

received very favourably in the markets of Europe.

Scutchers are also being tested out, and after going over the plant and discussing the work with the men who are thoroughly familiar with it, I am certain that what has been accomplished at the Experimental Farm will be of great benefit to the producers of flax all over the Dominion.

As was pointed out by the hon. mover of the resolution, our seed has been able to compete successfully in the markets of the world with the very best seed produced. He has also pointed out the fact that before the war about eighty or ninety per cent of the flax used in Europe was produced by Russia. If you take into consideration the new system of government which is in control of Russia, I think you

will agree with me that it will

5 p.m. probably be some time before that country need be regarded

as a dangerous competitor in the flax market.

We have a good market in the United States, only small sections of that great country having proved suitable for flax production; we also have a good market at home; and, in addition, we are selling our product in Belgium, France and Ireland. It is particularly creditable that we are able to sell in the markets of Europe, where the highest class of flax is produced and where some of the very finest linens are manufactured.

A large proportion of the seed exported has been carefully inspected, graded and tested as to its germinating qualities, and it has been found that this procedure secures for the grower a very much higher price than we used to receive for seed which was not so treated. I understand that at the meeting held in London last week a resolution was passed asking the Government to adopt two grades, one ninety per cent and the other ninety-two and a half per cent. I can assure our flax growers that when this resolution is received it will be given the very closest attention by this department.

The fibre is rather more difficult to grade, but we are keenly alive to any possibilities tending towards improvement along this line.

In 1918 an Order in Council was passed authorizing the distribution of \$25,000 per year to encourage the manufacture of thread from flax grown in this country, but I have not full information as to whether any of this money has been paid,

it being a matter dealt with by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

My hon. friend from East Middlesex (Mr. Glass) must not be disappointed at the slow development of our flax industry, for the reason that our agriculturists are already educated in the production of other crops very much easier to produce, and which during the war yielded very satisfactory returns. Consequently a campaign of education will take a little time to bring to our farmers a realization of the fact that flax-growing, although giving a good deal of trouble and requiring considerable labour, is a very profitable crop to raise.

With regard to the exhaustion of land as a result of flax growing, this, I think, can be overcome by having a proper rotation of crops. My department fully realizes the importance of flax production and I will see that it keeps in very close touch with its developments and will be glad to render all the aid I possibly can which promises to be of value to the industry. In this regard I wish to say to the hon. member who proposed the resolution that while attending to this matter I will keep in mind his suggestion concerning the "putting of more pep into the business."

Motion agreed to.

TRANSLATION OF FRENCH SPEECHES.

Mr. JOSEPH ARCHAMBAULT (Chambly and Vercheres) moved:

That, in the opinion of the House, whereas the French language is one of the two official languages of the House of Commons of Canada and many of the members use the French language in addressing the said House of Commons and it is important that all members of the said House of Commons should have knowledge of the speeches so delivered; and whereas a very large majority of the English-speaking members do not understand the French language, and the speeches which are delivered in French do not appear in English in the Debates unless it be in the revised edition some six or seven months after they have been delivered, which is the opposite of what follows in connection with speeches which are delivered in English, the translation of same being published in French in the Debates of the following day; therefore the speeches delivered in French should be translated into English and so published in the Unrevised Debates and distributed the following day.

Mr. JOSEPH ARCHAMBAULT (Chambly-Verchères) (translation): Mr. Speaker, it is very seldom that I address this House in french. The reason is very simple: A majority of my colleagues do not understand french and, as I wish, whenever I, rise, to make myself understood by all, I generally use the English language. This is