

with them, because I knew at that time we had from thirty millions to forty millions of bushels of wheat in Canada which had to be exported. You could not sell it at home, and no matter how you grade it it is my opinion you will have Garnet wheat with you for a long time. I do not know of any wheat that has done more to improve the quality of the Northern wheats than Garnet. They grow two Northern wheats. Formerly they had four Northern wheats.

There is one feature of it that is very important, and that is to maintain your certificate final. I do not know what would happen to the farmer if Europe says they will not accept our certificate final. In my opinion that will have more serious effects on the country as a whole. I have no technical proof to give you that Garnet will not sell. I think it will sell on its present basis as 2 Northern.

*By Hon. Mr. Motherwell:*

Q. You do not think it will sell much under 2 Northern?—A. No. I think it will find its level about 3 cents under 1 Northern, that is, its deliverable price on the futures market.

*By Mr. Brown:*

Q. Did you notice any of what might be called serious effect of the refusing to accept our certificate finals?—A. Yes. The tendency in Europe is to get away from certificate finals. They will not take an American certificate final now. They have a very very strong organization of millers in Scotland and England; I would say it is 100 per cent, and there is a danger, from the Canadian standpoint, of Russia coming back to compete with this Manitoba Northern wheat.

Q. Would you suggest then that we should maintain our grades at such a level that they will accept our certificate finals?—A. Yes. That is the great market for Canadian wheat.

*By Hon. Mr. Weir:*

Q. Anywhere in the West, Mr. Ramsay, Reward is a better milling wheat than Marquis, on test?—A. Well, I cannot say, Mr. Weir. I am not competent to go into the technical details of all these differences.

Q. What I had in mind was this: If Reward is so much superior to Marquis, and our big concern is to get the best possible reputation, or to maintain the best possible reputation for our wheat overseas, what would you think of suggesting a separate grade for Reward so that they can secure that super wheat and it can be easily multiplied?—A. Mr. Weir, these problems have to be dealt with, I think, in a broad way. One of the great difficulties we have had in grain inspection has been in maintaining one standard for our Canadian wheat. That is to say, we say the same standard of wheat goes out of Churchill, Vancouver or Fort William, and it is extremely difficult to do. Some years wheat in one end of the country is not of the same characteristic or quality as wheat in the other end of the country, and to carry on your grain trade in its present form you have to be very practical. And, if you will remember, we revised that Act before; we cut down our grades. That arose out of the fact that mixing was prohibited and the inspection department tried to split the farmer's car so that he would get the best return from the mixing of grades.

Q. But Reward is the least variable?—A. You would have to do it on the basis of protein content. There would be no reason to segregate Reward from Marquis, because the two wheats under field conditions are very much the same.

Q. Reward on experiment is superior to Marquis, or any other wheat, as regards its milling quality, and that is what they want, and my understanding is there is less variation in Reward in the North and South than there is in Marquis.—A. You would have to ask Mr. Fraser if he thought he could grade Reward separately from Marquis under field conditions.