

those coming from the same country and they endeavour to protect each other the best they can.

The Prime Minister and his colleagues know that I shall ever be a champion of the social order; I do not want to see it destroyed. But now we have in Canada the seeds of revolution such as exist in other countries. At one time there was a similar situation in France. Those who have studied the history of the world know that prior to the French revolution persons who said that the people were dissatisfied with the régime and that it must be overthrown, were considered insane. The nobility surrounding the king and queen said that this was idle talk; that such a thing as revolution would never happen; that they were safe and would retain their power as long as they wished. But one day the king and queen were arrested and some months later they were guillotined. This is what happened in France. The aftermath of this was that the fortunes of the nobility were confiscated and new fortunes were built up in their stead; a new order was created. It will be remembered that one of the most famous speeches ever delivered was that of Mirabeau when he advocated the contribution of one-fourth; he said to the French Assembly, to the rich, the well-off, the bourgeois who were there: You must contribute one-fourth of your fortunes to the state, otherwise the state will crumble. That was the prophecy, and because the French people did not listen to him when he urged them to return to the state one-fourth of their belongings—

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hanson, York-Sunbury): The hon. member's time has expired.

Mr. BEAUBIEN: Following the questions that were asked yesterday by the hon. member for South Battleford (Mr. Vallance) in regard to Garnet wheat, I wish, under this bill, to discuss the matter. I am sorry the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Stevens) is not in his place, but probably the Prime Minister will answer this question. Seeding time is at hand; the farmers are ready with their seed. In my district, on account of rust, the only kind of hard wheat we can sow is Garnet. We cannot sow Marquis; Reward is not a success and the farmers who intend to sow Garnet wheat wish to know how it is going to be graded. Yesterday the minister said that the committee on agriculture would inquire into this matter, but I ask the Prime Minister, the Minister

of Agriculture or the Minister of Trade and Commerce, to make a statement as soon as possible in order that the farmers in those districts where they are sowing Garnet wheat and where they cannot sow any other type may be advised that Garnet wheat will remain at least for one year at the present grades, because I do not think it is good business to change the grade without giving them proper notice. I have received several requests to this effect and I would ask the Prime Minister if it is possible for him to make a statement now in that regard.

Mr. BENNETT: The question of grading Garnet wheat has for a considerable time engaged the attention of those responsible for the discharge of their duties under the Grain Act. At the present time Garnet, with other varieties of wheat, is graded under the standard grades. There are those who advocate that it should carry a separate grading; there are others who contend that such a separate grading would be improper, having regard to the very considerations to which the hon. gentleman has just referred. I suppose he has read last year's report of the grain commissioners in this regard. The other day the Minister of Trade and Commerce made a statement in the expectation that members from those western agricultural constituencies most directly affected would present their position before the committee on agriculture so that such legislation, if any, as might be required would be enacted without delay by parliament. The hon. gentleman knows the government is without power in the matter; that power parliament has conferred upon a body which it has created. The Board of Grain Commissioners and the Board of Grain Standards which are created by the Grain Act have authority to deal with the matter with which the hon. member suggests the government should deal. In order that the government might be advised and therefore be in a position to enact such legislation, if any, as might be required to meet the wishes of those who are best able to speak with authority on the subject, it was referred to the committee on agriculture. May I say I agree wholly with what the hon. member has said as to the desirability of having the matter promptly dealt with, and I would add that the agriculture committee meets tomorrow. The representations of the agricultural members being made to the committee, a resolution could be passed at once, and recommendation made to this house which, I assure my hon. friend, would be acted upon by the administration as quickly as possible, having regard to the rules of the house. I