

Canadian Livestock Feed Board. This board is a Crown corporation reporting to Parliament through the minister of agriculture. Established under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act in 1967, its objectives are to ensure the availability of feed grain in Eastern Canada and British Columbia, adequate storage space in Eastern Canada, and reasonable stability and fair equalization of feed grain prices in Eastern Canada and in British Columbia. The board administers a feed freight equalization program which pays part of the transportation costs of feed grains. The act stipulates that the board must make a continuing study of feed grain requirements and availability and must study and make recommendations to the minister on requirements for additional feed grain storage facilities in Eastern Canada. The board must advise the government on all matters pertaining to stabilization and fair equalization of feed grain prices to livestock feeders and, to the greatest extent possible, to consult and co-operate with all federal departments, branches or other agencies or any province with similar duties, aims or objects.

The board has been assigned responsibilities under the national feed grain policy, effective since August 1974. It examines selling practices east of Thunder Bay and supervises the domestic market outside the designated region of the Canadian Wheat Board. The board designates the chairman of the committee supervising reserve stocks of feed grains presently held at Thunder Bay, Vancouver and various locations in Eastern Canada. If it finds bad pricing or supply practices, it can intervene directly as buyer or seller of feed grain. The Livestock Feed Assistance Act stipulates that the board may buy, transport, store and sell feed grains in Eastern Canada and British Columbia when authorized to do so by the Governor-in-Council.

The board is composed of three to five members with headquarters in Montreal and a branch office in Vancouver. A seven-member advisory committee, appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and representing livestock feeders in Eastern Canada and British Columbia, meets periodically with the board to review and discuss all aspects of feed grain supplies and prices, and related policies. This committee may make recommendations to the minister and the board.

Canadian National Railways. The Canadian National Railway Co. was incorporated to administer an undertaking made up mainly of railway and other service facilities and activities. It includes the assets of the former Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada and its subsidiaries, and of the Canadian Northern System, as well as certain Crown-owned properties which Canadian National manages and operates.

Primary statutes governing its organization and operation are the Canadian National Railways Act (RSC 1970, c.C-10) and the Railway Act (RSC 1970, c.R-2). Direction and control of the company and its undertaking are vested in a board of directors; its principal officers are the chairman of the board and the president, who is the chief executive officer.

Canadian Patents and Development Ltd. (CPDL) is a Crown corporation. It was established in 1947 to assess, patent and license the industrial and intellectual property arising out of research conducted in the laboratories of the federal government, provincial institutes and universities.

The government, through the Public Servants Act in 1954, made CPDL the prime agency for exploiting public servants' inventions which by that act belong to the Crown. CPDL also exploits industrial and intellectual property resulting in the private sector from certain government-financed research and development. Revenue received from CPDL commercial activities is used to defray CPDL operating expenses.

The board of directors of the corporation consists of individuals from industry, universities, provincial institutes and the federal government. The head office is in Ottawa. CPDL reports to Parliament through the minister of industry, trade and commerce.

Canadian Pension Commission. This commission, established in 1933 by amendments to the Pension Act (RSC 1970, c.P-7), replaced the Board of Pension Commissioners, the first organization created to deal solely with war pensions for service in Canada's armed forces. The commission's main function is administration of the Pension Act under which it adjudicates on all claims for pensions in respect of disability or death arising out of service in Canada's armed forces; and parts of the Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act, which provide for payment of pensions in respect of death or disability arising out of civilian service directly related to the prosecution of World War II. It also adjudicates on claims for compensation as a result of having been a prisoner of war and for pension in respect of disability or death arising out of RCMP service and under various other measures. It authorizes and pays monetary grants accompanying certain gallantry awards bestowed on members of the armed forces and administers various trust funds established by private individuals for the benefit of veterans and their dependents. The commission consists of eight to 14 commissioners and up to 10 ad hoc commissioners appointed by the Governor-in-Council. Its chairman has the rank of a deputy minister and it reports to Parliament through the minister of veterans affairs.

Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (Geographical Names). This committee deals with all questions of geographical nomenclature affecting Canada and advises on research and investigation into the origin and use of geographical names. Its membership includes representatives of federal mapping agencies and other federal offices concerned with nomenclature and a representative appointed by each