best interests of our export wheat trade and that the more the sample market is patronized the greater harm will it do to the producers. The Commission further believes that the farmers will be better off without a sample market just so long as our surplus of wheat that must be exported sets the general price level at which the entire wheat crop will be purchased.

"The Commission has endeavored to hold the broadest possible ground in considering the effect of a sample market on the welfare of the producers. Such questions as whether or not premiums or higher prices would be paid to any extent for grain sold on the sample market, whether such premiums, if paid, would find their way back to the producers, whether the effect of the sample markets on transportation facilities would be appreciable and if so, whether such delays as might be inseparable from it would more than offset any benefits that might be derived from it, have not been discussed, fruitful as they might prove."

### Conclusions

As the outcome of its inquiries and the thought and discussion devoted to the subjects investigated, the Commission reached certain conclusions, which in part summarize matter contained in the Report, and in part supplement observations and suggestions made here and there in its pages. These conclusions are as follows:

#### Relating to Production

"1. Exclusive grain raising in Saskatchewan, as generally practised by even our best farmers is not remunerative at the present time.

"2. The cost to the farmer of producing and marketing grain at interior shipping points can be reduced in the following principal ways:

(a) By effective instruction as to the best methods of cultivation, the best varieties of grain, and as to the principles that should govern his economic relations with Nature on the one hand and his fellows on the other;

(b) By raising the standard of efficiency and altering the attitude towards service, of very much of the labor upon which the farmer and farmer's wife must depend;

(c) By extending the practice of mixed farming not only thru instruction but thru continued practical assistance;

(d) By gradually reorganizing agricultural credit facilities until their source of supply and control alike shall be largely within the province and necessary credit can be supplied at cost instead of at a large profit;

(e) By the reduction or abolition of the tariff on articles and commodities which the farmer must purchase for the equipment of his farm and the carrying on of his business;

(f) By the reduction of freight rates on merchandise brought into or distributed in Western Canada;

(g) By the curtailment and gradual elimination of the credit system of merchandizing;

(h) By the continued improvement of country roads to shipping points;

(i) By the extension of railways into districts not yet adequately served.

#### Relating to Marketing and Transportation

"3. It costs the farmers more to have the exportable surplus of Western Canada's grain crop placed on present ultimate market than the farmers of any other large exporting country have to pay.

"4. The cost of marketing and transporting Saskatchewan grain should be decreased and the price paid to the producer correspondingly increased in the following principal ways:

(a) By further extending the system of co-operative grain marketing companies, and by the organization of their business, as soon as may be feasible, in such a way as to permit of profits being distributed co-operatively instead of on the basis of shares held;

(b) By extending the operations of co-operative grain marketing companies beyond the commission business to the operation of terminals (if not purchased and operated by the Dominion Government) and the conducting of an export business;

(c) By increasing the quantity of grain sold by farmers on track or consigned by them for sale on commission;

(d) By creating, if competent engineers endorse the project as feasible, a navigable system of canals and canalized waterways from the heart of the grain growing areas to the head of the lakes;

(e) By fixing the charge for selling grain on commission at Winnipeg at one per cent. of the gross proceeds of the carload instead of one cent per bushel as at present, which latter charge the experience of the farmers' companies has shown to be unnecessarily high;

(f) By the banks reducing the rate of interest charged on grain loans and the rates of exchange charged on transfers of credit and cash from one part of the country to the other;

(g) By lowering terminal charges and changing terminal practices, experience having shown that present charges are too high and present practices too generous to the terminal operators;

(h) By setting maximum charges for the carriage of grain on the great lakes; such charges preferably to be fixed by an international commission and to apply to the domestic business of both countries and to international business;

(i) By continuing to improve the St. Lawrence waterway, both above and below Montreal, and the Welland and Soo canals;

(j) By continuing to improve and extend the Port of Montreal, particularly the grain handling and storage facilities;

(k) By securing a reduction of insurance rates both on hulls and cargoes, on the ocean route from Montreal to Europe and on the Great Lakes; such reduction to be effected by a Dominion Government scheme of marine insurance, if necessary;

(l) By building up our trade with Great Britain, particularly in such commodities as will, from their bulk or weight, make acceptable westbound ocean freight and thus, in recognition of the fact that Canada's exports go principally to Europe, attract to the St. Lawrence route a larger number of vessels.

#### Public Owned Terminals

"5. All terminal and transfer elevators as well as interior terminal storage elevators should be owned and operated by the Dominion Government, as some already are. This would link together and co-ordinate the grain handling, transporting and storage facilities of Canada (apart from country elevators) and thus make alike for economy and efficiency in these services.

"6. Canadian export grain (of which at the present time more than half is of Saskatchewan origin) occupies a deservedly high place on the markets in which it is known and is becoming increasingly popular with the trade in those markets.

"7. The standing of Saskatchewan grain on the world's markets can be improved and the price obtained correspondingly increased in the following ways:

(a) By extending the number of available markets to include the nearest one, which may be done,

1. by removing the duty on two commodities that Canada does not import, i.e. wheat and flour,

2. By accepting the United States offer (which still stands) of free access for our oats, barley and flax.

#### Increase Farm Storage

(b) By our farmers realizing the importance of storing as much as possible of our exportable surplus on the farms, and each withholding a portion of his crop from market as he becomes financially able to hold and provide accommodation for it. Farm storage is the cheapest form of grain storage for the farmer, and is the most satisfactory because grain stored on the farms is generally a bullish factor in the markets while grain stored in public elevators, whether such grain is still owned by the producer or has been sold, is a bear factor. All such grain has its effect on the world's prices as soon as it has its place in world statistics of visible

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