

*By Mr. Donnelly:*

Q. Would you advise then, that in our hospital elevators, say wheat that goes out of them, wheat that goes out mixed should be marked as processed wheat, or mixed wheat?—A. Oh, most certainly. There should be a registration of the wheat that goes in. It should be graded in, and there should be a registration of the wheat that comes out. It should be graded out. And the two registrations should agree. For instance, say you have got a quantity of No. 5 and No. 6 and feed in an elevator. You take in 20,000 bushels of each. In sending out the processed wheat, or the mixed wheat, you should send out a mutual quantity, as you put it in, only instead of going out 20,000 of each, it will go out 60,000 of one quality.

*By Mr. Millar:*

Q. I would like to ask two questions, Mr. Langley. You have been asked by the Chairman and by Mr. Donnelly if our wheat would not bring a better price in the Old Country market if it were not mixed, and your answer was that you were not certain. I would like to ask you this: Considering the amount to be skimmed off by those who do the mixing, the profits made by them and returned to the producers, is it not certain that the producers would receive more?—A. Will you repeat that last sentence, please?

Q. Is it not certain that if mixing were prohibited so that the average of the grade that passes Winnipeg would reach Liverpool is it not certain that the producers would receive more?—A. Would receive nothing?

Q. That the producers would receive more money than he does now?

Mr. DONNELLY: The producer of the good wheat anyway?

The WITNESS: Yes. The English miller thoroughly understands his business. He is not prepared to buy a low-priced article if he can in competition get something similar at a lower price, and, sooner or later, we are going to increase our production, Mr. Chairman. And, we are going to find ourselves at a loss to dispose of our wheat that is only equal to other wheat that can be bought at a less price. I do not think there is a doubt about it. You satisfy your customer, and then when he is looking around for the thing he wants, he will put his hand on that, and he will say "This is what I want, and if it costs me two or three or four cents more per bushel, it will be cheaper to me than a thing I do not want."

*By Mr. Donnelly:*

Q. That would mean that the man who produces good wheat would get more money for it?—A. Well, it would.

*By Mr. Fansher (Last Mountain):*

Q. You were speaking, Mr. Langley, of being over in Denmark, and that they were importing a low grade of wheat there. Just aside for the moment, would you tell us what they are using that wheat for? Is it for feed purposes, or what?—A. Well, Mr. Chairman, Denmark is a very small country, but it maintains a large quantity of cattle which are kept for milking purposes. It feeds an enormous quantity of pigs. The wheat is bought for both purposes, for feeding the cows and for feeding the pigs. There is, in the most congested portion of Denmark, practically no pasturage at all. When the cows are put out to grass, they are put out on a tether, and they rely on the products of—what do you call these upright things?

The ACTING CHAIRMAN: Silos.

[Hon. George Langley.]