

*By Mr. Donnelly:*

Q. He proposed grades of Durums?—A. Yes. I understood you were cogitating; you have not got beyond that. You were cogitating preparing special grades for a variety of wheat not suitable for our high-grade flour.

The CHAIRMAN: That statement has been made throughout the country. I got a letter indicating that, as Mr. Langley says, but I do not know anything beyond that.

Mr. DONNELLY: The Minister of Trade and Commerce introduced it.

Mr. MILLAR: The Bill of the Minister of Trade and Commerce provides for Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, White Wheats.

WITNESS: But these are Soft Red Wheats. We cannot get the highest quality of flour from Soft Red Wheats.

*By Mr. Donnelly:*

Q. What would you do with them?—A. Have special varieties for them, have special grades for them.

Q. Would you make grades for those as well?—A. Yes.

*By Mr. Millar:*

Q. Mr. Langley, in regard to the complaint in Great Britain about the mixture of a number of varieties in our highest grade wheats, did they look upon that as a serious objection?—A. They looked upon it as a most serious objection, because it was doing away with the intrinsic quality of our wheat, which they rely upon for special mixing purposes in their flour.

Q. Jumping to another question altogether, in regard to mixing at elevators, how are you going to dispose of your numerous varieties of wheat? What would you think of this proposal, that mixing as carried on now in the mixing elevators be prohibited, by private concerns, but that hospital elevators be established to take care of the off-grade wheats, soft wheat, damp wheat, putting them all into proper shape the same as mixing elevators do now?—A. That is to say, there should be a special purpose in processing wheat. I think that is the better term. You have a wheat which will bear a grade; for instance, you have No. 3 Smutty. Well now, that never should go in to straight No. 3. I came down to this place (Ottawa) to bear testimony in connection with a man named King, who used to have an elevator, and who treated smutty wheat at Port Arthur. The old gentleman had worked up quite a case. He said the week after he had treated it, it was better than wheat without smut. We joined forces with the millers, and the millers said "Well, if you have improved the quality of wheat sell it by itself, and get the value." But, that was not what they wanted. They wanted to hide it in the general grade. There are ways of getting all the good qualities out of it, without mixing it with our higher grades at all, and they never should be allowed to be mixed into our higher grades. There are those studying this question, Mr. Chairman, who will give a better decision than I can.

I do not know whether you can dry damp wheat or very tough wheat, because tough wheat and damp wheat are different degrees of moisture; that is all, Mr. Chairman. I may send in a carload of wheat, and it may only have one per cent of moisture, but it is turned damp, and I am deducted, or I have been in the past, and any of you are deducted for that tough wheat. I understand that that matter is being discussed, however by a very responsible and competent body, and you will be called upon to deal with that in legislation. And, gentlemen, may I ask you to keep your eye on matters that you can attend to, and allow the other matters to mature, because, getting back to what I have said, farming is a progressive science, and the handling of the products

[Hon. George Langley.]