

did correct it immediately after this letter came to the Right Honourable Mr. King. This is from the Secretary of the greatest corn exchange in the world. The Liverpool Corn Exchange has more to do with setting our market price than any other, and Mr. Urquhart is known all over the wheat world as a responsible man, and here is what he writes to Mr. King:—

My directors wish to assure you that they do not forward any complaints until they have very carefully examined the shipments and are fully convinced that the receivers are justified in making them. They have refused to interest themselves in many instances where they have found, on investigation, that the complaints though far from frivolous were not sufficiently serious to call for action on their part. In years gone by, complaints were few and far between, but since the autumn of 1926 they have been very numerous, and the confidence which the trade used to place in Canadian certificates has been badly shaken.

My directors find that the whole U.K. and Continental markets are becoming very dissatisfied with the arrival of wheat under "certificate final"

Mr. DONNELLY: What year was that?

Hon. Mr. MOTHERWELL: 1926 and 1927.

Mr. DAVIES: What was the date of the letter to Mr. King?

Hon. Mr. MOTHERWELL: The 15th of February, 1928. This correspondence was tabled then. To continue:—

. . . and unless matters improve they are quite certain that there will be a strong agitation to discontinue this method of trading and to insist upon buying on standard samples in the same way as trade is done with other countries, such as the Argentine and Australia.

You know it has been the pride of our grading system that we live up to our certificates so religiously that people buy wheat on certificate without ever seeing the wheat. They say that they want so much number 1 or number 2 or number 3 and they expect to get that; and there are no adjustment provisions to settle when our grain is bought on certificate.

WITNESS: Fair average sample.

Hon. Mr. MOTHERWELL: No, but there is a board to which you submit these matters in dispute when bought on fair average sample as in Argentine and Australia. Therefore, there must be a strict adherence to certificates. That is what they were complaining about—non-compliance to certificate; there were too many varieties; it was bum stuff—piebald, yellow bellied Marquis wheat; that is what it was—from the north country largely, but sometimes from the south on second crop land. And there were other reasons. There was a white spring wheat called "quality" wheat—the very opposite of what it was—that got mixed in sometimes.

The WITNESS: And there was a lot of tough wheat those years.

Hon. Mr. MOTHERWELL: The millers of the Scottish and English Co-operatives, nearly every corn exchange I could find in the United Kingdom, both in Ireland, England and Scotland, and on the Continent as well, had the same story to tell—especially with regard to the amount of dirt, rubbish and screenings and white kernels that went in our wheat at that time. There is no need to go into the matter of mixing now, but we all know that mixing had become very general among all the concerns handling wheat and each was vying with the other to see how much stuff they could pass off for wheat.

The WITNESS: Well, but they had to get a certificate for it, you know, from the inspection department.