

Hon. Mr. MOTHERWELL: I know, and sometimes I have wondered how they got a certificate at Fort William for such cargoes. I have wondered. I am glad to know that the fellows who were there then are not there now—I am referring to Fort William, because this has nothing to do with Mr. Fraser. He gives a certificate and, like David Horne and Mr. Searle, belongs to the class of men who, like Caesar's wife, are above suspicion—only there is the difference of sex. Now, that is a state we came to in those years dating from 1912 to 1928, and that is what alarmed us in Canada when the facts became known.

Mr. SPROULE: Mr. Chairman, do you not think we have the wrong speaker? Somebody else may want to ask questions.

Hon. Mr. MOTHERWELL: I am exposing the situation that prevailed when our government was in power and previously. I do not think that is unfair, Mr. Sproule; nor do I propose to sit down until I am ready. I merely wanted to point out, Mr. Smith, that there were very serious complaints during that time, and there is the record of them. Those complaints have been corrected by the work of this agricultural committee—due to the recommendations of this committee being carried out by parliament without any deviation whatever, showing the value of this committee in getting reforms if we can get the evidence before us. And we had the evidence, as already indicated. It is too long a story to tell you how that condition came about, but it came. It had been developing for twelve or fifteen years until it got to that condition, and the correction followed.

It is said by some that there are complaints now regarding our wheat, and there are some. In Scotland, where they grind 100 per cent Canadian wheat largely, they are in the same position as the Canadian miller, almost—with this difference: they can correct the colour question by getting other wheats and Canadian millers cannot do that. Now, speaking generally, you are familiar with those complaints in those years, as an exporter.

The WITNESS: Yes.

*By Hon. Mr. Motherwell:*

Q. But being on the continent you would not run up against it as much?—

A. We were familiar with that whole situation.

Q. Do you take the ground then that the complaints are quite as numerous and as serious as they were; is there any complaint from Mr. Urquhart now?—

A. I have never had any direct communication with Mr. Urquhart, but there are complaints regarding Garnet in the 2 Northern from the United Kingdom.

Q. There is no doubt about that. You have had them from chemists—principally from chemists?—A. Well, from the millers over in the United Kingdom.

Q. Well, from chemists representing millers?—A. Yes.

Q. I recognize that those who grind 100 per cent Canadian wheat have a complaint because of the question of colour, and we want to overcome that if possible. How can we reduce this complaint to a minimum? We have heard what Dr. Newman has said, and if those complaints are strong I do not see that any of us are so stubborn about this Garnet wheat that if we are certain it is hurting us we should try to remove the ill effects; that was done following these other exposures. Those who were responsible for correcting that in this committee are just as anxious today to correct any difficulty if it is correctable. And may I ask you this question, Mr. Smith, in regard to it. You heard Dr. Newman's address?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you think, in the face of that, if Garnet wheat were removed to the last pickle of wheat you would then get as high a protein wheat and as acceptable a wheat as to general quality from the Pacific as you would from the