

of our high class wheats; but if anything can be done, gentlemen, you are the masters of the situation. You make the laws. If anything can be done you should do it; it should be done.

There is just one other point I wanted to express a word on; and that is the new form of grading which is advocated, I believe, in your own midst. The grading by protein content. I think Mr. Millar had or has, or both had and has, a resolution in the House along those lines.

Protein is the body-forming property in wheat; that property is wheat which gives substance to the animal form. It becomes, under certain circumstances, a gluten variety of protein, and that given the buoyant character to wheat which is a special characteristic of Canadian wheat. Now the question is, can you use those characteristics for grading purposes? There was a friend of mine, fairly well known—well known in the Pool, and one of the officials there—who was very much in favour of grading wheat by protein content, because one year the wheat in his own district had a very high protein content; but curiously enough, the next next season they discovered that it had one of the lowest protein contents in the northern part of Saskatchewan, and he was just as much against grading by protein content when the protein content of his own district was low as he was in favour of grading in that way when the protein content of his own district was high. It is those shifting forces of climate and whatever it is, soil, and all that sort of thing, that make the difficulty in protein content grading; and it is a very serious difficulty.

I think I have said nearly all I want to say. I have always been, Mr. Chairman, an opponent of skimming the grades of wheat; allowing anyone to come in and say, we will buy all the high grades in No. 1 and leave the lower grades to be shipped abroad. I think we are injuring ourselves when we allow that. And the same in connection with any grades. I do not think our grades of wheat should be skimmed.

*By Mr. Campbell:*

Q. Have you any idea how you could prevent that by law?—A. Well, let us say we send up three carloads of wheat; one of them is the most perfect form of the berry that we can get; it is what we call "High No. 1"; the second car is not so good; it is what is known as a medium form of No. 1. And the third is right down to the line; that is what we call a line grade. That is the low form of No. 1. Now if you put them altogether, store them together, you have in the combination of the three carloads the No. 1 grade. Don't you see if you take away the high carload and only put the other two together you have a lower quality of wheat, Mr. Chairman. Have I made it plain?

The ACTING CHAIRMAN: Yes, but Mr. Campbell's question was how could you prevent that scheme.

*By Mr. Campbell:*

Q. If you have a car of high grade No. 1, and ship it in the ordinary way, and at Winnipeg a miller who is watching the grades finds that is extra good, and he bids a few cents above the average price, and gets it there and diverts it to his own mill—A. Did he send you the money? I mean, if he sent you the money you came out pretty well. Because there are so many cases where they keep the money and don't send it.

Q. In a great many cases the companies may get the premium. But the point is, how are you going to prevent that from being diverted from Winnipeg to the mill instead of being handled at Port Arthur and raising the average standard of the grain?—A. Well, I think you had better join the Pool, and leave it to the Pool Officials and they will prevent that being done.

Q. I belong to the Pool. That is not the point I was trying to bring out. And the same thing happened in the Pool elevator, exactly the same thing.

[Hon. George Langley.]