.

Gross Grain Weight.....bushels.....pounds.
Dockage.....bushels.....pounds.
Net Weight.....bushels.....pounds.
less storage and handling charges due prior to purchase.

By.....

Agent.

A 1

CASH TICKET.

SUBJECT TO INSPECTOR'S GRADE AND DOCKAGE.

This is not a Special Bin Ticket.

(Sec. 165.)

Scale Record.

Gross Weight.....lbs.
Wagon Weight.....lbs.
Grain unloaded.....lbs.
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs.
Gross Grain Weight.....lbs.

No.....

.....Station.

(Date.)

Purchased from.....bushels
.....pounds *(net) (give weight in words)*
.....*(grade)*.....*(kind of grain)*
subject to inspector's grade and dockage.
Price per bushel.....*(in words)*.....Total cash payable
$.....
Gross Grain Weight.....bushels.....pounds.
Dockage.....bushels.....pounds.
Net Weight.....bushels.....pounds.
less storage and handling charges due prior to purchase.

By.....

Agent.

FORM A–1. This form is new and is recommended for use in the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission. See remarks to clause 162.

B.

GRADED STORAGE RECEIPT.

(Sec. 148.)

Scale Record.

Gross Weight.....lbs.
Wagon Weight.....lbs.
Grain unloaded.....lbs.
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs.
Gross Grain Weight.....lbs.

No.....

.....Elevator (or warehouse).

(Date.)

Received into store from.....bushels .....pounds *(net)*.....*(grade)*..... *(kind of grain)*.....to be stored and insured against loss by fire under the following conditions:—

The charge for receiving, cleaning, insuring against loss by fire, handling, storing fifteen days and shipping grain is.....cents per bushel. *(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed.....cents per bushel.)*

Each succeeding thirty days or part thereof is..... of a cent per bushel including insurance against loss by fire. *(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed..... of a cent per bushel.)*

Upon the return of this receipt and tender or payment of above named charges accruing up to the time of the return of this receipt, the above quantity, grade and kind of grain will be delivered, within the time prescribed by law, to the person above named or his order, either from this elevator or warehouse or, in quantities not less than carload lots on track at a public terminal elevator (unless otherwise mutually agreed) at such terminal point in the Western Inspection Division as the owner may specify (or on track at such proper terminal elevator at or adjacent to Duluth as the owner may specify) so soon as the transportation company delivers the grain at such elevator and the certificates of grade and weight are returned, subject to freight, weighing and inspection charges at such terminal point, the grade and weight of such grain to be delivered to be such as will conform to the grade and to the weight first above mentioned, on Government inspection and weighing thereof at such terminal point.

Gross Grain Weight.....bushels.....pounds.
Dockage.....bushels.....pounds.
Net Weight.....bushels.....pounds.
(net weight in words)

By.....
Agent.

FORM B. The changes made in this form are to conform to the changes made by clause 150.

B 1.

GRADED STORAGE RECEIPT.

SUBJECT TO INSPECTOR'S GRADE AND DOCKAGE.

This is not a Special Bin Ticket

(Sec. 165.)

Scale Record.

Gross Weight.....lbs.
Wagon Weight.....lbs.
Grain unloaded.....lbs.
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs.
Gross Grain Weight.....lbs.

No.....

.....Elevator (or warehouse).

(Date.)

Received into store from....., ...bushels .....pounds *(gross)*.....*(grade)*..... *(kind of grain)* subject to inspector's grade and dockage .....to be stored and insured against loss by fire under the following conditions:

The charge for receiving, cleaning, insuring against loss by fire, handling, storing fifteen days and shipping grain is ..... cents per bushel. *(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed ..... cents per bushel.)*

Each succeeding thirty days or part thereof is..... of a cent per bushel, including insurance against loss by fire. *(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed ..... of a cent per bushel.)*

Upon the return of this receipt and tender or payment of above named charges accruing up to the time of the return of this receipt, the above quantity of the grade of grain determined by the inspector will be delivered, within the time prescribed by law, to the person above named or his order, either from this elevator or warehouse or, in quantities not less than carload lots on track at a public terminal elevator (unless otherwise mutually agreed) at such terminal point in the Western Inspection Division as the owner may specify (or on track at such proper terminal elevator at or adjacent to Duluth as the owner may specify) so soon as the transportation company delivers the grain at such elevator and the certificates of grade and weight are

FORM B-1. Same remarks as to form A-1.

returned, subject to freight, weighing and inspection charges at such terminal point, the grade and weight of such grain to be delivered to be such as will conform to the grade determined by the inspector and to the weight first mentioned, on Government inspection and weighing thereof at such terminal point.

Gross Grain Weight.....bushels .....pounds.
Dockage.....bushels .....pounds.
Net Weight.....bushels .....pounds.
(net weight in words.)

By.....
Agent.

C.

STORAGE RECEIPT FOR SPECIAL BINNED GRAIN.

(Sec. 148.)

Scale Record.

Gross weight.....lbs.
Wagon weight.....lbs.
Grain unloaded.....lbs.
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs.
Gross Grain weight.....lbs.

No.....

.....Elevator (or warehouse).

(Date.)

Received into store from.....bushels .....pounds *(gross)*..... *(kind of grain)*..... Bin No..... to be stored and insured against loss by fire under the following conditions:

The charge for receiving, cleaning, insuring against loss by fire, handling, storing 15 days and shipping grain is ..... cents per bushel. *(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed ..... cents per bushel.)*

Each succeeding 30 days or part thereof is ..... of a cent per bushel, including insurance against loss by fire. *(It is provided by law that this charge shall not exceed ..... of a cent per bushel.)*

Upon return of this receipt and tender or payment of above named charge, accruing up to the time of the return

FORM C. Same remarks as to form B.

of this receipt the identical grain so received into store will be delivered within the time prescribed by law to the person above named or his order, either from this elevator or warehouse or in quantities not less than carload lots on track at a public terminal elevator (unless otherwise mutually agreed) at such terminal point in the Western Inspection Division as the owner may specify (or on track at such proper terminal elevator at or adjacent to Duluth as the owner may specify) so soon as the transportation company delivers the grain at such elevator and the certificates of grade and weight are returned subject to freight, weighing and inspection charges at such terminal point. It is guaranteed that the weight of such grain to be delivered will conform to the weight first above mentioned, on Government weighing thereof at terminal point.

By.....
Agent.

D

CAR ORDER BOOK

(Sec. 179)

ORIGINAL	CAR ORDER
.....Railway Company	
	Date.....
	Time.....
Order No.....	
.....Station	
To be placed at.....	
Capacity of car.....	
Destination.....	
Date when supplied.....	
Date when cancelled.....	
Date when loaded.....	
No. car supplied.....	

I hereby declare by myself or agent appointed in writing that at time of making this order I am the actual owner of a car lot of grain for shipment, or I am the operator of a country elevator

(*Applicant's signature*).....
(*Applicant's residence*).....
(*Agent's signature*).....
(*Agent's residence*).....

RECEIPT	CAR ORDER
.....Railway Company	
	Date.....
	Time.....
Order No.....	
.....Station	
To be placed at.....	
Capacity of car.....	
Destination.....	
Date when supplied.....	
Date when cancelled.....	
Date when loaded.....	
No. car supplied.....	

I hereby acknowledge receipt of this order.

.....
(*Station Agent's signature.*)

E

REPORT OF SALE BY COMMISSION MERCHANT

(Sec. 201)

No.....

License year 191..-191....

License No.....

.....

LICENSED GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

To..... .....191....
(*Name of Consignor.*) (*Date.*)

.....
(*Address of Consignor.*)

We advise the following sale made for your account today.

Sold to	Quantity	Grade	Price	Amount of Advance	Terms	Delivery

Yours truly,

.....

F

TRACK BUYER'S PURCHASE NOTE

(Sec. 205)

License Year 191..–191...

License No.....

.....Station.....191..

.....

.....

.....

.....

I have this day bought from.....initial letter..... car No.....containing.....bushels.....(more or less) at.....cents per bushel basis.....in store ....., weight and grade guaranteed by seller.

Receipt of bill of lading for same property endorsed by the consignee is hereby acknowledged.

I have made an advance to Mr.....
I have issued an order to paying agent to advance Mr.....$.....on this car, the balance to be paid by.....
.....immediately upon receipt of weight and grade certificates and railway expense bill.

The spread between grades is to be governed by that existing on day of inspection, and this rule shall also apply to commercial grades.

REMARKS.....

.....

.....Buyer

Accepted, also received payment of advance, $.....

.....
(Seller)

FORM F. This form corresponds to old form G. The words "Fort William or Port Arthur" in the old form are struck out, making it possible for the track buyer and the farmer, to agree on a different basis of price than that "in store Fort William or Port Arthur", which is now compulsory.

G

(Sec. 206)

Purchase Note Form for Primary Grain Dealer.

License Season 191..–191...

License No.....

Purchase Note made out by Licensed Primary Grain Dealer.
..... Station.....191..

I (We) have this day purchased from.....
.....of.....
(Name) *(Address)*
.....bushels of.....
(Kind of grain)
.....cents per bushel basis.....
in store..... Delivery to be made in car (s) on track at.....on or
(Station)
before.....191.. To be billed by seller to.....
(Destination)

I (We) agree to make an advance of $.....on receipt of bill(s) of lading. Balance to be paid on receipt of weight and grade certificates and railroad expense bill. The spread between grades to be governed by that existing on the date of inspection, if grain then saleable, otherwise on first date thereafter that sale can be made.

Government weight and grade to govern.

Remarks.....

.....

.....

Per.....
(Buyer)

Accepted by.....
(Seller)

FORM G. This corresponds to old form H. Same remarks as made above to form F.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA ON CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Alexander	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Altona	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Maple I eaf Milling Co., I td. I ake of the Woods Milling Co., I td.
Arborg	Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. Union Grain Co., Ltd.
Arden	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Arnaud	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Arrow River	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Ashbury	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Austin	Clifford & Booth. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Balmoral	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Barnsley	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Basswood	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Union Grain Co., I td.
Beausejour	Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Beresford	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Binscarth	United Grain Growers, Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Birtle	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Boissevain	Turtle Mountain Milling Co. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Bradwardine	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Brandon	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Brookdale	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Broomhill	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bryd	A. S. Arnold.
Burnside	Midland Grain Co., Ltd.
Cameron	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Carberry	Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Carey	Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Carman	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Carnegie	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Carroll	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Carroll Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd.
Cartwright	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. McLaughlin Elevator Co., Ltd.
Chillon Siding	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Chumah	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Clandeboye	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Clearwater	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Coulter	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Cracknell	United Grain Growers, Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Matheson-Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd.
Crandall	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Cranmer	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Croll	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Crystal City	United Grain Growers, Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Culross	Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Cypress River	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd.
Dalny	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Dand	Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Darlingford	Darlingford Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd. Wiley, Low & Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Deleau	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Deloraine	International Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Domain	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Dominion City	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Douglas	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Dufrost	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. McMillan Grain Co., Ltd.
Ebor	Geo. McCulloch & Sons, Ltd.
Elkhorn	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Elm Creek	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Elva	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Emerson	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Ewart	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Fannystelle	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Floors	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Forrest	Matheson-Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Foxwarren	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd.
Franklin	Blackburn Mills & Graham, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Fallison	Wiley, Low & Co., Ltd.
Gladstone	Wiley, Low & Company, Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Glenboro	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. McLaughlin Elevator Co., Ltd.
Glossop	A. Forsythe & Co. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd.
Goodlands	Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Gretna	Henry Ritz. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Griswold	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Gunton	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Haywood	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Hamiota	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Manitoba Government Elevator. Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Ltd.
Harding	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Hargrave	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Harmsworth	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Harrowby	Dominion Elev. Co., Ltd.
Hartney	Manitoba Government Elevator. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Hazelridge	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Headingly	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
High Bluff	A. Forsythe & Company. A. Forsythe & Company. A. Forsythe & Company.
Holland	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Holmfield	United Grain Growers, Ltd. William Harrison.
Horndean	Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Ipswich	A. S. Arnold.
Inglis	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Matheson-Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Kaleida	Wiley, Low & Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Kelloe	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. A. S. Arnold.
Kemnay	Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Kenton	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Keyes	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Killarney	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Kirkella	Matheson-Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd.
Landseer	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
La Rivière	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Wiley, Low & Co., Ltd. Manitoba Government Elevator.
La Salle	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Largs Siding	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Lauder	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Lenore	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Linklater	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Lyleton	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Madill	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Manitou	Pembina Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Manitoba Government Elevator.
Manson	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Mather	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Marquette	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Meadows	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Medora	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Melbourne	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Melita	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Melita Milling Co. Jas. Richardson & Sons Ltd. (Elev. Space).
Menteith	Geo. McCulloch & Sons, Ltd.
Methven	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Millwood	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Miniota	Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Minnedosa	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Minnedosa Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd.
Moorepark	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Morden	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. H. W. Winkler.
Morris	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Mowbray	Manitoba Government Elevator. Wiley, Low & Co., Ltd.
McAuley	United Grain Growers, Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
MacDonald	A. Forsythe & Company.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
McGregor	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
McTavish	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Napinka	Manitoba Government Elevator. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Naples	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Neepawa	Quaker Oats Co. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Nesbit	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Newdale	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. A. Forsythe & Co.
Ninga	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Manitoba Government Elevator. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Niverville	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Oak Bank	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Oak Lake	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. W. C. Burns. G. B. Conner.
Osborne	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Oak River	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Oberon	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Otterburne	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Pendennis	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Penrith	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Petersfield	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Pettapiece	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Pierson	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Pitlochry	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Pilot Mound	Louise Grain Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Pipestone	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Manitoba Government Elevator.
Plum Coulée	International Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Poplar Point	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Portage la Prairie	Malden Elevator Co., Ltd. Premier Grain Elev. and Mlg. Co., Ltd.
Purves	Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Rapid City	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Rathwell	Rathwell Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Regent	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Reston	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Riverdale	Blackburn, Mills & Graham, Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Rossenfeld	M. Long. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Rosser	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Russell	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Selkirk, E	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Sewell	Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Shoal Lake	United Grain Growers, Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. A. S. Arnold.
Sidney	Sidney Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Sinclair	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Snowflake	Wiley, Low & Co., Ltd. Manitoba Government Elevator. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Solsgirth	Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Souris	Geo. McCulloch & Sons, Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Manitoba Government Elevator.
Starbuck	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Stockton	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Manitoba Government Elevator.
Stonewall	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Strathclair	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
St. Boniface	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Dominion Linseed Oil Co., Ltd. (Mfg. Elev.)
St. Claude	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Teulon	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Thornhill	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Tilston	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Treesbank	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Treherne	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Manitoba Government Elevator.
Two Creeks	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Tyndall	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Varcoe	Matheson Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd.
Virden	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Waskada	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Wellwood	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Wheatlands	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Whitemouth	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Whitewater	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Thomas Wilson.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Willen	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Windygates	Wiley, Low & Co., Ltd.
Winkler	International Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg	The Canada Malting Co., Ltd. (Mfg. E.) B. B. Rye Flour Mills Co., Ltd. The Canada Paint Co., Ltd. (Mfg. E.)

COUNTRY ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA ON CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Altamont	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Alonsa	British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Amaranth	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Angusville	Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Argue	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Argyle	Wiley, Low & Co., Ltd.
Ashville	British America Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Ashern	Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd.
Balder	Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Beaver	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Belleview	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Belmont	Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Benito	Benito Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd. Canada West Grain Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bethany	Bethany Farmers' Elev. Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Berton	Wiley, Low & Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Beulah	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Birdtail	British America Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Birnie	British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bield	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bowsman	Canada West Grain Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Brunkild	United Grain Growers, I td. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Brumlee	Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Cardinal	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Cardale	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Carman	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Clanwilliam	Clanwilliam Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Cordova	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Cromer	British America Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Camper	Midland Grain Co., Ltd.
Dacotah	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Dauphin	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Dauphin Milling & Creamery Co., Ltd. Liberty Grain Co., Ltd.
Decker	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Deerhorn	Chalmers & Watson.....
Deerwood	Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Deepdale	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Dropmore	British America Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Dufresne	Manitoba Government Elevator.
Dipples Spur	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Dunrea	United Grain Growers, Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Dutton Siding	United Grain Growers, Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Durban	Union Grain Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Eden	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Elgin	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Elie	Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Edwin	A. Forsythe & Company.
Elliott Siding	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Elphinstone	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. James R. Muir.
Endcliffe	National Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Enterprise	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Erickson	Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. Erickson Farmers' Co-Op. Elevator Co. Ltd.
Ericksdale	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Ethelbert	Ruthenian Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Fairfax	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Fairview	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Fork River	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd.
Fisher Branch	Ruthenian Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd.
Fishing River	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Gilbert Plains	United Grain Growers, Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

STATION	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Giroux	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Gladstone	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Glencairn	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Glenella	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Glenora	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Golden Stream	Wiley, Low & Co., Ltd.
Grand View	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Graysville	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Greenway	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Grosse Isle	Wiley Low & Co., Ltd.
Hallboro	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Hartney	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Hilton	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Manitoba Government.
Homewood	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Hope Farm	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Howden	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Indian Springs	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Inwood	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Isabella	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Jordan Siding	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Kane Siding	Canadian Elev. Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Katrim	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Kelwood	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Kenville	British America Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Kilty	British America Elev. Co., Ltd.
Langruth	Wiley, Low & Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd.
Laurier	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Union Grain Co., Ltd.
Lavinia	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Lena	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Letellier	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Lowe Farm	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Lundar	Lundar Trading Co., Ltd.
Magnet	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Makaroff	British America Elevator Co., Ltd. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Makinak	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. C. L. Vickery.
Margaret	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Mariapolis	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Mayfield	Wiley, Low & Co., Ltd.
Meharry	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Menzie	British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Ruthenian Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd.
Miami	Miami Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd. Wiley, Low & Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Minitonas	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Canada West Grain Co., Ltd.
Minto	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Moline	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Moosehorn	Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd.
Morris	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Mountainside	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Mulvihill	Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd.
Myrtle	United Grain Growers, Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
McConnell	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
McCreary	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Union Grain Co., Ltd.
Neelin	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Newton Siding	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Ninette	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Norgate	Union Grain Co., Ltd.
Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Oakburn	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Ruthenian Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd.
Oakland	A. Forsythe & Company. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Oakville	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills, Co., Ltd.
Ochre River	Union Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd.
Ogilvie	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Paulson	Northern Elev. Co., Ltd.
Pine River	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Plumas	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Rackham	Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Ridgeville	United Grain Growers, Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Riding Mountain	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Roblin	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Roland	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Thomas Henry Lytle.
Rorketon	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Rosebank	Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Roseisle	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Rossburn	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Rossendale	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Roundthwaite	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Rufford Siding	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Russell	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Sandy Lake	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Sanford	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Sevick	Canada West Grain Co., Ltd.
Shelvin	British America Elev. Co., Ltd.
Shellmouth	British America Elevator Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Sifton	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Silver Plains	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Silverton	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Smith Spur	North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Somerset	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Wiley, Low & Co., Ltd. J. E. Woods.
Sperling	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Springhill	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Stephenfield	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Swan Lake	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Wiley, Low & Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Swan River	British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. McMillan Grain Co., Ltd. Canada West Grain Co., Ltd.
St. Agathe	McMillan Grain Co., Ltd.
St. Anne	John Benoit.
St. Jean	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
St. Rose du Lac	British America Elevator Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Tenby	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Terrence	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Tolstoy	Ruthenian Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd.
Underhill	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Valley River	United Grain Growers, Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Valpoy	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Vista	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Wakopa	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Warren	Wiley, Low & Co., Ltd.
Wassewa	Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Wawanesa	A. W. Snider.
Winnipeg	Steele Briggs Seed Co., Ltd.
Woodnorth	British America Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA ON GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Alcester	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bannerman	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bergman	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Boissevain	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bradburn	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bunclody	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Carman	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Desford	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Dunn	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Fairburn	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Glencross	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Graham	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Gretna	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Griffin	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Haskett	Lee & Son. McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Hayfield	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Heaslip	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Kronsgart	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Magnus	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Minto	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Morden	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
McKelvie	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Plum Coulee	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Roland	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Roseland	McCabe Elevator Co., Ltd.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA ON CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC SYSTEM

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Cabot	Piper Bros.
Dugald	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Firdale	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Fortier	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Gregg	Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.
Ingelow	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Justice	Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.
Lazare	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Oakner	Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.
Pope	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Rea	Manitoba Government Elevator.
Rivers	Manitoba Government Elevator.
Uno	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN ON CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Abbey	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Abernethy	Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Adair	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Adanac	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Admiral	Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Alida	Matheson-Lindsay Grain Co. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Aikens	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Airedale	Sask. Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Aiktow	Central Grain Co., Ltd.
Alameda	Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers Ltd.
Amazon	Crescent Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Ambassador	Standard Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Amulet	Malden Elevator Co., Ltd. Conger Sanborn Company, Ltd.
Amberley	Sask. Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Aneroid	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Anglia	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Antelope	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan & Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Antler	Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Archerwell	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers Ltd.
Archive	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Arcola	Arcola Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. McLaughlin Elevator Co., Ltd. (E.S.). Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Asquith	Western Elevator Co., Ltd. B. J. Ostrander & Co., Ltd.

STATION	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Assiniboia	J. E. Barber Elevator Co. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. J. J. McDonald. Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Axford	International Elevator Co., Ltd.
Astum	Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.
Balcarres	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Baldwin	Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Balgonie	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Baliol	Spencer Grain Co., Ltd.
Baring	Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Battle River	United Grain Growers Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Battrum	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. McEwan, Dougherty & West, Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Bear Creek	Northern Elev. Co., Ltd.
Belbeck	Belbeck Farmers' Elevator and Trading Co., Ltd.
Belle Plains	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bellwood	Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bender	Standard Elev. Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Betalock	Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Beverly	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Bickleigh	United Grain Growers Ltd.
Bienfait	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Biggar	Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Blucher	State Elevator Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Blumenhoff	Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd. Topper Grain Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Boharm	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bounty	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. British America Elev. Co., Ltd.
Bracken	Malden Elevator Co., Ltd. Sask. Co-operative E. Co., Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bredenbury	United Grain Growers, Ltd. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Braddock	McEwan Dougherty & West, Ltd. Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Bridgeford	State Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Brightmore	Crescent Elevator Co., Ltd.
Broadacres	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. McLaughlin Elevator Co., Ltd.
Broadview	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Broderick	Broderick Wheat Producers Association. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bromhead	International Elevator Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Brora	Dwyer Elevator Co., Ltd.
Brownlee	Crescent Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Bulyea	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Bures	Saskatchewan Co-op. E. Co., Ltd.
Burrows	Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Burstall	Lake of the Woods Mlg. Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Gold Grain Company. Topper Grain Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Buttress	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Cabri	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Topper Grain Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Gillespie Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Cadillac	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd.
Cantaur	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Canuck	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co.
Cardell	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Carievale	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Carmichael	Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Southern Grain Co., Ltd.
Carlyle	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Carnduff	James Partridge. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. James Partridge. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. James Partridge.
Caron	Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Chaplin	Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. Conger Sanborn Company, Ltd. McLaughlin Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Cheviot	Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Chipperfield	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Churchbridge	Dominion Elev. Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Churchbridge Farmers' Supply Co., Ltd.
Chrysler	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Claydon	State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Cloan	Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Clonnmel	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Climax	Alta. Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Sask. & Western Elev. Co., Ltd. Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Mlg. Co., Ltd.
Codette	Saskatchewan Co-op. Elevator Co., Ltd. A. F. Partridge.
Colonsay	Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Congress	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. J. E. Barber. Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd.
Conquest	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Consul	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Corinne	Conger Sanborn Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Cory	State Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Court	Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Craven	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Creelman	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Equity Grain Company. Equity Grain Company.
Coderre	Matheson Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd. Alta. Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Sask. Co-op. Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Crichton	State Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Cross	Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Cupar	Brooks Elev. Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Cutknife	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. McLaughlin Elevator Co., Ltd.
Cymric	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Union Grain Co., Ltd.
Crestwynd	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Matheson Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd.
Dafoe	Stewart Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Dahinda	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Dankin	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Daphne	Searle Grain Co., Ltd.
Deveroux	Matheson-Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd.
Denzil	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Diana Siding	Malden Elevator Co., Ltd. Munro-Fowler, Limited.
Dilke	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Dollard	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Spender Grain Co., Ltd.
Drake	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Drinkwater	Malden Elevator Co., Ltd. Conger Sanborn Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Malden Elevator Co., Ltd.
Cruid	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Dubuc	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Dumas	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Dunelm	State Elevator Co., Ltd. Spender Grain Co., Ltd.
Dunfermline	Quaker Oats Company.
Dunkirk	Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Duval	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Dysart	Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Earl Grey	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Eastend	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd.
Echo Lake	Sask. Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Echo	Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Elbow	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Edgeworth	Sask. Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Elfros	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Elstow	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Stewart Grain Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd.
Engen Siding	Quaker Oats Company.
Ermine	Spencer Grain Co., Ltd.
Ernfold	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Esk	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Esterhazy	International Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills, Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. F. W. Size.
Estevan	Saskatchewan Co-operative Flevator Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Matheson-Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Estuary	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Evesham	Province Elv. Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Expanse	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. McCabe Brothers.
Eyebrow	Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Do., Ltd.
Fairlight	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Fertile	Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Fillmore	International Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Fishing Lake	Sask. Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Fleming	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Floral	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Foam Lake	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Foam Lake Flour Mills, Co. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd.
Forget	International Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Forslund	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Fortune	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd.
Fosston	Union Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Francis	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Frobisher	United Grain Growers, Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Freemont	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Froude	North Satr Grain Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Frontier	Alta. Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Sask. & Western Flev. Co., Ltd. Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Frys	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Fusilier	Home Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Gaines	Sask. Co-op. Elevator Co., Ltd.
Gainsboro	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. J. J. Rusk. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Gascoigne	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Gibbs	Sask. Co.-op. Elev. Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Glamis	Alta. Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Sask. Co.-op. Elev. Co., Ltd. McLaughlin Elevator Co., Ltd.
Glasnevin	Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Union Grain Co., Ltd.
Glen Ewan	International Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Glenside	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Mutual Grain Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Gouvenour	Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Govan	Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
	International Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
	State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Govenlock	State Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Grand Coulee	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
	Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
	John Nicks.
	John Nicks.
Grayson	Home Grain Co., Ltd.
	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Grenfell	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Grenfell Milling Elevator Co.
	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
	Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
	British America Elev. Co., Ltd.
Griffin	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Guernsey	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
	State Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Gull Lake	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
	McEwan, Dougherty & West, Ltd.
	Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
	Central Grain Co., Ltd.
	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Gunworth	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
	Robin Hood Mills, Ltd.
Halbrite	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Hallonquist	Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd.
	Sask. & Western Elev. Co., Ltd.
	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Handel	Central Grain Co., Ltd.
	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
	Spencer Grain Co., Ltd.
Hansworth	Saskatchewan Co-op. E. Co., Ltd.
Harold	Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd.
Hatfield	Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Hatton	Province Elev. Co., Ltd.
	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
	J. G. McGee.
	Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
	C. D. Pals.
Hawarden	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
	International Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Mutual Grain Co., Ltd.
	Central Grain Co., Ltd.
	Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Hazelcliffe	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Hazenmore	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Central Grain Co., Ltd.
	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Hendon	Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
	United Grain Growers, Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Herbert	Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Herbert Milling Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Henribourg	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Herschel	Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Heward	International Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Hirsch	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Hitchcock	International Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Holdfast	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Horizon	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Ibson	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Imperial	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Indian Head	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Angus McKay Farm Seed Co., Ltd. Inter-Ocean Grain Co., Ltd.
Instow	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Insinger	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
Jansen	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Kandahar	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Kayville	Sask. Co-op. E. Co., Ltd.
Keddleston	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Keeler	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Kelfield	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Kelstern	Matheson Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Keppel	Quaker Oats Company.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Kennedy	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Kerrobert	Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Khedive	Matheson Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Killaley	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Kincaid	McCabe Bros., Company. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Gold Grain Company. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Kincorth	Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Kinley	Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Kisbey	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Kronau	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Kyle	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Canada West Grain Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Mlg. Co., Ltd. Sask. & Western Elev. Co., Ltd.
LaFleche	Crescent Elevator Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Lac Vert	Lake of the Woods Mlg. Co., Ltd. Alta. Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd. Stewart Grain Co., Ltd.
Lajord	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Lancer	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Landscape	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Lang	Prudential Exchange Co., Ltd. Conger, Sanborn & Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Langenburg	Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Lanigan	International Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Leipzig	Quaker Oats Company. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Leacross	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Leader	Saskatchewan & Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Lemburg	E. R. Putnam. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. Province Elev. Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Lemsford	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Leroy	Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Leslie	Stewart Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Liberty	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Limerick	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. J. J. Draper. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Lipton	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Lockwood	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Loreburn	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Lurgan	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Luseland	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Macklin	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Macoun	International Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Manor	Hogg & Lytle Ltd. Hogg & Lytle Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Maple Creek	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Maple Creek Light, Power & Mlg. Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Marchwell	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Major	Home Grain Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd.
Markinch	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Marsden	United Grain Growers Ltd. Quaker Oats Co. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Marquis	Topper Grain Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-oprative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Mazefield	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Maxim	International Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Mayfield	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Matador	State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Melaval	Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Meyronne	Province Grain Co., Ltd. D. R. Leadley Grain Co. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. McCabe Bros. Company. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Mendham	H. T. Schmidt. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Midale	Midale Elevator Company. Western Elevator Co. Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Milden	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Milestone	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Malden Elevator Co. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Dwyer Elevator Co., Ltd. Crescent Elevator Co., Ltd.
Mondou	Robin Hood Mills, Limited.
Moose Jaw	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Robin Hood Mills, Ltd.
Moosomin	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. C. D. Pals.
Morse	Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Mortlach	Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Mossbank	Modern Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Mossbank Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd.
Mozart	Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Stewart Grain Co., Ltd.
McKague	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers Ltd.
McLean	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
McMorran	Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd.
McMahon	Saskatchewan & Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. McLaughlin Elevator Co., Ltd.
McTaggart	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Neilburg	Quaker Oats Co. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers Ltd.
Neelby	British America Elev. Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Neptune	International Elevator Co., Ltd.
Neudorf	International Elevator Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Neville	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd.
Naicam	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Searle Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Topper Grain Co., Ltd. Province Elev. Co., Ltd.
Nipawin	Saskatchewan Co-op. Co., Ltd.
Nokomis	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Nora	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
North Portal	Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Nottingham	Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Oakshela	Northern Elev. Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Ogema	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Matheson-Lindsay Grain Co. North Satr Grain Co., Ltd.
Onward	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Orcadia	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Orkney	Saskatchewan Co-op. Co., Ltd. H. T. Schmidt. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Osage	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE
Outlook	Outlook Saskatchewan Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Outram	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Oxbow	Oxbow Farmers' Elevator and Trading Co., Ltd. W. O. Fraser.
Pambrum	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Pangman	Province Elevator Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills, Co., Ltd.
Parkbeg	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd.
Pascal	Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.
Pasqua	Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Patrick	Matheson-Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd.
Penkill	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Pennant	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Topper Grain Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Pense	Conger Sanborn Company, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. Malden Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Penzance	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Stewart Grain Co., Ltd.
Percival	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Perdue	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., I td.
Phippen	United Grain Growers, I td. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., I td. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Piapot	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Pickthall	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Pinkie	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Pitman	Malden Elevator Co. Conger Sanborn Co., Ltd.
Plassey	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Plenty	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. McLaughlin Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Pleasantdale	Canada West Grain Co., Ltd. Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd. Searle Grain Co., Ltd.
Plunkett	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.

STATION	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Ponteix	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Portreeve	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Prelate	Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Gold Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. W. C. Burns. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Primate	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Qu'Appelle	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Ralph	Federal Grain Co., Ltd. C. D. Pals.
Ravenscrag	State Elevator Co., Ltd. Topper Grain Co., Ltd.
Readlyn	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Red Jacket	Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Redvers	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Regina	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Reigate	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Renown	Crescent Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Revenue	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Richardson	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Robsart	Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Rocanville	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Roche Percée	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Rockhaven	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Rokeby	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
Rosetown	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Rose Valley	Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Rosetown, North	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Rouleau	Malden Elevator Company. Conger Sanborn Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Runciman	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Rush Lake	Frieson Bros. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd.
Rutland	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Saltcoats	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
Salvador	Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Saskatoon	Quaker Oats Company. S. A. Early & Co.
Sanctuary	The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Sceptre	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Topper Grain Co., Ltd.
Scotsguard	Central Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd.
Secretan	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Sedley	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Senate	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Senlac	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Shackleton	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Shamrock	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Shaunavon	Shaunavon Light, Power and Milling Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Sheho	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Ruthenian Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd. Victoria Elev. Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Sidewood	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. McEwen, Dougherty & West, Ltd.
Silton	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Silver Park	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elev. Co., Ltd. Standard Elevator Co., Ltd.
Simpson	W. H. Davidson. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Sinnett	State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Sintaluta	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Matheson-Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Southey	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Southfork	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Sovereign	Haddington Farms, Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Spalding	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. W. J. Anderson Elevator Co.
Springside	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Stalwart	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Stewart Grain Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd.
Stelcam	Conger, Sanborn Co., Ltd. Malden Elevator Co., Ltd.
Steppes	Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Stockholm	Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Storthoaks	Matheson-Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd. Matheson-Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd.
toughton	International Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Stranraer	Central Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Strassburg	McCabe Bros. Co. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Strongfield	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Success	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. McEwan, Dougherty & West, Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Summerberry	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Flevator Co., Ltd.
Superb	Saskatchewan Co-operative Flevator Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd.
Sutherland	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Swift Current	McEwan, Dougherty & West, Ltd. McEwan, Dougherty & West, Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Pidgeon & Newsom.
Swinburne	Federal Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Sylvania	W. J. Anderson Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Flevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Tantallon	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Tataqua	Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Thackeray	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Theodore	Midland Grain Co., Ltd. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
Thrasher	Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd.
Tompkins	Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Topper Grain Co., Ltd.
Torquay	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Totnes	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Tramping Lake	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Flevator Co., Ltd. McLaughlin Elevator Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Traynor	Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Tregarva	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Dwyer Elevator Co., Ltd.
Trewdale	Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Tribune	International Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Trossachs	Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Tuffnell	Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd.
Tuberose	Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd. Topper Grain Co., Ltd. The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Tugaske	Topper Grain Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Tuxford	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Tyvan	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Unity	Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Uren	Central Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Valjean	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Valeport	Liberty Grain Co., Ltd.
Val Marie	H. T. Schmidt. Saskatchewan Co-oper. Elev. Co., Ltd.
Valor	Southern Grain Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Vance	Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.
Vanguard	McHugh & Hoffman. Topper Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Vantage	Modern Elevator Co. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Crescent Elevator Co., Ltd.
Verulam	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elev. Co., Ltd.
Verwood	Midland Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. J. B. Stewart.
Viceroy	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Vogel	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Viscount	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Vidora	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Waldeck	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Province Elev. Co., Ltd.
Walpole	Geo. McCulloch & Sons, Ltd.
Wapella	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Midland Grain Co., Ltd. Canada West Grain Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Wauchope	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Wawota	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elev. Co., Ltd.
Webb	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Wm. Robert Johnston.
Welwyn	Welwyn Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Welwyn Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd.
Westerham	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Midland Grain Co., Ltd.
Weyburn	Crescent Elevator Co., Ltd. Gold Grain Co., Ltd. Soo Line Mills, Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Wheatstone	Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd.
Whitewood	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Wilcox	Munro-Fowler, Limited. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Tubman Grain Co., Ltd. Conger, Sanborn Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Kjellander Seed Co., Ltd.
Wilbert	Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd.
Wilkie	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Willows	Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Matheson Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd.
Winro	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Windthorst	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Woodrow	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Wolverine	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Wolfe	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Wolseley	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Perley Farm Elevator.
Wymark	Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. McLaughlin Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Wynyard	Victoria Elev. Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Yellow Grass	Conger, Sanborn Co., Ltd. Malden Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Crescent Elevator Co., Ltd.
Yeoman	International Elevator Co., Ltd.
Yorkton	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Rob Roy Mills, Ltd. Levi Beck. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Young	Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN ON CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Aberdeen	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd.
Aberfeldy	Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Adine	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Alsask	International Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. Canada West Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Amsterdam	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
Anerley	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Ardath	Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Quaker Oats Co. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Canada West Grain Co., Ltd.
Ardill	Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd.
Arma Siding	Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Arran	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Avonlea	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Southern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Aylesbury	Aylesbury Farmers' Elevator and Trading Co., Ltd. Dwyer Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Baildon	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Barbour	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Barvas	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Battleford	Bishop Milling Co., Mfg. E.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Bayard	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. McLaughlin Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bateman	Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Beadle	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. Stewart Grain Co., Ltd.
Beatty	Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. Searle Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd.
Beachy	State Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Nerby Grain Co., Ltd.
Bemersyde	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Bengough	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. Midland Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Bethune	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Birch Hills	National Elev. Co., Ltd. Searle Grain Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Birsay	Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bladworth	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Blaine Lake	McCabe Brothers Co. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Searle Grain Co., Ltd.
Borden	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Brada	National Elevator Co., Ltd.
Brancepath	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Searle Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bratton	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. International Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bresaylor	Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Briercrest	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., "A" Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., "B" Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Brisbin Siding	Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd.
Brooksby	North West Commission Co., Ltd. Searle Grain Co., Ltd. Canada West Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Brock	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Brooking	Matheson Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Browning	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Standard Elev. Co., Ltd.
Bruno	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Bryant	Matheson Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd.
Buchanan	Farmers Elevator Co. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. National Elev. Co., Ltd.
Calder	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Dwyer Elevator Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Candiac	Sask. Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Canora	Jas. Richardson & Sons, Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Canwood	Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. Searle Grian Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd.
Carlton	Western Elev. Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Carlyle	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Carmel	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Cavalier	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Ceepee	National Elev. Co., Ltd. Sask. Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Ceylon	Midland Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Chambers	Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.
Chamberlain	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Charlton	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Clair	Sask. Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Clemens	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd.
Clarkboro	North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Claybank	Matheson-Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd.
Colgate	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Cleeves	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Condie	Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Coppen	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. McLaughlin Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Security Elev. Co., Ltd.
Corning	British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Cote	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
Craik	Union Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Craik Farmers' Elevator and Trading Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Craven	Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd.
Crooked River	Canada West Grain Co., Ltd.
Crutwell	Searle Grain Co., Ltd.
Dalesford	Standard Elev. Co., Ltd. Canada West Grain Co., Ltd.
Dalmeny	British America Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Dalzell	British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Dana	British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
D'Arcy	Stewart Grain Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Davidson	Central Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Davis	Searle Grain Co., Ltd.
Davin	National Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Debden	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Searle Grain Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Delisle	Quaker Oats Company. Central Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd.
Delmas	Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd.
Demaine	Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Dernic	British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Denholm	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd.
Dinsmore	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Dixon Siding	Liberty Grain Co., Ltd.
Disley	Dwyer Elevator Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Doonside	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Donavon (Birdview)	Quaker Oats Company. Province Elev. Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Donwell	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
Duck Lake	North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Dunblane	Central Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Dummer	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Dundurn	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Eatonia	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Edam	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Eldersley	W. J. Anderson Elevator Co. Searle Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Elrose	Canada West Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Englefeld	Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd.
Eldred	Searle Grain Co., Ltd.
Eston	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. McLaughlin Elevator Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Ettington	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd.
Eyre	Canada West Grain Co., Ltd.
Factoria Siding	Midland Grain Co., Ltd.
Fairlight	British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Fairmount	McLaughlin Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Fielding	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Findlater	United Grain Growers, Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Fiske	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Flaxcombe	International Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. John J. Strutt.
Fonehill	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Forgan	State Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd.
Fenton	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Galilee	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Girvin	Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Glenavon	British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Goodwater	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Gravelbourg	McEwan, Dougherty & West, Ltd. Dominion Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Topper Grain Co., Ltd. MacLaughlin Elev. Co., Ltd.
Greenan	Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Canada West Grain Co., Ltd.
Glidden	Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Canada West Grain Co., Ltd.
Hague	Victoria Elev. Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Western Elev. Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Hafford	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Hamton	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Dwyer Elevator Co., Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
Hamlin	British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Handsworth	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Hanley	Stewart Grain Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Mutual Grain Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd.
Hardy	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Harris	Midland Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Hassan	Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
Haultain	Quaker Oats Co.,
Hawthorne	British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Hearne	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Hepburn	British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Hodgeville	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. Topper Grain Co., Ltd.
Holder	British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Holbein	British America Elev. Co., Ltd. Canada West Grain Co., Ltd.
Highgate	Canadian Elev. Co., Ltd.
Howell (Prud'homme)	Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd.
Hughton	Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. M. M. Hess. Canada West Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Humboldt	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. McNab Flour Mills Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Hummell	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Hyas	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Indi	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Invermay	Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Jameson	British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Juniper	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Eleva. Co., Ltd.
Kamsack	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Kelso	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Kenaston	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. Mutual Grain Co., Ltd.
Kelvington	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Canada West Grain Co., Ltd. Canada West Grain Co., Ltd.
Kendal	National Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Kessock	Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
Ketchen	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Kindersley	Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Stewart Grain Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Kingsford	Matheson-Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Kinistino	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Searle Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Victoria Elev. Co., Ltd.
Kipling	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Kinhop	Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Pajot Brothers.
Krydor	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Searle Grain Co., Ltd.
Kuroki	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Kylemore	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Chirstian Community of Universal Brotherhood, Ltd .
Kilwinning	National Elevator Co., Ltd.
Laird	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Lampman	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Matheson-Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd.
Langbank	British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Langham	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Laporte	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan & Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Lashburn	Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. Quaker Oats Co. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Laura	Quaker Oats Co. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd.
Leask	Searle Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Leckford	Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Lenore Lake	National Elev. Co. Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. Searel Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Lett	United Grain Growers Ltd.
Lilac	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Lintlaw	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Lipsett	Searle Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Lloydminster	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. H. Huxley.
Longstaff	United Grain Growers Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Lovat	British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Lucky Lake	Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Lumsden	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Dwyer Elevator Co., Ltd.
Macrorie	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Madison	McLaughlin Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Canada West Grain Co., Ltd.
Maidstone	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd.
Mair	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Mantario	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Marcelin	Canada West Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British American Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Marengo	Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Margo	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Liberty Grain Co., Ltd.
Marshall	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Maryfield	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Maymont	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Mazenod	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Mazenod Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Melfort	Searle Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Victoria Elev. Co., Ltd.
Mennon	Quaker Oats Co. National Elev. Co., Ltd.
Meota	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Merid	Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd.
Mervin	British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd.
Mikado	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Mitchellton	Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Montmartre	National Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Moreland	Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Moseley	Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Mossbank	Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Muenster	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
McGee	Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
MacDowell	Western Elev. Co., Ltd.
MacNutt	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Naisberry	Alta. Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Searle Grain Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Netherhill	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Neidpath	Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Norquay	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Liberty Grain Co., Ltd.
North Battleford	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Union Supply Co., Ltd.
Nut Mountain	Western Elev. Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Odessa	National Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Osler	Victoria Elev. Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Palmer	Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Parkman	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Parkside	Searle Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Parry	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Paswegin	British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Pathlow	Canada West Grain Co., Ltd. Searle Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd.
Paynton	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Pelly	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Pinkham	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Plato	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. McLaughlin Elevator Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. McCabe Bros. Company.
Poyser	Security Elev. Co., Ltd.
Preeceville	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Prince	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Prince Albert	The One Northern Milling Co., Ltd. The One Northern Milling Co., Ltd. Hudson Bay Co., Ltd.
Pym	Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd.
Quill Lake	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Radisson	F. R. Collins. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Radville	Midland Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Rama	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Redberry	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Regina	E. McCarthy. Steele Briggs Seed Co., Ltd.
Rhein	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Dwyer Elevator Co., Ltd.
Ridgedale	Kennedy Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Gold Grain Co. Searle Grain Co., Ltd. Canada West Grain Co., Ltd.
Richard	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Victoria Elev. Co., Ltd.
Richlea	Canada West Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. McLaughlin Elevator Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Ridpath	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Ritchie	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.

STATION	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Rosetown	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. Stewart Grain Co., Ltd.
Romance	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Rosthern	Canada West Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd. Union Supply Co., Ltd.
Ruddell	Turnbull Bros. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Canada Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Runnymede	Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Ryerson	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Shellbrook	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Canada West Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. W. J. Anderson Elevator Co.
Scottsburg	Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Speers	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Victoria Elev. Co., Ltd.
Spruce Lake	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Spring Valley	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Star City	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Searle Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Stenen	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Stornoway	Simpson Hepworth Grain Co., Ltd. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
Strong Siding	State Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Sturdee	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
Sturgis	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Surbiton	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Swanson	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Snipe Lake	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. McLaughlin Elevator Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
St. Brieux	Central Grain Co., Ltd. Farmers' St. Brieux Elevator Co., Ltd. Searle Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
St. Boswells	Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
St. Gregor	Home Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
St. Kilda	United Grain Growers Ltd.
St. Walberg	Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Tadmore	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
Tallman	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Tessier	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Canada Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Tichfield	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Tilney	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Tiny	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Tisdale	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Searle Grain Co., Ltd. Turner Grain Co., Ltd.
Togo	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Truax	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Southern Grain Co., Ltd.
Tullis	State Elevator Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd.
Turtleford	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Tonkin	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
Valparaiso	Searle Grain Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers Ltd.
Vandura	British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Vanscoy	Quaker Oats Company. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Province Elev. Co., Ltd.
Vawn	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Veregin	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Blackburn, Mills & Graham Ltd. Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Veregin	Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, Ltd.
	Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, Ltd.
	Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Vibank	Kleckner, Huck & Co.
	British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Vonda	Province Elev. Co., Ltd.
	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
	British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
	Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Wadena	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Waldheim	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
	British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Wartime	Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
	Topper Grain Co., Ltd.
Waseca	Quaker Oats Company.
	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd.
Watson	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
	British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
	Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Weldon	National Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
	North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
	Searle Grain Co., Ltd.
Willmar	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Whittome	British America Elev. Co., Ltd.
	Canada West Grain Co., Ltd.
	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Wimmer	National Elevator Co., Ltd.
	British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Willowbrook	Security Elev. Co., Ltd.
	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
	Standard Elev. Co., Ltd.
Wiseton	North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd.
	State Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
	Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.
Wordsworth	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Wroxton	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Zealandia	Province Elev. Co., Ltd.
	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
	British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Canadian Elevator Co., Ltd.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN ON CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC SYSTEM.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Adams	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Allan	State Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd.
Archydale	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Argo	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.
Artland	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Asquith	Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.
Atwater	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Avonhurst	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Ava	Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.
Balcarres	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bangor	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Standard Elevator Co., Ltd.
Beaufield	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Béchard	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Benson	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Standard Elevator Co., Ltd.
Biggar	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Birmingham	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bradwell	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Breeze	Standard Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bremen	Union Grain Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd.
Brewer	Security Elev. Co., Ltd. Standard Elevator Co., Ltd.
Brough	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Burdick	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Burgis	Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Cana	Standard Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Cando	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd.
Canora	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd.
Carruthers	Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Cedoux	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Central Butte	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Topper Grain Co., Ltd.
Clavet	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Stewart Grain Co., Ltd.
Coleville	Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. Stewart Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Colfax	Standard Elevator Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Colmer	Standard Elevator Co., Ltd.
Cudworth	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Cavell	A. Besana & Son. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Darmody	Victoria Elev. Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Deborah	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Dewar Lake	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Stewart Grain Co., Ltd.
Dodsland	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Domremy	Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Beaver Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Downe	Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Driver	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.. Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.
Duff	Matheson-Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Duro	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Eastview	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Ebenezer	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
Edenwold	Sask. Co-op. Elev. Co., Ltd. Dwyer Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Edgely	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Elcott	Standard Elevator Co., Ltd.
Ens	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. Union Grain Co., Ltd..
Eskbank	Standard Elevator Co., Ltd. Victoria Elev. Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Estlin	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co.,.Ltd.
Fenwood	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Liberty Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Finnie	Matheson Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Fort Qu'Appelle	Dwyer Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Frankslake	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Gallivan	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Gerald	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Grillespie	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Gilroy	Victori. Elev. Co., Ltd.. Topper Grain Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Goodeve	Central Grain Co., Ltd. Ruthenian Farmer's Elevator Co., Ltd. Standard Elevator Co., Ltd. Stewart Grain Co., Ltd.
Gorlitz	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
Grandora	Standard Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Gray	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. Bunn Brothers, Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Grayburn	Standard Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Greene	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Griffin	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Hawoods	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Hoey	Central Grain Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Hoosier	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Gold Grain Co., Ltd.
Hubbard	Brooks Elev. Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Huntoon	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Innes	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Ituna	Victoria Elev. Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Union Grain Co., Ltd.
Jasmin	Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. Standard Elevator Co., Ltd.
Juniata	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Kinley	State Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Kelliher	Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Keystown	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Lake Valley	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Spencer Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Landis	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Standard Elevator Co., Ltd.
Lawson	Victoria Elev. Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Lebret	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Leney	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Leross	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Lestock	Brooks Elev. Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Leofnard	Province Elevator Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Lewvan	Bunn Bros., Limited. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Lorlie	Matheson-Lindsay Grain Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Walter Weston.
Loverna	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd.
Lydden	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Mawer	Victoria Elev. Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. State Elevator Co., Ltd.
Meacham	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Standard Elevator Co., Ltd. Alta. Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Sask. Co-operative Elev. Co., Ltd.
Mehan	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
Melville	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Standard Elevator Co., Ltd. Melville Milling Co.
Millerdale	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.
Muscow	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Nokomis	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Sask. Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Neely	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Normanton	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Oban	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Otthon	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Levi Beck. Dominion Elevator Co., Ltd.
Palo	Canadian Elev. Co., Ltd.
Pattee	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Peoples	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
Peterson	Home Grain Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Northern Elev. Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Pollock's Siding	Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
Prongua	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Prince Albert	Canada West Grain Co., Ltd.
Punnichy	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Standard Elevator Co., Ltd.
Quinton	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Standard Elevator Co., Ltd.
Rainton	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Raymore	Union Grain Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan and Western Elevator Co., Ltd.
Red Deer Hill	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Reford	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Riceton	Bunn Bros. Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Standard Elevator Co., Ltd.
Riverhurst	Victoria Elv. Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. W. B. Bell & Company. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Rowatt	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Rowletta	Canadian Elev. Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Rutan	Standard Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Ruthilda	Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Salter	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Sander	Standard Elevator Co., Ltd.
Scott	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Semans	Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Standard Elevator Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Sidmar	Midland Grain Co., Ltd.
Smiley	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.
Souris River	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.
Springwater	Central Grain Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Spy Hill	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Steelman	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Standard Elevator Co., Ltd.
Stony Beach	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
St. Louis	Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Tako	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Standard Elevator Co., Ltd.
Talmage	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Standard Elevator Co., Ltd.
Tate	Stewart Grain Co., Ltd. Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Tatsfield	Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Undora	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Unity	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskachewan Elevator Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Venn	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Vera	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Viewfield	Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Wakaw	Central Grain Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Standard Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Waldron	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Standard Elevator Co., Ltd.
Watrous	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Winter	Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Xena	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Yarbo	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Young	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Yonker	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Young's Siding	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Peaker Gibson Grain Co., Ltd.
Zehner	Dwyer Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.
Zelma	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Zeneta	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA ON CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Acme	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Robin Hood Mills, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Airdrie	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Alderson	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Aldersyde	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Alhambra	Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Alix	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Altario	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Amisk	United Grain Growers, Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd.
Armada	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Arrowwood	Albert Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd. United Grain Growers.
Atlee	Alberta & Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd.
Balzac	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Barnwell	National Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Barons	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Independent Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. McLaughlin Elev. Co., Ltd.
Bassano	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Robin Hood Mills, Ltd. Alberta Pacic Grain Co., Ltd.
Bawlf	Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Quaker Oats Company. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Beiseker	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Hone Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Benalto	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Pocock Grain Co. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Bindloss	Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Bittern Lake	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Blackie	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., tLd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Terwilliger Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Blackfalds	National Elevator Co., Ltd.
Botha	Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd. Botha Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Bow Island	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Bowden	Midland Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Bowell	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Bradshaw	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Brant	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Hone Grain Co., Ltd. Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Brockett	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Brooks	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd.
Buffalo	Alta. Pac. Grain Co., Ltd.
Bulwark	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd.
Burdette	United Grain Growers, Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Cadogan	National Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Cairns	Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Calgary	Crown Feed & Produce Co. (Mfg.) Robin Hood Mills, Ltd. Canada Malting Co., Ltd. (Mfg.)
Camrose	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Cardston	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Ellison Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Carmangay	Independent Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Grain Co., Pacific Ltd.
Carseland	National Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Carbon	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Midland Grain Co., Ltd.
Carstairs	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Robin Hood Mills, Ltd. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Cassils	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Castor	Midland Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. United Farmers' Elevator Co. of Castor, Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Cavendish	Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd.
Cayley	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Robin Hood Mills, Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Champion	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Chigwell	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Cheadle	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Chancellor	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Independent Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Claresholm	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Independent Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Robin Hood Mills, Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Clive	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Cluny	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd.
Coaldale	Ellison Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd. Ellison Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Condor	Pocock Grain Co.
Compeer	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Consort	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Coronation	United Grain Growers, Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Midland Grain Co. Ltd.
Countess	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Coutts	Ellison Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Cowley	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, Ltd.
Craddock	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Crossfield	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Crowfoot	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Czar	United Grain Growers, Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Chin	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Ellison Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd.
Cygnet	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Dalroy	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Daysland	Quaker Oats Company. Independent Grain Co., Ltd. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Dalemead	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
De Winton	Hogg & Lyle, Ltd.
Didsbury	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Midland Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Duchess	Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Crescent Elev. Co., Ltd.
Dunmore	Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Eckville	Home Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Edmonton, South (Strathcona).	United Grain Growers, Ltd. North West Mill & Feed Co., Ltd. (Mfg.)
Ellerslie	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Empress	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Central Grain Co., Ltd.
Enchant	National Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Ensign	Parrish Heimbecker, Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd. Western Canada Grain Co., Ltd.
Erskine	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Etzikom	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Federal	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Fincastle	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Fleet	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Midland Grain Co., Ltd.
Foremost	Ellison Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd.
Gadsby	Gadsby Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Gleichen	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Granum	Midland Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Robin Hood Mills, Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Grassy Lake	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Gwynne	Midland Grain Co., Ltd.
Halkirk	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Halkirk Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd. Midland Grain Co., Ltd.
Hamlet	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Hardisty	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Hasketh	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Hayter	Federal Grain Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Hespero	Home Grain Co., Ltd.
High River	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Robin Hood Mills, Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Hilda	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Emmanuel A. Mantz. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Hilde	Midland Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Hughenden	Home Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Hussar	Midland Grain Co., Ltd. Independent Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Iddesleigh	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Indus	Home Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Innisfail	Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Inverlake	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Irricana	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Irvine	Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Jamieson	British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Jenner	Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Judson	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Kavanagh	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Keoma	National Elevator Co., Ltd.
Kerriemuir	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Killam	Quaker Oats Co. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Kipp	Ellison Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd.
Kircaldy	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Kirkpatrick	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Lacombe	Lacombe Milling Co. (Mfg.). Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Langdon	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Leduc	Terwilliger Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Quaker Oats Company. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd.
Lethbridge	Ellison Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd. Ellison Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd.
Lomond	Home Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Terwilliger Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Lougheed	Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Loyalist	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Midland Grain Co., Ltd.
Lundbreck	Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, Ltd.
Macleod	Midland Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Magrath	Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd. Ellison Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd. Ellison Mlg. & Elev. Co., Ltd. (Annex). United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Manyberries	United Grain Growers, Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Ellison Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Mazeppa	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Medicine Hat	Alberta Linseed Oil Co., Ltd. (Mfg.). Hedley Shaw Milling Co., Ltd.
Menaik	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Makepeace	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Metiscow	Home Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd.
Milk River	Ellison Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Millet	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Millicent	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd. Victoria Elevator Co., Ltd.
Milo	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Monarch	Ellison Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Monitor	United Grain Growers, Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Midland Grain Co., Ltd.
Morningside	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Namaka	National Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Geo. Lane & Co.
Nanton	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Independent Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Nemiscam	Western Canada Flour Mills, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
New Dayton	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Ellison Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd. Ellison Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd.
Nevis	Jas. Richardson & Sons, Ltd.
Nisku	Midland Grain Co., Ltd.
Nightingale	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Nobleford	McLaughlin Elev. Co., Ltd. Independent Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Alta. Pac. Grain Co., Ltd., No. 2.
Ohaton	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. James Mohler, Jr.
Okotoks	Hogg & Lytle, Ltd. Hogg & Lytle, Ltd.
Olds	Federal Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Orion	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Parkland	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Pashley	United Grain Growers, Ltd. J. G. McGee.
Patricia	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Pearce	Midland Grain Co., Ltd.
Pemukan	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Penhold	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Penhold Co-operative Co.
Pincher	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Pivot	Topper Grain Co., Ltd.
Ponoka	Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Midland Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Provost	National Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd. Finkbine & Fullerton.
Pultenay Sdg	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Purple Springs	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Midlands Grain Co., Ltd. Province Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Queenstown	Albert & Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Raley	Raley Colony. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Raymond	Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. Ellison Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd. Ellison Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Red Deer	B. J. Ostrander & Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Retlaw	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Rosyth	Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Rosemary	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Schuler	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Topper Grain Co., Ltd.
Scope	Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Ltd.
Sedgewick	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Seven Persons	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Midland Grain Co., Ltd. Randall, Gee & Mitchell Ltd.
Sharples	Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd.
Sharrow	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.
Shepard	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Shouldice	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Spring Coulee	Clara C. Thompson. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Standard	National Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd.
Staveley	Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Stettler	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Sterling	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Ellison Mfg. & Elev. Co., Ltd.
Strathmore	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Robin Hood Mills, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Stobart	Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd.
Strome	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Independent Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Midland Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Suffield	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mill Co., Ltd.
Strangmuir	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Sylvan Lake	Terwilliger Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Taber	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Tees	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Tees Farmers Elevator, Ltd.
Throne	National Elevator Co., Ltd.
Tilley	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Travers	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd.
Tudor	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Vauxhall	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Veldt	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Veteran	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Vulcan	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Terwilliger Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Walsh	Province Elev. Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Midland Grain Co., Ltd.
Warner	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Welling	Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Ellison Milling & Elevator Co., Ltd.
Wetaskiwin	Robin Hood Mills, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. McEachern Milling Co., Ltd. Midland Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Whitla	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Wilson	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Winnifred	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Woodhouse	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Robin Hood Mills, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Woolford	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Pocock Grain Co.
Wrentham	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA ON CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Alliance	North Star Grain Co., Ltd. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Acheson	Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Alness	Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Ankerton	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Ardenode	Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd.
Armena	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Ashmont	Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd.
Athabasca	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Baintree	Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Big Valley	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Benton	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.—
Bellis	Midland Grain Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd. British America Elev. Co., Ltd.
Beynon	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Blackfoot	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Borradaile	British America Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bonar	Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Britona	Edmonton Grain & Hay Co., Ltd.
Bruderheim	Bruderheim Milling Co. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Carolside	Saskatchewan Elevator Co., Ltd.
Carvel	Midland Grain Co., Ltd.
Cessford	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Cereal	United Grain Growers, Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd. British America Elev. Co., Ltd.
Chinocok	United Grain Growers, Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Chipman	Federal Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. Fraser Grain Co., Ltd. National Elev. Co., Ltd.
Claysmore	Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Clyde	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Colinton	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Craigmyle	Home Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Terwilliger Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Delia	C. E. Phillips. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Wolfe Elevator Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Dinant	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Dodson	Home Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Dodd's Siding	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Donalda	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Drumheller	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Duagh	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Duffield	Midland Grain Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Edberg	D. R. Davis Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Edmonton	Northern Seed Co., Ltd.
Edwand	Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Equity	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Excel	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Eckville	Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd.
Fenn	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Forestburg	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Fort Saskatchewan	Quaker Oats Company. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Galahad	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Gartley	Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Gibbons	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Greencourt	Northern Grain Co., Ltd.
Halliday	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Hanna	United Grain Growers, Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd. Terwilliger Grain Co., Ltd.
Hay Lakes	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Haynes	Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Heisler	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Hilliard	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Haight	Midland Grain Co., Ltd.
Innisfree	Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Islay	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Northern Grain Co., Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Inland	D. R. Davis Grain Co., Ltd. Security Elev. Co., Ltd.
Joffre	R. H. Blades.
Kelsey	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. North Star Grain Co., Ltd.
Kitscoty	Federal Grain Co., Ltd. N. Pawlf Grain Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Lamont	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. D. R. Davis Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Brooks Elevator Co., Ltd.
Leslieville	Terwilliger Grain Co., Ltd.
Lanfine	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd.
Lavoy	Federal Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Liberty Grain Co., Ltd.
Legal	Northern Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Lyalta	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Manville	Federal Grain Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Liberty Grain Co., Ltd.
Mecheche	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Meeting Creek	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Meyerthorpe	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Minburn	Liberty Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Albert Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Morrin	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Wolfe Elevator Co., Ltd.
Morinville	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Mundare	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. D. R. Davis Grain Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. Fraser Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd Liberty Grain Co., Ltd.
Munson	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
New Sarepta	Fraser Grain Co., Ltd.
Oberlin	Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd.
Oliver	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Oyen	J. H. Quinn. Home Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Terwilliger Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Onoway	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Pollockville	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Radwat Centre	Northern Grain Co., Ltd.
Raith (Royal Park)	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Ranfurly	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Redland	Home Grain Co., Ltd. Parrish Heimbecker, Ltd.
Redwater	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Red Willows	National Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Richdale	Home Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Rochfort	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Rockyford	Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Terwilliger Grain Co., Ltd.
Rosalind	N. Balwf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Rosebud	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Rosedale	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Rose Lynn	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Round Hill	Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Rowley	United Grain Growers, Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Rumsey	Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Sangudo	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Scollard	Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Scotsfield	Home Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Scotford	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Sibbald	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Jas. Richardson & Sons, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Smoky Lake	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd. Topper Grain Co., Ltd.
Spedden	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Stanmore	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
St. Paul	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Stettler	Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd.
Stony Plains	Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Sunnynook	National Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
St. Albert	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
St. Paul de Métis	North West Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd. British America Elev. Co., Ltd.
Vegreville	National Elevator Co., Ltd. D. R. Davis Grain Co., Ltd. British America Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. North West Grain Co., Ltd.
Vermilion	British America Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Liberty Grain Co., Ltd.
Villeneuve	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. Fraser Grain Co., Ltd.
Vilna	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Vimy	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Volmer	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Warspite	Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Waskatenau	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. D. R. Davis Grain Co., Ltd.
Watts	Home Grain Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Alta. Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Youngstown	Wolfe Elevator Co. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA ON CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC SYSTEM.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Ardley	James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.
Ardrossan	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bardo	Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Bashaw	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Beiseker	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Bircham	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Bremmer	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Bruce	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Butze	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Chauvin	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd.
Conrich	Independent Grain Co., Ltd.
Delburne	United Grain Growers, Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Dorenlee	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Duhamel	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Co., Ltd.
Delacour	Independent Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Edgerton	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Federal Grain Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Elnora	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Independent Grain Co., Ltd.
Equity	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Fabyan	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Ferintosh	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Grainger	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Greenshields	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. Northern Grain Co., Ltd.
Heath	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Holden	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Huxley	Security Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Irma	Northern Grain Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Irricana	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Jarrow	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Kathryn	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Kingman	United Grain Growers Ltd. Hogg & Lytle, Ltd.
Kinsella	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Lousana	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Mirror	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
New Norway	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.
Poe	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Ribstone	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Ryley	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Shonts	Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Spruce Grove	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Swalwell	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Taylor Siding	Alta. Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Three Hills	Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Tofield	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Trochu	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Twining	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. Independent Grain Co., Ltd.
Viking	Home Grain Co., Ltd. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Security Elevator Co., Ltd.
Wainwright	N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE ALBERTA ON EDMONTON, DUNVEGAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE
Alcomdale	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Berwyn	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Busby	Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Clairmont	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Carbondale	Midland Grain Co., Ltd.
Donnelly	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Dapp	Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Fawcett	Home Grain Co., Ltd.
Fahler	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Grande Prairie	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
High Prairie	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Jarvie	Topper Grain Co., Ltd.
Mearns	Topper Grain Co., Ltd.
Morinville	Topper Grain Co., Ltd.
Pibrock	Topper Grain Co., Ltd.
Picardville	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. Topper Grain Co., Ltd.
Roycroft	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Sexsmith	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Spirit River	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Westlock	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Home Grain Co., Ltd. Topper Grain Co., Ltd.
Wembley	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA ON ALBERTA AND GREAT WATERWAYS RAILWAY

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Bon Accord	United Grain Growers, Ltd. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd. N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.
Egremont	Midland Grain Co., Ltd.
Opal	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Venice	Fraser Grain Co., Ltd.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA ON CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Peace River	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Whitelaw	Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA ON CHINOOK COAL COMPANY RAILWAY.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Commerce	Ellison Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA ON LACOMBE AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Aspen Beach	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Bentley	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Bluffton	National Elevator Co., Ltd.
Forshee	United Grain Growers, Ltd.
Rimbey	Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ON CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Armstrong	Armstrong Growers, Association
New Westminster	Westminster Grain Co., Ltd.
New Westminster	Westminster Terminals, Ltd.

ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ON BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Eburne	Easterbrooke Milling Co., Ltd. (Mfg. E.)
Vancouver	Victory Flour Mills, Ltd.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO ON CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Kenora	J. T. Brett Elevator Company.
Fort William	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd (Mfg. E.)

INTERIOR PRIVATE ELEVATORS IN THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA ON CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Brandon	Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Portage la Prairie	Lake of the Woods Mlg. Co., Ltd.
St. Boniface	N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Red River Grain Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg	Wiley, Low & Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

ON CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
St. Boniface	McMillan Grain Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg	Consumers Elevator Co., Ltd.

INTERIOR PRIVATE ELEVATORS IN THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN ON CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Moose Jaw	Robin Hood Mills Limited. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.
Saskatoon	Quaker Oats Company.

INTERIOR PRIVATE ELEVATORS IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA ON CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Calgary	Home Grain Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Robin Hood Mills, Ltd. Midland Grain Co., Ltd. Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.
Medicine Hat	Lake of the Woods Mlg. Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Hedley Shaw Milling Co., Ltd.
Titian	Midland Grain Co., Ltd.

ON CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY.

Edmonton	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd.

PRIVATE ELEVATORS IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ON CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Vancouver	Brackman-Ker Mlg. Co., Ltd. Vancouver Mlg. & Grain Co., Ltd. Columbia Grain Elevator Co., Ltd. British & Oriental Grain & E. Co., Ltd.
New Westminster	Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

ON GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Vancouver	A. E. Burnett. Vernon & Buckerfield.

ON BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RLY.

Vancouver	McLellan & McCarter.

INTERIOR PRIVATE ELEVATORS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO ON CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Keewatin	Lake of the Woods Mlg. Co., Ltd. Lake of the Woods Mlg. Co., Ltd.
Kenora	Maple Leaf Mlg. Co., Ltd.

INTERIOR PUBLIC TERMINAL ELEVATORS ON C.P.R.—MANITOBA

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
North Transcona	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.

ON CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS—MANITOBA.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Transcona	Canadian National Railways.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw	Canadian Government Elevator.
Saskatoon	Canadian Government Elevator.

ALBERTA

Calgary	Canadian Government Elevator.
Edmonton	Canadian Government Elevator.

PUBLIC TERMINAL ELEVATORS IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ON CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Vancouver	Harbour Commissioners Elevator. Vancouver Terminal Grain Co., Ltd.

PUBLIC TERMINAL AND PRIVATE ELEVATORS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO ON CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Public Terminal Elevators

STATION	OWNER OR LICENSEE
Fort William	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. "A. & C." Consolidated Elevator Co., Ltd. United Grain Growers, Ltd. Northland Elevator Co., Ltd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Fort Willlam Elevator Co., Ltd.
Port Arthur	Sask. Co-op. Elevator Co., Ltd. Sask. Co-op. Elevator Co., Ltd.

Private Elevators

Fort William	Bole Grain Company, Ltd. Bole Grain Co., Ltd. Peerless Grain Co., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. McCabe Brothers Company. Western Terminal Elev. Co., Ltd. Empire Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Co-op. Wheat Pro., Ltd. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. Northwestern Elevator Co., Ltd.
Port Arthur	Eastern Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd. Canadian Co-op. Wheat Pro., Ltd.

PUBLIC TERMINAL AND PRIVATE ELEVATORS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO ON CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

Public Terminal Elevators

STATION	OWNER OR LICENSEE
Fort William	Grand Trunk Pacific Elev. Co., Ltd.
Port Arthur	Canadian Government Elevator. Port Arthur Elevator Co., Ltd., "A." Sask. Co-op. Elevator Co., Ltd.

Private Elevators

Fort William	Mount McKay Feed Co., Ltd. J. Davidson & Co., Ltd. National Elevator Co., Ltd. B. J. Ostrander & Co., Ltd.

STATION.	OWNER OR LICENSEE.
Port Arthur	Stewart Terminals, Ltd.
	National Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Grain Growers Export Co., Ltd.
	Thunder Bay Terminal Elev. Co., Ltd.
	Reliance Terminal Elev. Co., Ltd.
	Superior Elevator Co., Ltd.
	Bawlf Terminal Elev. Co., Ltd.
	Northwestern Elevator Co., Ltd.

PUBLIC ELEVATORS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO ON CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

STATION	OWNER OR LICENSEE
Goderich	The Goderich Elevator & Transit Co., Ltd.
	Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Kingston	James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.
Port McNichol	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Prescott	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd.
Toronto	Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

Collingwood	Edward R. Bacon Grain Co.
Depot Harbour	Armour Grain Co., Ltd.
Kingston	Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd.
Midland	Midland Elevator Co., Ltd.
Port Colborne	Canadian Government Elevator.
	Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.
Tiffin	Canadian National Railways.
	Aberdeen Elevator Co., Ltd.

PUBLIC ELEVATORS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ON MONTREAL HARBOUR COMMISSION RAILWAY

STATION	OWNER OR LICENSEE
Montreal	Montreal Harbour Commissioners 1.
	Montreal Harbour Commissioners 2.
	Montreal Harbour Commissioners 3.
	Montreal Harbour Commissioners "B."

QUEBEC HARBOUR COMMISSION RAILWAY

Quebec	Quebec Harbour Commissioners.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

Montreal	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

PUBLIC ELEVATORS IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES ON CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

STATION	OWNER OR LICENSEE
West St. John, N.B.	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

Halifax, N.S.	Canadian National Railway Co.
St. John, N.B.	Canadian National Railway Co.