

**Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition.**—This Corporation was established by Act of Parliament (SC 1962-63, c. 12) to plan, organize, hold and administer the Canadian Universal and International Exhibition, Montreal 1967, which was held during the period Apr. 28 to Oct. 29, 1967. The Exhibition was of the First Category as described in the rules of the International Bureau of Exhibitions and was the first of this type to be held in the Americas. The Corporation was headed by a commissioner general, a deputy commissioner general and a general manager and reported to Parliament through the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Expo 67, as the Exhibition was popularly known, was situated on two man-made islands in the St. Lawrence River—Ile Notre Dame and Ile Ste. Hélène—which were linked to a third area on MacKay Pier. The Exhibition during its six months of activity attracted more than 50,000,000 visitors, a record for any Exhibition held for a similar period.

The Corporation's existence will terminate during 1968 and its assets disposed of among the three participating governments. The Mayor of Montreal announced that it is the intention of the City of Montreal to utilize the two islands for the conduct of an annual exhibition.

**Canadian Livestock Feed Board.**—This corporation was established by SC 1966-67, c. 52 to provide assistance to livestock feeders in Eastern Canada and British Columbia by ensuring availability of feed grain, adequate storage space and reasonable stability in feed grain prices. The Board may consist of three to five members appointed by the Governor in Council and will have the assistance of an Advisory Committee of five to seven members, also appointed by the Governor in Council. The Board reports to Parliament through the Minister of Forestry and Rural Development.

**Canadian National Railways.**—The Canadian National Railway Company was incorporated (SC 1919, c. 13) to operate and manage a national system of railways, including the Canadian Northern Railway System, the Canadian Government Railways and all lines entrusted to it by Order in Council. In 1923 the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada was amalgamated with the Canadian National Railway Company and since 1923 a number of railway lines acquired by the Government have been entrusted to the Company for operation and management, including the Newfoundland Railway and steamship services in 1949, the Temiscouata Railway in 1950, and the Hudson Bay Railway and the Northwest Communication System in 1958. The Canadian National Railways Act, 1919 was repealed in 1955 and the Canadian National Railways Act (SC 1955, c. 29) substituted therefor.

The Canadian National Railway Company is controlled by a chairman and board of directors appointed by the Governor in Council, who report to Parliament through the Minister of Transport.

**Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation.**—This Crown company was created on Dec. 10, 1949 by Act of Parliament (RSC 1952, c. 42) to acquire for public operation external telecommunication assets in Canada, in keeping with the Commonwealth Telegraph Agreement signed May 11, 1948. This Agreement was designed to bring about the consolidation and strengthening of the radio and cable communication systems of the Commonwealth. The Corporation is responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Transport.

**Canadian Patents and Development Limited.**—Canadian Patents and Development Limited is a Crown corporation set up in 1947, pursuant to authority granted in an amendment to the Research Council Act passed in 1946. The primary purpose of the company, which is a subsidiary of the National Research Council, is to make available to industry, through licensing arrangements, commercial inventions originating in the NRC laboratories. The company also handles inventions referred to it from the research establishments of Federal Government departments and agencies, Canadian universities, and provincial research councils. Any profits that the company may derive from licensing arrangements are used for further research and development. The company's Board of Directors is composed of representatives of the National Research Council of Canada, government departments and agencies, industry and the universities. The company reports to Parliament through the Minister of Industry in his capacity as Chairman of the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research.

**Canadian Wheat Board.**—The Board was incorporated in 1935 under the Canadian Wheat Board Act to market, in an orderly manner, in the interprovincial and export trade, grain grown in Canada. Its powers include authority to buy, take delivery of, store, transfer, sell, ship or otherwise dispose of grain. Except as directed by the Governor in Council, the Board was not originally authorized to buy grain other than wheat but, since Aug. 1, 1949, it may also buy oats and barley if authorized to do so by Regulation approved by the Governor in Council. Only grain produced in the designated area, which includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and parts of British Columbia and Ontario, is purchased by the Board, which controls the delivery of grain into elevators and railway cars in that area as well as the interprovincial movement and export of wheat, oats and barley generally. The Board is governed by its own Act of incorporation (see footnote, p. 140). It reports to Parliament through the Minister of Trade and Commerce.