

*By Mr. Vallance:*

Q. You would be raising the standard?—A. We would be giving No. 3 Northern a definite value.

*By Mr. Donnelly:*

Q. Do you agree with this, Mr. Ramsay? It is on page 108 of our Proceedings:

Q. You do not think that this complaint that we have in England concerning our wheat is based on the varieties at all?—A. I cannot find any evidence to that effect.

Q. Where do you find the cause for complaint?—A. The only complaints that they made to me over there were on the question of grading.

Those are two questions I asked of Mr. Newman?—A. It is not entirely a question of grading.

Q. You think that by changing this No. 3 Northern it will do away with that grading?—A. It would, with that grade. I think we will always have a squabble with in lower grades, because there is a variety of shipments; you will get one-five wheat coming out, and then you have a wet spell and the one-five wheat following it is an entirely different wheat.

Q. The Inspectors here told us that the complaints over there were on account of our varieties. This man comes along and tells us it is not a question of varieties at all, but it is entirely a question of grading, and he puts the blame altogether on our Inspection Board as a reason for any complaints.

Mr. STEELE: Neither one is entirely correct.

Mr. VALLANCE: It was suggested that we take the survey of the country and tell the farmers just what they can grow within an area, which proves again that the type is wrong, there must be something wrong with the mixture which is going across. If we are to take a survey of the country, cut it up into blocks and tell the individuals what they can grow in those various blocks—

The WITNESS: That information is available now. You cannot enforce it unless you make it law, unless you can say that a man must grow that wheat. A great deal of experimentation is going on among the farmers. There are a lot of them buying seeds which have no relation to the variety. I have been stung myself in that respect.

*By Mr. Coote:*

Q. We got the impression from Mr. Newman that the objection to the grading of our wheat by the old country millers was largely on account of the dried wheat; do you agree with that?—A. Yes. I think last year the dried wheat they put in No. 3 was to all intents and purposes useless for milling. They have not recovered from it; they are suspicious of the grade, on account of what might go into it.

Q. Have any measures been taken to prevent that recurring next year?—A. I understood that after the Research Council made the report they came to an agreement as to how the dryers should be set up. They put in regulating thermometers, so that they could not run too fast. The moisture content of some of this wheat this year is low, it is just over the line. I am of the opinion that the drying business should be very strictly regulated by the Board of Grain Commissioners, and not rely upon a gentleman's agreement.

Q. You would not be in favour of dried grain going in with tough grain?—A. We have had experience with that in the Pacific coast shipments. All tough wheat has to be dried there before shipment. They will not allow you to ship tough wheat and dried wheat. Dried No. 1 and dried No. 2 wheat appears to be very hard to sell; they practically have to sell on the sample.

[Mr. E. B. Ramsay]