

Mr. VALLANCE: I was asking that, because no other questions were being directed to you.

Mr. FRASER: I believe Professor Harrison, Mr. Newman, or Mr. Clark would be in a better position to answer that than I am.

*By Hon. Mr. Motherwell:*

Q. We gathered from the two witnesses preceding you, that in order to carry out the plan of standardization of barley, it would be necessary to specially bin these and prohibit the mixing of those grades, otherwise, you would have the non-brewing and the non-distilling and everything else mixed up together. Do you think it is necessary to have them specially binned?

Mr. FRASER: I believe it would be necessary in the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Extra to have those binned as graded. In the Feed grades it would appear to me that to get the best result mixing would have to be allowed.

Hon. Mr. MOTHERWELL: Then Section 140, which has to do with private elevators, would have to be amended, I presume, in order to exempt barley from the mixing privileges?

Mr. FRASER: Well, that might be necessary.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN: Mr. Fraser, that would require a large increase in our elevator facilities if we were to adopt these barleys and try to meet the conditions required by the foreign market?

Mr. FRASER: I would not anticipate the necessary increased accommodation. Of course, if the grades are increased there will be about thirteen grades there against about nine or ten.

Hon. Mr. MOTHERWELL: If you cut out Kota and all its ramifications, and off-grades, the space taken up by it now would provide for all the space that this barley would require.

Mr. FRASER: I believe to get the best results that we have to have such grades as are proposed here, even if it does take more space.

Dr. NEWMAN: Mr. Chairman, if you will refer to the grades you will see reference to the varieties or types of barley which are at the present moment the most outstanding varieties, and inferentially the types which we recommend in the great barley growing districts of the west. Trebi barley is a relatively new variety in the west, but at practically all our experimental, federal stations it is now the highest yielder. It is the highest yielder in twenty-two states of the Union, and it is the second highest yielder in many other states. So that it has yield behind it, and, as Mr. Bredt has said, there does seem to be an opening for that particular type of barley in the Old Country market, in connection with the brewing industry. O.A.C. 21 type barley, which is a type to which some very good barleys belong, such as Manchurian, Mensury, and Chinese, has been a variety that has stood the test fairly well. But going back directly to Mr. Lovie's question; the best variety to grow on summer fallow in Manitoba at the moment, we do not know of anything that we would recommend ahead of Trebi, in his location, for yield. It is not a variety that is very popular with our Canadian maltsters for brewing purposes, it is true.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN: Is it a short straw, or a long straw?

Professor NEWMAN: It is a coarse straw and a fairly strong straw, one of the strongest straws we have, and quite early. That is a variety, I think, Mr. Lovie, that while it is not perfect by any means—and we are working on many hundreds of selections and hybrids, and hope to produce something that will

[Mr. J. D. Fraser.]