

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K/A
Amendment No. 1

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2008

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from [] to []

Commission file number 000-52138

Lexaria Corp.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

20-2000871

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

950 – 1130 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC

(Address of principal executive offices)

V6E 4A4

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

604-602-1675

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange On Which Registered</u>
<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

N/A
(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the last 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

[] YES [] NO

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

The aggregate market value of Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant on October 16, 2009 was \$727,905 based on a \$0.11 closing price for the Common Stock on October 16, 2009. For purposes of this computation, all executive officers and directors have been deemed to be affiliates. Such determination should not be deemed to be an admission that such executive officers and directors are, in fact, affiliates of the Registrant.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock as of the latest practicable date.

10,637,370 common shares as of October 19, 2009

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Amendment No. 2 on Form 10-K is being filed in response to certain comments made by the staff of the SEC in a facsimile dated September 11, 2009 and October 14, 2009. In response to such comments, we have further amended Item 1-Risk Factors to modify our disclosure to disclose management's limited experience in the oil and gas industry, Item 2-Description of Property to modify our disclosures to disclose additional information required by Industry Guide 2, and Item 8A – Controls and Procedures to modify our disclosures to disclose management's revised conclusion on the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures.

Except as described above, the remainder of the Form 10-K is unchanged and does not reflect events occurring after the original filing of the Form 10-KSB with the SEC on January 27, 2009.

Item 1. Description of Business

RISK FACTORS

Much of the information included in this annual report includes or is based upon estimates, projections or other "forward-looking statements". Such forward-looking statements include any projections or estimates made by us and our management in connection with our business operations. While these forward-looking statements, and any assumptions upon which they are based, are made in good faith and reflect our current judgment regarding the direction of our business, actual results will almost always vary, sometimes materially, from any estimates, predictions, projections, assumptions, or other future performance suggested herein. We undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of such statements.

Such estimates, projections or other "forward-looking statements" involve various risks and uncertainties as outlined below. We caution readers of this annual report that important factors in some cases have affected and, in the future, could materially affect actual results and cause actual results to differ materially from the results expressed in any such estimates, projections or other "forward-looking statements". In evaluating us, our business and any investment in our business, readers should carefully consider the following factors.

Our common shares are considered speculative. Prospective investors should consider carefully the risk factors set out below.

Risks Associated with Business

We have a limited operating history with losses and we expect the losses to continue, which raises concerns about our ability to continue as a going concern.

We have generated minimal revenues since our inception and will, in all likelihood, continue to incur operating expenses with minimal revenues until we are able to successfully commercialize our exploration interests. Our business plan may require us to incur further exploration expenses on our projects. We may not be able to successfully commercialize our exploration interests or ever become profitable. These circumstances raise concerns about our ability to continue as a going concern.

We have a limited operating history and continue in our planned exploration activities. Our company's operations will be subject to all the risks inherent in the establishment of an exploration stage enterprise and the uncertainties arising from the absence of a significant operating history. Potential investors should be aware of the difficulties normally encountered by resource exploration companies and the high rate of failure of such enterprises. The likelihood of success must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications and delays encountered in connection with the exploration of the properties that we plan to undertake. These potential problems include, but are not limited to, unanticipated problems relating to exploration, and additional costs and expenses that may exceed current estimates. The expenditures to be made by us in the exploration of our properties may not result in the discovery of reserves. Problems such as unusual or unexpected formations of rock or land and other conditions are involved in resource exploration and often result in unsuccessful exploration efforts. If the results of our exploration do not reveal viable commercial reserves, we may decide to abandon our claims and acquire new claims for new exploration or cease operations. The acquisition of additional claims will be dependent upon us possessing capital resources at the time in order to purchase such claims. If no funding is available, we may be forced to abandon our operations. There can be no assurance that we will be able to operate on a profitable basis.

We will require additional financing to develop existing exploration interests or acquire additional resource assets.

We have generated some revenue from our business but the revenue generated from our business is not sufficient for our planned business plan, we will need to raise additional funds to acquire, explore and develop oil and gas

interests. We do not currently have sufficient financial resources to completely fund the development and production of our exploration interests. We currently do not have sufficient financial resources to fund the acquisition of additional exploration or development interests. We anticipate that we will need to raise further financing. We do not currently have any arrangements for financing and we can provide no assurance to investors that we will be able to find such financing if required. Obtaining additional financing would be subject to a number of factors, including investor acceptance of our oil and gas interests and development plans. The most likely source of future funds presently available to us is through the sale of equity capital. Any sale of share capital will result in dilution to existing security-holders.

We may not be successful in our exploration for oil and gas.

We currently have only modest oil or gas reserves that are deemed proved, probable or possible pursuant to American standards of disclosure for oil and gas activities. We have participated in the drilling of one well in Alberta, Canada, and also have participated in the drilling of wells in Mississippi, USA.

There can be no assurance that our current or future drilling activities will be successful, and we cannot be sure that our overall drilling success rate or our production operations within a particular area will ever come to fruition, and if they do, will not decline over time. We may not recover all or any portion of our capital investment in the wells or the underlying leaseholds. Unsuccessful drilling activities would have a material adverse effect upon our results of operations and financial condition. The cost of drilling, completing and operating wells is often uncertain, and a number of factors can delay or prevent drilling operations, including: (i) unexpected drilling conditions; (ii) pressure or irregularities in geological formation; (iii) equipment failures or accidents; (iv) adverse weather conditions; and (v) shortages or delays in the availability of drilling rigs and the delivery of equipment.

In addition, our exploration and development plans may be curtailed, delayed or cancelled as a result of lack of adequate capital and other factors, such as weather, compliance with governmental regulations, current and forecasted prices for oil and changes in the estimates of costs to complete the projects. We will continue to gather information about our exploration projects, and it is possible that additional information may cause our company to alter our schedule or determine that a project should not be pursued at all. You should understand that our plans regarding our projects are subject to change.

We may not be able to obtain all of the licenses necessary to operate our business.

Our operations require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities to drill wells and transport hydrocarbon fluids or gases. We believe that we hold, or will hold, all necessary licenses and permits under applicable laws and regulations for our operations and believe we will be able to comply in all material respects with the terms of such licenses and permits. However, such licenses and permits are subject to change in various circumstances. There can be no guarantee that we will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to maintain continued operations that economically justify the cost.

Even if we acquire an oil and natural gas exploration property and establish that it contains oil or natural gas in commercially exploitable quantities, the potential profitability of oil and natural gas ventures depends upon factors beyond the control of our company.

The potential profitability of oil and natural gas properties is dependent upon many factors beyond our control. For instance, world prices and markets for oil and natural gas are unpredictable, highly volatile, potentially subject to governmental fixing, pegging, controls or any combination of these and other factors, and respond to changes in domestic, international, political, social and economic environments. Additionally, due to worldwide economic uncertainty, the availability and cost of funds for production and other expenses have become increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to project. In addition, adverse weather conditions can hinder drilling operations. These changes and events may materially affect our future financial performance. These factors cannot be accurately predicted and the combination of these factors may result in our company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

In addition, a productive well may become uneconomic in the event water or other deleterious substances are encountered which impair or prevent the production of oil and/or natural gas from the well. Production from any well may be unmarketable if it is impregnated with water or other deleterious substances. Also, the marketability of oil and natural gas which may be acquired or discovered will be affected by numerous related factors, including the proximity and capacity of oil and natural gas pipelines and processing equipment, market fluctuations of prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, allowable production and environmental protection, all of which could result in greater expenses than revenue generated by the well.

The exploration business is competitive.

We operate in the highly competitive area of oil and natural gas exploration and production. Many of our competitors have much greater financial and other resources than we possess. Such competitors have a greater ability to bear the economic risks inherent in all phases of the industry. In the exploration and production business, the availability of alternate fuel sources, the costs of our drilling program, the development of transportation systems to bring future production to the market and transportation costs of oil are factors that affect our ability to compete in the marketplace.

Estimates of oil and gas reserves are inherently forward-looking statements, subject to error, which could force us to curtail or cease our business operations.

We have minimal oil and gas reserves. Potential future estimates of oil and gas reserves are inherently forward-looking statements subject to error. Although estimates of reserves are made based on a high degree of assurance in the estimates at the time the estimates are made, unforeseen events and uncontrollable factors can have significant adverse impacts on the estimates. Actual conditions will inherently differ from estimates. The unforeseen adverse events and uncontrollable factors include but are not limited to: geologic uncertainties including unforeseen fracturing or faulting; oil and gas price fluctuations; fuel price increases; variations in exploration, production, and processing parameters; and adverse changes in environmental or resource laws and regulations. The timing and effects of variances from estimated values cannot be predicted.

The volatility of oil prices could adversely affect our results of operations.

The prices we will receive for any products we may produce and sell are likely to be subject to large fluctuations in response to relatively minor changes in the supply of and demand for oil and a variety of additional factors beyond our control. These factors include but are not limited to the condition of the worldwide economy, the actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, governmental regulations, political stability in the Middle East and elsewhere and the availability of alternate fuel sources. The prices for oil will affect:

1. our revenues, cash flows and earnings;
2. our ability to attract capital to finance our operations, and the cost of such capital;
3. the profit or loss incurred in refining petroleum products; and
4. the profit or loss incurred in our oil and gas exploration activities.

Operating hazards may adversely impact our oil and gas exploration activities.

Our exploration operations are subject to risks inherent in the exploration business, such as blowouts, cratering, explosions, uncontrollable flows of oil, gas or well fluids, fires, pollution, and other environmental risks. These risks could result in substantial losses due to injury and loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment, pollution and other environmental damage and suspension of operations. Our operations could be subject to a variety of additional operating risks such as earthquakes, mudslides, tsunamis and other effects associated with extensive rainfall or other adverse weather conditions.

Our operations could result in liabilities for personal injuries, property damage, oil spills, discharge of hazardous materials, remediation and clean-up costs or other environmental damages. As a result, substantial liabilities to third parties or governmental entities may be incurred, the payment of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Fuel price variability.

The cost of fuel can be a major variable in the cost of oil and gas exploration, one which is not necessarily included in the contract exploration prices obtained from contractors, but is passed on to the overall cost of operation. Although high fuel prices by historical standards have been used in making the reserve estimates included herein, future fuel prices and their impact are difficult to predict, but could force us to curtail or cease our business operations.

Changes in environmental regulations.

We believe that we currently comply with existing environmental laws and regulations affecting our operations. While there are no currently known proposed changes in these laws or regulations, significant changes have affected the industry in the past and additional changes may occur in the future.

Our operations are subject to environmental laws, regulations and rules promulgated from time to time by government. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain oil and gas industry operations, such as uncontrolled flaring, which could result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that means stricter standards and enforcement. Fines and penalties for non-compliance are more stringent. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies, directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has potential to reduce the profitability of operations. We intend to comply with all environmental regulations in the United States and Canada.

The exploration, development and operation of oil and gas projects involve numerous uncertainties.

Oil and gas exploration and development projects typically require a number of years and significant expenditures during the development phase before production is possible. Exploration offers no guarantee, and no realistic ability to project a probability, of ever successfully discovering economically feasible ore resources or reserves.

Development projects are subject to the completion of successful production or development studies, issuance of necessary governmental permits and receipt of adequate financing. The economic feasibility of development projects is based on many factors such as:

1. estimation of reserves;
2. future oil and gas prices; and
3. anticipated capital and operating costs of such projects.

Oil and gas development projects may have limited or no relevant operating history upon which to base estimates of future operating costs and capital requirements. Estimates of reserves and operating costs are based on geologic and engineering analyses.

Any of the following events, among others, could affect the profitability or economic feasibility of a project:

1. unanticipated adverse geotechnical conditions;
2. incorrect data on which engineering assumptions are made;
3. costs of constructing and operating a field in a specific environment;
4. availability and cost of transportation, processing and refining facilities;
5. availability of economic sources of power;
6. adequacy of water supply;
7. adequate access to the site;
8. unanticipated transportation costs;
9. unexpected pollution or hazard costs;
10. government regulations (including regulations relating to prices, royalties, duties, taxes, restrictions on production, quotas on exportation, as well as the costs of protection of the environment and agricultural lands);
11. fluctuations in commodities prices; and
12. accidents, labor actions and force majeure events.

Any of the above referenced events may necessitate significant capital outlays or delays, may materially and adversely affect the economics of a given property, or may cause material changes or delays in our intended exploration, development and production activities. Any of these results could force us to curtail or cease our business operations.

Oil and gas exploration is highly speculative, involves substantial expenditures, and is frequently non-productive.

Oil and gas exploration involves a high degree of risk and exploration projects are frequently unsuccessful. Few prospects that are explored are ultimately developed into economically producing wells or fields. To the extent that we continue to be involved in oil and gas exploration, the long-term success of our operations will be related to the cost and success of our exploration programs. We cannot assure you that our oil and gas exploration efforts will be successful. The risks associated with oil and gas exploration include:

1. the identification of potential hydrocarbon zones based on superficial analysis;
2. the quality of our management, consultants and partners, and their geological and technical expertise; and
3. the capital available for exploration and development.

Substantial expenditures are required to determine if a project has economically extractable oil and gas. Because of these uncertainties, our current and future exploration programs may not result in the discovery of reserves, the expansion of our existing reserves or the further development of our mines.

Oil and gas risks and insurance could have an adverse effect on our business.

Our operations are subject to all of the operating hazards and risks normally incident to exploring for and developing oil and gas properties, such as unusual or unexpected geological formations, environmental pollution, personal injuries, flooding, cave-ins, changes in technology or production techniques, periodic interruptions because of inclement weather and industrial accidents. Although insurance may ameliorate some of these risks, such insurance

may not always be available at economically feasible rates or in the future be adequate to cover the risks and potential liabilities associated with exploring, owning and operating our properties. Either of these events could cause us to curtail or cease our business operations.

If we are unable to recruit or retain qualified personnel, it could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and stock price.

Our success depends in large part on the continued services of our executive officers and third party relationships. We currently do not have key person insurance on these individuals. The loss of these people, especially without advance notice, could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and our stock price. It is also very important that we be able to attract and retain highly skilled personnel, including technical personnel, to accommodate our exploration plans and to replace personnel who leave. Competition for qualified personnel can be intense, and there are a limited number of people with the requisite knowledge and experience. Under these conditions, we could be unable to recruit, train, and retain employees. If we cannot attract and retain qualified personnel, it could have a material adverse impact on our operating results and stock price.

We are not the "operator" of any of our oil and gas exploration interests, and so we are exposed to the risks of our third-party operators.

We rely on the expertise of our contracted third-party oil and gas exploration and development operators and third-party consultants for their judgment, experience and advice.

We can give no assurance that these third party operators or consultants will always act in our best interests, and we are exposed as a third party to their operations and actions and advice in those properties and activities in which we are contractually bound.

Our management has limited experience and training in the oil and gas industry and could make uninformed decisions that negatively impact our oil and gas operations.

Because our management has limited experience and training in the oil and gas industry, we may not have sufficient expertise to make informed best practices decisions regarding oil and gas operations. We do not have a petroleum engineer on staff to provide internal oversight. It is possible that, due to our limited knowledge, we might elect to complete a well and incur financial burdens that a more experienced petroleum team might elect not to complete. Our ability to internally evaluate oil and gas operations and opportunities could be less thorough than that of a more highly trained management team.

Risks Associated with the Shares of Our Company

Trading on the OTC Bulletin Board may be volatile and sporadic, which could depress the market price of our common stock and make it difficult for our stockholders to resell their shares.

Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board service of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. Trading in stock quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board is often thin and characterized by wide fluctuations in trading prices, due to many factors that may have little to do with our operations or business prospects. This volatility could depress the market price of our common stock for reasons unrelated to operating performance. Moreover, the OTC Bulletin Board is not a stock exchange, and trading of securities on the OTC Bulletin Board is often more sporadic than the trading of securities listed on a quotation system like Nasdaq or a stock exchange like Amex. Accordingly, shareholders may have difficulty reselling any of the shares.

Because we do not intend to pay any dividends on our shares, investors seeking dividend income or liquidity should not purchase our shares.

We have not declared or paid any dividends on our shares since inception, and do not anticipate paying any such dividends for the foreseeable future. Investors seeking dividend income or liquidity should not invest in our shares.

Because we can issue additional shares, purchasers of our shares may incur immediate dilution and may experience further dilution.

We are authorized to issue up to 75,000,000 shares. The board of directors of our company have the authority to cause us to issue additional shares, and to determine the rights, preferences and privileges of such shares, without consent of any of our stockholders. Consequently, our stockholders may experience more dilution in their ownership of our company in the future.

Other Risks

Because all of our officers and directors are located in non-U.S. jurisdictions, you may have no effective recourse against our management for misconduct and may not be able to enforce judgment and civil liabilities against our officers, directors, experts and agents.

All of our directors and officers are nationals and/or residents of countries other than the United States, and all or a substantial portion of such persons' assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to enforce within the United States any judgments obtained against our officers or directors, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state thereof.

Our stock is a penny stock. Trading of our stock may be restricted by the Securities and Exchange Commission's penny stock regulations which may limit a stockholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

Our stock is a penny stock. The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted Rule 15c-9 which generally defines "penny stock" to be any equity security that has a market price (as defined) less than \$5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Our securities are covered by the penny stock rules, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell to persons other than established customers and "accredited investors". The term "accredited investor" refers generally to institutions with assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or individuals with a net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000 or \$300,000 jointly with their spouse. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document in a form prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission which provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. The bid and offer quotations, and the broker-dealer and salesperson compensation information, must be given to the customer orally or in writing prior to effecting the transaction and must be given to the customer in writing before or with the customer's confirmation. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the stock that is subject to these penny stock rules. Consequently, these penny stock rules may affect the ability of broker-dealers to trade our securities. We believe that the penny stock rules discourage investor interest in and limit the marketability of our common stock.

The Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, or FINRA, has adopted sales practice requirements which may also limit a stockholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

In addition to the "penny stock" rules described above, FINRA has adopted rules that require that in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative low priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer's financial status, tax status, investment objectives and other information. Under interpretations of these rules, FINRA believes that there is a high probability that speculative low priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers.

FINRA requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our common stock, which may limit your ability to buy and sell our stock and have an adverse effect on the market for our shares.

Item 2. Description of Property.

Executive Offices

We maintain our principal executive offices at Suite 604, 700 West Pender Street, Vancouver British Columbia V6C 1G8. Our telephone number is (604) 602-1675. We rent our principal executive offices on a month to month basis from Hurricane Corporate Services at \$1,000 per month, commencing the 1st day of April 18, 2006. Our executive offices are comprised of one office and we share reception and boardroom facilities. We have another office in Kelowna, BC. Management does not believe that our office space will need to be expanded during 2009.

Our Oil & Gas Projects

Strachan Project - Alberta, Canada

On September 23, 2005, we entered into an agreement (the "Strachan Participation and Farmout Agreement") with Odin Capital Inc. ("Odin") to participate in a 4% share of the costs of drilling a test well into the Leduc formation located 80 miles northwest of Calgary, Alberta, Canada. We earlier paid \$218,739 for the 4% interest in the test well (before payout), which reduces to a 2% interest (after payout).

Odin of Calgary, Alberta, with whom we entered into this Agreement, is a Canadian exploration finance company that arranges all aspects of identifying, financing, exploring and drilling properties. The operator of the earning well is Rosetta Exploration Inc. of Calgary, Alberta.

Background

The Strachan project is an agreement to participate in the drilling of a potential natural gas well in a prospective property discovered in the Deep Basin along the edge of the Alberta foothills belt, approximately 80 miles northwest of Calgary, Alberta.

The Strachan gas pool was discovered 35 years ago. However, there were no new discoveries in the region until, in November 2004, Shell Oil announced a new Leduc Pool discovery at Ricinus with a potential of one trillion cubic feet of natural gas reserves.

The Strachan prospect is 12 miles northeast of the Shell Oil discovery in the same part of the Deep Basin. The potential for this prospect is based on newly developed, highly technical three-dimensional seismic programs that shed new light on identifying deeply buried full height and partial height pinnacle reefs.

History

The original Strachan Leduc discovery well was drilled in October 1967 by a junior oil company called Stampede Oil. Six gas wells were drilled in this major gas pool with significant production rates that filled the maximum capacity of the nearby Strachan gas plant at 250mmcf per day. However, over the ensuing decades, production has now dwindled to where currently only minimal residual gas production is pipelined to what is now an underutilized Strachan gas plant.

After 20 years, key wells had cumulative production of between 150 to 225 billion cubic feet of natural gas each. To date, 962 billion cubic feet of natural gas reserves have been recovered and currently only minimal residual gas production is pipelined to what is now an underutilized Strachan gas plant.

The principal terms of the Odin Farmout Agreement are as follows:

? Odin will drill to the contract depth, which is a depth sufficient to penetrate thirty (30) metres into the Leduc formation, or a depth of 13,331 feet, whichever shall be the lesser, which describes the earning well and which, upon completion, in accordance with the Odin Farmout Agreement, results in our company earning our interest in the Farmout Lands set out below.

Farmout Lands

Title Documents	Lands	Farmee's Earned WI and Owned WI	Encumbrances
Crown P&NG Licence No. 5596020176	Twp. 38 Rge. 9 W5M Sec 9 Natural Gas in the Leduc	4.000%BPO	1) Crown S/S
		2.000%APO	2) 3.5% NCGORR to Calgary International Energy
			3) 5.0% NCGORR to Northrock and TKE (APO only)
			4) 12% ORR to Rosetta convertible at payout
Crown P&NG Lease No. 0604120298	Twp. 38 Rge. 9 W5M Sec 9 P&NG below the base of the Mannville excluding natural gas in the Leduc	2.000%	1) Crown S/S 2) 3.5% NCGORR to Calgary International Energy
			3) 5.0% NCGORR to Northrock and TKE (APO only)
Crown P&NG Licence No. 5596020176	Twp. 38 Rge. 9 W5M Sec 10 P&NG below base Shunda	1.600%	1) Crown S/S 2) 3.5% NCGORR to Calgary International Energy
			3) 5.0% NCGORR to Northrock and TKE (APO only)
Crown P&NG Licence No. 5596020176	Twp. 38 Rge. 9 W5M Sec 15 & 16 P&NG below base Shunda	1.289%	1) Crown S/S 2) 3.5% NCGORR to Calgary International Energy

			3) 5.0% NCGORR to Northrock and TKE (APO only)
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Project Structure

In participating in the Strachan prospect, we received the benefit of the operator's expenditures to date in this area, including land costs, 3-dimensional seismic costs, pipeline costs to the Strachan gas plant and the intangible value of their exploration team.

We have acquired a 4% interest in the property for accumulated payments of \$405,407. For this 4% interest, we have earned the following:

- ? A 2.0% interest in the petroleum and natural gas below the base of the Mannville excluding natural gas in the Leduc formation.
- ? A 4.0% interest in the natural gas in the Leduc formation before payout subject to payment of the Overriding Royalty which is convertible upon payout at royalty owners option to 50% of Farmee's Interest.
- ? A 1.6% interest in the rights below the base of the Shunda formation in Section 10, Township 38, Range 9W5M.
- ? A 1.289% interest in the rights below the base of the Shunda formation in Sections 15 and 16, Township 38, Range 9W5M down to the base of the deepest formation penetrated.

Current Status of the Strachan Project

The Strachan Well has been drilled to a total depth of 13,650 feet. Preliminary results indicated the presence of a potential Devonian gas well.

The operator had informed us that it decided to complete the potential gas well by inserting a casing into the total depth of the well. The casing was completed and a production test program for this well was run. Test results were inconclusive.

During the drilling process, the operator of this potential gas well encountered extremely high pressures of up to 10,000 pounds per square inch in several zones. The decision to case the well prior to testing was based on the factors associated with running logging tools in a well with such extremely high pressures.

It had been determined by the technical team that a testing program was needed which involved specialized high-penetration, low-diameter guns from the USA to determine the potential of any reserves. The operator, Rosetta Exploration, was purchased by a third party in 2006 which delayed certain decisions. Further results have been inconclusive, but appear to indicate non-commercial quantities of hydrocarbons. Lexaria may decide to abandon its interest in this project.

During the year ended October 31, 2008, the Company wrote down the cost of the property to a nominal value of \$1 as the future realization of the property is uncertain.

Phase I Palmetto Point Drilling Project - Mississippi

We entered into a drilling program agreement with Griffin and Griffin Exploration, L.L.C. ("Griffin") dated December 21, 2005, whereby we acquired a 20% gross working interest in a 10-well drilling program (the "Drilling Program"), that was carried out at Palmetto Point, Mississippi.

The total operational and overhead costs for the 100% interest in the 10-well Drilling Program were US\$3,500,000. We have paid US\$700,000 to Griffin, which represents the full cost of our 20% gross working and revenue interest in the Drilling Program. Griffin has agreed that the leases held by it covering any mineral estate underlying the applicable well site acreage shall not provide for more than twenty-five (25%) percent of eight-eighths (8/8) royalty and overriding royalty interest.

Percentage Interest after Completion per Operating Agreement:

After the payment of all operating expenses as required by the Operating Agreement that we have entered into with Griffin, dated January 5, 2006 (completed):

- (i) Griffin's working interest will be 15%; and
- (ii) Lexaria's working interest will be 17%.

The Griffin Agreement provides that Griffin will:

- ? hold defensible title to the oil, gas and mineral leasehold estate covering the prospect;
- ? obtain and deliver to us a drill site title opinion, which shall be addressed to Griffin covering the applicable well site acreage and indicating that the title to interests to be acquired by us hereunder is of a nature that is customarily relied upon by a reasonable person engaged in activities similar to those contemplated by the Drilling Program; and
- ? obtain from the applicable government authority all necessary licenses and permits.

Griffin conducts the Drilling Program in its capacity as Operator. This will consist of the drilling, logging, testing, completing and equipping for production (or if applicable, the plugging and abandonment) of ten wells. Griffin will drill to a subsurface depth equal to such depth as is necessary to penetrate the sands of the Frio Geological Formation ("Frio") identified as prospectively productive of oil and/or gas. Griffin has drilled, owned or operated more than 100 Frio wells in the region.

The Griffin operating management team consists of William K. Griffin III, President and CEO, with over 30 years of extensive experience in the development of oil and gas in south-western Mississippi; John Andrew Griffin, Vice President, who oversees all day-to-day operations related to land, geology and geophysics; and S. Pittman Calhoun, Chief Geophysicist, with over 30 years of experience as a seismic interpreter, including 3-D interpretation, who has been responsible for over 35 field discoveries.

In its exploration of the Frio at Palmetto Point, Mississippi, Griffin has utilized seismic "bright spot" technology, a technology providing a tool to identify gas reservoirs and to delineate the reservoir geometry and limits. Utilizing this technology has improved reserve estimates and the geologic success ratio that has made the Frio an economical and predictable reservoir.

The Frio in the area of Southwest Mississippi and North-Central Louisiana is a very complex series of sands representing marine transgressions and regression and therefore the presence of varying depositional environments.

Structurally, the Frio gas accumulations are a function of local structure and/or structural nose formed as a result of differential compaction features. However, stratigraphic termination also plays a role in most Frio accumulations. The stratigraphy is so complex that seismic Hydrocarbon Indicator evaluations are the only viable exploratory tool for the Frio play.

The economic benefits of Frio wells are that they typically enjoy low exploration costs, few Frio wells fail to find gas or oil, and gas occurs at shallower depths. Frio wells have minimal completion costs.

Subsequent to the initial 10-well drill program, we have also purchased a 20% gross interest in two additional wells previously drilled by Griffin and Griffin in Mississippi for \$140,000 under the same terms as described above for the Phase I drilling program. We also drilled a 13th well, a oil development well, under the terms of this agreement, in October 2007.

Phase II Area of Mutual Interest – Mississippi

We entered an agreement to participate as to a 40% gross interest in up to an additional 50 wells, which have been defined as an Area of Mutual Interest (AMI). Under the terms of this agreement, Griffin and Griffin's interest is 20%. Seven wells were drilled under Phase II, with specific results as shown later in this document. Subsequent to entering the agreement, we increased our interest in these seven wells to a 45% gross interest. We do not expect any additional wells to be drilled under Phase II. After the drilling of these 7 wells, there were 43 wells left to drill under the terms of the AMI.

Phase III Area of Mutual Interest - Mississippi

We currently have a 50% gross interest in the remaining 43 wells of the AMI. We have no financial obligation to drill these wells, and no penalties will be incurred if we do not drill these wells, though we may waive certain funds paid towards development of well prospects. As of October 31, 2008, 5 of these wells were drilled and all encountered non-commercial quantities of hydrocarbons. There are 38 undrilled wells remaining to be drilled under the terms of the AMI and we expect to drill an as yet unknown number of these wells in 2009.

Project – Oklahoma

We had a 7.5% working interest in the Owl Creek Prospect, Oklahoma. The operator is Ranken Energy Ltd. We paid \$100,000 for a 7.5% interest and to participate in the Isbill #1-36 well. The Isbill #1-36 well was drilled and abandoned.

A second well was drilled at Owl Creek, the Isbill #2-36 well, in which we also have a 7.5% interest. The Isbill#2-36 well was successful and is in production of both oil and natural gas and is contributing to our revenue generation. Additional drill locations exist on this property and it is possible that we may participate in the drilling of such wells, but no decision has been made at this time as to whether or not we will participate in future wells at Owl Creek.

On August 16, 2008, the Company signed an Assignment of Working Interest and Bill of Sale for its interest in Owl Creek Prospect and Isbill #2-36. On September 9, 2008 the Company received formal documentation and the Company's portion for the sale of Isbill #2-36 in the amount of \$206,021.

Land Tenure

Crude oil and natural gas located in the western provinces of Canada is owned predominantly by the respective provincial governments. Provincial governments grant rights to explore for and produce oil and natural gas pursuant to leases, licenses and permits for varying terms from two years and on conditions set forth in provincial legislation including requirements to perform specific work or make payments. Oil and natural gas located in such provinces can also be privately owned and rights to explore for and produce such oil and natural gas are granted by lease on such terms and conditions as may be negotiated.

Production and Prices

The following table sets forth information regarding net production of oil and natural gas, and certain price and cost information for fiscal years ended October 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

	For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2008	For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2007	For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2006
Production Data:			
Natural gas (Mcf)	58,791	39,044	4,993
Oil (Bbls)	5,522	528	
Average Prices:			
Natural gas (per Mcf)	\$8.52	\$3.88	\$1.50
Oil (per Bbl)	\$101.28	\$69.78	\$74.31
Production Costs:			
Natural gas (per Mcf)	\$3.71	\$3.13	\$1.71
Oil (per Bbl)	\$23.70	\$5.26	

Productive Wells

The following table summarizes information at October 31, 2008, relating to the productive wells in which we owned a working interest as of that date. Productive wells consist of producing wells and wells capable of production, but specifically exclude wells drilled and cased during the fiscal year that have yet to be tested for completion (e.g., all of the operated wells drilled by the Company during this year have been cased in preparation for completion, but no operations have been initiated that would allow these wells to be productive). Gross wells are the total number of producing wells in which we have an interest, and net wells are the sum of our fractional working interests in the gross wells.

Location	Gross			Net		
	Oil	Gas	Total	Oil	Gas	Total
Mississippi	2	5	7	0.1925	0.27	0.4625
Total						

Unaudited Oil and Gas Reserve Quantities

The unaudited reserve estimates for Mississippi, as of October 31, 2008, were prepared by Veazey & Associates, an independent petroleum engineering firm.

The estimated proved reserves prepared by Veazey and Associates are summarized in the table below, in accordance with definitions and pricing requirements as prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Prices paid for oil and natural gas vary widely depending upon the quality such as the Btu content of the natural gas, gravity of the oil, sulfur content and location of the production related to the refinery or pipelines.

There are many uncertainties inherent in estimating proved reserve quantities and in projecting future production rates and the timing of development expenditures. In addition, reserve estimates of new discoveries that have little production history are more imprecise than those of properties with more production history. Accordingly, these estimates are expected to change as future information becomes available.

Proved oil and gas reserves are the estimated quantities of crude oil and natural gas which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions.

Proved developed oil and gas reserves are those reserves expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods.

Unaudited net quantities of proved developed and undeveloped reserves of crude oil and natural gas (all located within United States) are as follows:

The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows relating to proved natural gas and oil reserves is as follows:

	USD\$
Future cash inflows	6,013,599
Future production costs	(1,561,506)
Future development costs	(557,726)
Future net cash flows	3,894,367
10% annual discount for estimated timing of cash flows	(859,617)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	3,034,750

Year-end price per Mcf of natural gas used in making standardized measure determinations as of October 31, 2008 was \$6.17. Year-end price per Bbl of oil used in making these same calculations was \$64.00.

Estimated Net quantities of Natural Gas and Oil Reserves:

The following table sets forth our proved reserves, including changes, and proved developed reserves at the end of October 31, 2008.

	Crude Oil (MBbls)	Natural Gas (MMcf)	Crude Oil Equivalents (MBbls)
Proved reserves:			
Beginning of the year reserve	78.70	402.35	145.76
Adjustments of reserves in place	3.48	(164.14)	(23.88)
Productions	(5.52)	(58.79)	(15.32)
End of year reserves	76.66	179.42	106.56
Proved developed reserves:			
Beginning of the year reserve	40.16	188.40	71.56
End of year reserves	35.74	179.42	65.64

Oil and Gas Acreage

The following table sets forth the undeveloped and developed acreage, by area, held by us as of October 31, 2008. Undeveloped acres are acres on which wells have not been drilled or completed to a point that would permit the production of commercial quantities of oil and gas, regardless of whether or not such acreage contains proved reserves. Developed acres are acres, which are spaced or assignable to productive wells. Gross acres are the total number of acres in which we have a working interest. Net acreage is obtained by multiplying gross acreage by our working interest percentage in the properties. The table does not include acreage in which we have a contractual right to acquire or to earn through drilling projects, or any other acreage for which we have not yet received leasehold assignments.

	Undeveloped Acres		Developed Acres	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Mississippi	80	40	1,680	385.06
Total				

Drilling Activity

The following table sets forth our drilling activity during the years ended October 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

	2008		2007		2006	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Exploratory wells:						
Productive			6	1.433	6	1.15
Dry	2	.72	6	2.16	2	.51
Development wells:						
Productive			1	.195		
Dry						
Total wells	2	.72	13	3.788	8	1.66

PART II

Item 8. Changes In and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 8A. Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management's Report on Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our president to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, our management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and our management is required to apply their judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e)) as of October 31, 2008. Based on that evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that as of October 31, 2008, the disclosure controls and procedures were not effective, because of the omission of the report that has now been provided in the amendment, in all material respects, including those necessary to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted with the SEC (i) is recorded, processed, and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC, and (ii) is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow for timely decision regarding required disclosure.

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

As of October 31, 2008, the end of the year covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our president, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on the foregoing, our president concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this annual report.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Responsibility, estimates and judgements by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of control procedures. The objectives of internal control include providing management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2008. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework*. Our management has concluded that, as of October 31, 2008, our internal control over financial reporting is effective in providing reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with US generally accepted accounting principles. Our management reviewed the results of their assessment with our Board of Directors.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit our company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

Inherent limitations on effectiveness of controls

Internal control over financial reporting has inherent limitations which include but is not limited to the use of independent professionals for advice and guidance, interpretation of existing and/or changing rules and principles, segregation of management duties, scale of organization, and personnel factors. Internal control over financial reporting is a process which involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis, however these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process and it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2008, that have materially or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Item 13. Exhibits.

Exhibit No.	Document Description
(3)	Articles of Incorporation and By-laws
3.1 ⁽¹⁾	Articles of Association

3.2⁽¹⁾ Bylaws

(4) Instruments defining the rights of security holders, including indentures

4.1⁽¹⁾ Specimen Stock Certificate

(10) Material Contracts

10.1⁽¹⁾ Strachan Participation & Farmout Agreement

10.2⁽¹⁾ Griffin Model Form Operating Agreement

10.3⁽¹⁾ Griffin Drilling Program Agreement

10.4⁽²⁾ Management Services Agreement with Leonard MacMillan

10.5⁽³⁾ Consulting Agreement with CAB Financial Services Ltd.

10.6⁽⁴⁾ Agreement with Brink Resources

10.7⁽⁴⁾ Agreement with 0743868 BC Ltd.

(14) Code of Ethics

14.1⁽⁵⁾ Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

(23) Consents of experts and Counsel

23.1 Consent of Vellmer & Chang, Chartered Accountants

(31) Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)

[31.1*](#) [Section 302 Certifications under Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 of Christopher Bunka](#)

(32) Section 1350 Certifications

[32.1*](#) [Section 906 Certification under Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002](#)

(99) Exhibit No.

99.1⁽⁶⁾ Haas Reserve Reports

99.2⁽⁷⁾ Veazey Reserve Report

* Filed herewith.

(1) Incorporated by reference from Form SB-2 Registration Statement filed on March 1, 2006.

(2) Incorporated by reference from Form SB-2 Registration Statement filed on May 5, 2006.

(3) Incorporated by reference from our current report on Form 8-K filed.

(4) Incorporated by reference from our current report on Form 8-K filed on June 21, 2007.

(5) Incorporated by reference from Form SB-2 Registration Statement filed on September 20, 2007.

(6) Incorporated by reference from our current report on Form 8-K filed on July 17, 2007.

(7) Incorporated by reference from our current report on Form 8-K filed on October 31, 2007.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

LEXARIA CORP.

By: /s/ Christopher Bunka
Christopher Bunka
President, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: November 18, 2009

By: /s/ Bal Bhullar
Bal Bhullar
Chief Financial Officer and Director
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: November 18, 2009

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

By: /s/ Christopher Bunka
Christopher Bunka
President, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: November 18, 2009

By: /s/ Bal Bhullar
Bal Bhullar
Chief Financial Officer and Director
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: November 18, 2009

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. ss 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Chris Bunka, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A of Lexaria Corp.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 18, 2009

Chris Bunka

Chris Bunka

President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. ss 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Bal Bhullar, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A of Lexaria Corp.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
- a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 18, 2009

"Bal Bhullar"

Bal Bhullar

Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Director

(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Chris Bunka, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) the Annual Report on Form 10-K/A of Lexaria Corp. for the year ended October 31, 2008 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Lexaria Corp.

Dated: November 18, 2009

"Chris Bunka"

Chris Bunka
President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)
Lexaria Corp.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to Lexaria Corp. and will be retained by Lexaria Corp. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Bal Bhullar, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) the Annual Report on Form 10-K/A of Lexaria Corp. for the year ended October 31, 2008 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Lexaria Corp.

Dated: November 18, 2009

"Bal Bhullar"

Bal Bhullar
Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Director
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting
Officer)
Lexaria Corp.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to Lexaria Corp. and will be retained by Lexaria Corp. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.