

of the day. Directly, however, the sun drops over the horizon the air cools, very often the northern lights come out, and the farmer is worried nearly to death during the night wondering whether the temperature is going down below the frost line. The result is that the next morning everything that had flagged in the way of growth is stiffened up again, and we begin the new day with a new process of warmth. Many people believe that it is that particular thing which gives the special qualities to our northwestern Canadian wheat and the wheat grown under similar conditions in the northwestern States, below the line.

At any rate, whether it was the lack of these qualities or not, when they milled the Argentine grown Marquis wheat the chairman of the Corn Exchange at Liverpool assured us that it did not possess the Canadian qualities.

We had a short address from Professor Biffen, the cerealist of the University of Cambridge and he told us he had been experimenting to see whether it was not possible to get the qualities of Canadian wheat in wheat grown in the Old Country and he told us that he had got them. I was interested, because I was a particular grain growing member of our touring party. He said they put it in well prepared and well fertilized land in the Old Country and it grew and matured as Spring wheat, but when they harvested it from land which would have grown British wheat forty bushels to the acre, they had only sixteen bushels to the acre, and he said that while he was sure they had the right kind of wheat they could not afford to grow it under those circumstances.

When we got to Glasgow our friend Mr. Wilson had again arranged that we should meet a portion of the Chamber of Commerce, and we met there a gentleman representing the flour and grain trade, and he, without any qualifications, stated frankly that in Glasgow—my friend Mr. Ramsay as the representative of the Pool will know this—where they used a larger proportion of Canadian wheat than they do in any other part of the British Isles, they had no complaint to make; the wheat was all right; the flour was all right, and we had a complete endorsement of the Canadian wheat. We did not at any place have a complaint such as I have seen in the papers since I came back about the millers being dissatisfied with the quality of the grading, except the one about which I have told you.

Now, may I make a remark on my own account? You gentlemen know that we had a Grain Act passed in 1912, a consolidation of the Manitoba Grain Act. That continued in effect until 1925 when it was revised and altered. Under the old Act there was a special statutory definition of No. 1 Northern and No. 2 Northern, No. 1 Hard being merely a superior quality of No. 1 Northern, and No. 3 Northern was not specifically set out in the statute at all. It was known as the inspector's grade. The law ran something like this—I am quoting from memory—"All wheat not good enough for No. 2 shall at the discretion of the inspector be placed in No. 3," and No. 3 became a specified grade under those conditions. It had an enormous quantity of good wheat in it because if we had delaying weather in threshing and our No. 1 wheat was left out in the weather and became bleached and discoloured, whether it interfered with its intrinsic milling properties or not, it was invariably put into No. 3 by the inspector, so that very often we had wheat weighing 60, 62, and even more pounds to the bushel.

Now, under the new Act of 1925 they undertook to specify No. 3 Northern, and in specifying it they spoiled the grade. I do not think there is any doubt about that. I am speaking now of Saskatchewan, although it applies practically to all three provinces. We have had three years when the weather during both harvest and threshing—I was going to say, had been rotten, but perhaps that is hardy fair—has been very undesirable, very wet and the wet had been protracted, and we had threshed a good deal of the crop in a tough

[Hon. George Langley.]