

## NEW LAKE BILL OF LADING

Since the new bill of lading formulated by the Lake Grain Carriers' combine has been issued, very little or no business has been done in Manitoba grain for spring shipment via Montreal, most of the business having been done via Buffalo for shipment for American ports. A prominent agent of one of our steamship lines stated a few days ago that no business on ocean freights could be done for May-June shipments, since a tie-up in the inland freight traffic had taken place, caused by the new bill of lading. The protest against accepting this arbitrary document has been signed by all the shippers of Manitoba grain in Winnipeg, New York, Boston, Montreal and Toronto.

The chief clauses in the new bill of lading affecting the interests of the grain merchants is as follows: "Providing that the vessel shall not be responsible for shortage exceeding one-half bushel per thousand bushels carried, the vessel to deliver all grain on board, collecting freight upon the actual outturn and making no claim for any overrun."

## MR. HAULTAIN ON THE ELEVATOR QUESTION

Nokomis, March 25.—In the course of a long speech on provincial questions Mr. Haultain made an important statement on the elevator question.

He pointed out that up to the end of last session of the legislative assembly, he and his friends in the House had not thought it advisable to do more than force the question on the consideration of the government. Their notion requiring the government of Saskatchewan to enquire into the question of government elevators and report to the House was voted down by the government on the plea that negotiations were then pending with the Grain Growers' Association.

Speaking on the subject during the debate on that occasion he expressed himself as strongly in sympathy with the demands of the Grain Growers, and more than ready to be convinced of the feasibility of their proposed plan. The negotiations had for some reason been delayed, and it was not until after the close of the late session that the answers of the premiers of the three provinces was made public. That answer was, in his opinion, entirely unsatisfactory and altogether evaded the real question. He was now free to take definite ground without the fear of interfering with any negotiations.

The declared policy of the Provincial Rights party had from the beginning been in favor of government ownership and control of public utilities. There might be some question as to how far the elevator business came within the general term "public utilities," but the conditions existing in the western provinces would warrant the intervention of the government. There was no doubt that owing to causes which he need not elaborate upon, the storage facilities in this province were practically in the hands of a monopoly. The effect of this monopoly was to prevent competition and thereby reduce prices. It had

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The disk drills, single or double, penetrate hard ground, cultivate it thoroughly, and they work successfully in mud. The positive force feed is driven by chains from the main axle. There are no cog wheels on McCormick drills to wear, get out of mesh, and cause irregular sowing.

Both the disk and shoe drills open the furrow properly and to right depth. Spiral steel tubes conduct the seed to the bottom of the furrow where it is dependably covered to the right depth by drag chains.

The great advantage of the McCormick drill is that the single disk, double and shoe drills are interchangeable. There is no question but that double disks are superior in muddy fields, single disks in hard and trashy ground, and shoe drills in well prepared and mellow seed beds. Farmers who purchase any one of these styles of drills can change it into either of the other two by putting on either of the other two styles of markers. By doing this, the farmer will have a drill for all conditions of ground—dry, hard, trashy, muddy, or a well prepared seed bed.

Both wheels are drive wheels on McCormick drills. That insures positive, even feed. Shoes and disks are arranged to make lightest possible draft. Convenient foot boards aid the operator in his work.

McCormick drills, single and double disk and shoe, are made with 14, 16, 20 and 22 markers.

McCormick disk harrows, smoothing harrows, cultivators and scufflers are the best implements of their kind.

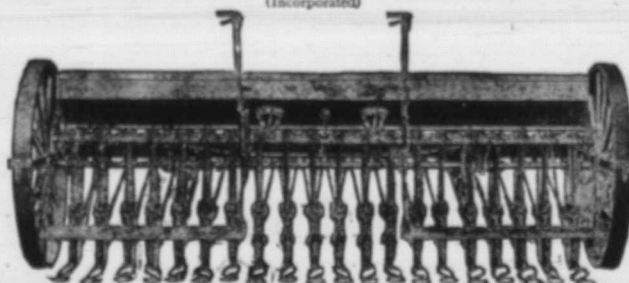
McCormick drills and implements are built in Canada and are specially designed to meet Canadian conditions.

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the further effect of depriving the farmer of proper means of storing and shipping his grain and also forced the small producer to sell his wagon load for a small price, on a low grading, with a large dockage. Light weights low grades, excessive dockage and loss of identity of his product were the evils universally complained of, and there must be some foundation for so generally expressed complaints. It was further stated on good authority that by the culling process the millers were enabled to make large profits out of wheat intrinsically valuable but graded low, and that a portion at least of these profits would be obtained by the producer if he were enabled by proper storage and shipping facilities to sell his own wheat by sample.

Another effect attributed to this culling process was the lowering of the quality of export wheat while still in the hands of the farmer. The monopoly of the elevators also was said to enable the elevator owners to practically control street buyers and commission men.

It might be urged that all these evils would be removed by competition and that they should be left to be remedied by the ordinary processes of trade. That undoubtedly would be a sound position in the case of any ordinary business. But this was a business which affected the whole province and upon the success of which the general welfare of the province depends.

What was the remedy? Competition! How could that be provided? Apparently not by ordinary means. That being the case, did the circumstances justify the intervention of the government? In his opinion there was

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