

that. It is that all the wheat be graded on a basis similar to our present grading system, except in one specification. Instead of judging the strength of the wheat by the appearance, by the colour, the proposal is to judge it by a chemical test; replace the colour or appearance test with the chemical test. That is an entirely different proposition, as you will see.

Mr. DONNELLY: For example, we would say No. 1 Northern to contain 13 per cent or more; No. 2, Northern, 12 or more and No. 3 Northern, 11 or more, and yet have all the requisites required at the present time in 1, 2 and 3.

There is only one thing, Mr. Chairman, I would beg of you to do in connection with that. The producer only represents one side; the miller, the buyer, represents the other side. You should know before you undertake to do that, in the interests of the producer, what the buyer or the manufacturer is to do in connection with it.

*By Mr. Miller:*

Q. You spoke of the quality of our wheat on the other side, and you referred a short time ago to the fact that they spoke of the quality not being up to what it was some years ago, and the quality of the grain even when grown in South America and shipped back to England did not possess the quality. What quality did they refer to; was it the strength?—A. They referred to the milling quality of the grain.

Q. That would be probably the strength?—A. Yes.

*By Mr. Donnelly:*

Q. Or the quantity of flour?—A. No, it is not altogether the quantity of flour.

Q. The baking test?—A. Yes. Old Country flour from wheat grown in England, that wheat will produce, bushel for bushel, practically an equal amount of flour to ours, but it will be quite a different kind of flour.

Q. It is not so good for baking?—A. No.

Q. It is the baking test that counts?—A. In fact the Co-operative of Manchester told us that they produced the flour they required by using 5 per cent of Canadian wheat. We found there was a little shuffle on that. We went through the mill, Mr. Chairman, and talked with the employees in the mill, and we found that in actual practice the 5 per cent had increased to 15.

Q. Might that not be because the wheat we were putting in was low in protein?—A. No, they did not contend that; they said that was the general run.

Q. Mr. Langley, you said when you were in Liverpool at the Corn Exchange you received no important complaint there. At Liverpool, at the Corn Exchange, did you see this letter which was sent to Mr. Malcolm, our Minister of Trade and Commerce, and a letter sent to the Prime Minister, complaining about our grades?—A. No. What is the name signed to the letter?

Q. This is signed by F. W. G. Urquhart, Secretary of the Liverpool Corn Trade Association.—A. May I ask, before you read the letter, that it was the President who gave us his address—Mr. Harker.

Q. Urquhart?—A. No, Harker.

Q. He signs himself F. W. G. Urquhart, Secretary, Liverpool Corn Trade Association. I have here a couple of extracts, which I will just read to you. The first is in a letter addressed to F. J. Rathbone, Secretary of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, Fort William, which reads as follows:—

“ There is no doubt whatever that, during the last two years—1926-1927 and 1927-1928, so far as the latter has gone—there has been a very serious deterioration in the quality and condition of Canadian wheat shipments, especially in respect of Manitoba wheat, grade No. 3 Northern, [Hon. George Langley.]