

*By Hon. Mr. Motherwell:*

Q. If you want to kill a variety of wheat that is the scientific way to do it—grade it by itself—and the best wheat in the world will die under those conditions; because the general knowledge that the world has of Manitoba wheat is such that Manitoba wheat is a far more familiar term on the Liverpool Corn Exchange than it is in many parts of Canada. The term “Manitoba” stands for something, and the moment you say that it is something else, even though it were better than Manitoba, it will have to go right down to the foot, and people will not take time to demonstrate what it is. In the meantime what is going to happen to the farmer growing it? He will probably be on the junk pile, if he is not there now?—A. That is the reason we suggest that you make these commercial shipments, so there will be no case to make about it.

Q. There is something in that?—A. That was done by Dr. Newman and Dr. Birchard in 1929.

Q. It was only one small shipment.

*By Mr. Carmichael:*

Q. I have another question I would like to ask. We have heard quite a lot of evidence here as to the hardship that will be worked on the grower of Garnet wheat, and one member estimated the amount of money he might lose at some two million dollars. Have you ever, through your organization, computed what is being lost by the grower of Garnet wheat, who produces 86 per cent of the volume, because of the general depression in the price of wheat on the foreign market because of the inclusion of 14 per cent Garnet?—A. No. I have never attempted to figure that out.

Q. It seems to me if that were figured out it would amount to quite a staggering sum.

Hon. Mr. WEIR: That would not affect number 1, would it?

Mr. CARMICHAEL: Unfortunately, a lot of our wheat goes into number 2, and in bad years numbers 2, 3 and 4 are important grades.

Hon. Mr. WEIR: That would not affect number 1, would it?

Mr. CARMICHAEL: No.

Hon. Mr. WEIR: And yet we have the narrowest spread between 1 and 2 for twelve months that we have on record. It could not be much of a loss. I would think it would be the opposite.

Mr. CARMICHAEL: Prior to those last two years importers were buying considerable number 2; now they are going to other countries.

Hon. Mr. WEIR: Does not the spread between 1 and 2 give us the best evidence that the buyers must be buying number 2; if they were not buying number 2 it would not be up that close to number 1.

Mr. CARMICHAEL: The spread between number 1 and number 2 this past year has been considerably more than the year previous.

Hon. Mr. WEIR: Oh, no; just these last two or three months; but for twelve months in succession covering a crop period the spread between 1 and 2 was less than the normal spread.

The WITNESS: Of course, the amount of number 2 available may have something to do with it; at the present time I imagine about 20,000,000 bushels would be the outside figure of number 2 in store in terminals, and probably 4½ to 5 million bushels west and the balance east.

*By Mr. Davies:*

Q. How many grain buyers have you got at your elevators in Saskatchewan?—A. 1,067.