

In the 29 cargoes of number 2 ex Vancouver there was an average of 42 per cent of Garnet; the 4 cargoes of number 3 contained an average of 35 per cent, while the 6 cargoes of number 4 averaged 33 per cent.

With regard to the number 3 grade out of Vancouver we find the spread runs from 19 per cent up to 69 per cent with an average of 43.6 per cent. This refers to samples collected by Mr. Fraser from the 1932 crop. The 3 cargoes out of Fort William ranged from .3 per cent to 66 per cent, and, as I mentioned before, the fluctuations between cargoes in this case were more pronounced than were those in the cargoes from the Pacific ports.

Mr. DONNELLY: Is that .3 per cent?

The WITNESS: Yes, .3 per cent in 3 Northern out of Fort William, up to 66 per cent.

When one examines these figures one cannot help but feel that there must be something other than variety entering into the picture. No complaints amounting to anything from those cargoes leaving the Atlantic ports; some complaints from those leaving Vancouver containing a very high percentage of Garnet, the latter coming largely from the north. I think you will find in the last analysis that this question is tied up pretty closely with protein content—northern grown wheat, irrespective of variety at least to a considerable extent. It is true that Garnet is grown very largely in the north because of its early ripening qualities but here most varieties are inclined to yield a lower percentage of protein.

What I have said thus far would seem to support the views of those who do not favour the separate grading of this wheat at this time. On the other hand, there is certain information which our department would like to present and which would seem to offer some support to those who feel it would be better to grade this wheat separately. We simply wish to give all the data we have for the guidance of the committee that they may use their best judgment in coming to a decision.

Two years ago in presenting my evidence before this committee, (volume 2, page 33 of the evidence), I made this statement:—

The case for the separate grading of Garnet is undoubtedly, quite a strong one; but there is another side to this matter, and I take it that it is the wish of the committee to view all sides of the problem. So, this morning I propose to champion the opposite side; that is, that the time is not quite ripe for this particular action.

I am not quite sure, gentlemen, that the time is ripe yet, but I do feel it is a good deal riper than it was a couple of years ago, for reasons which I shall present. At that time the Garnet growers had not very much choice as regards variety. Reward, a possible alternative was being increased at that time, but there was not a very great deal of seed available and Reward, at that time, was not as good as Reward is to-day. I think I explained at that time that our department was doing everything it possibly could to improve upon Reward, to get the very best sort of Reward we could, and to find out the very best methods of seeding etc., as a means of increasing its yield. We knew that Reward was a very fine wheat especially for the north country because of its high protein content; in fact, it is about the only wheat we have to-day that will retain its high quality to any marked degree in the north country. As a result we have to-day large quantities of Reward seed all over the northwestern country, and we have found, as many growers have found for themselves, that by seeding Reward about two bushels per acre you can step up the yield appreciably.

I have for your consideration the yields as obtained at our stations at Beaverlodge, Fort Vermillion, Lacombe and Scott over a period of nine years,