

*By Mr. Garland (Bow River):*

Q. Does that not imply almost a special inspection staff to take care of the barley grades and the barley inspections?—A. I am not prepared to answer that, but Mr. Fraser, your Chief Inspector, is here. He is a member of our Committee, and I would rather that he speak for himself.

*By Mr. Millar:*

Q. Would you say, Professor, that it seems to be a common characteristic of our barleys to be lighter in weight per bushel than the other barleys that you are speaking of, the Americans and those others?—A. I have not weighed these barleys and I do not know. But I do know this that our definitions are all stated to be much lighter. I do not think that that means that our barleys weigh any less. I think that you will find that the weight has not been a factor in grading.

*By Mr. Donnelly:*

Q. Can you tell us which way our barley goes out at the present time? We were in Montreal the other day, and from what we saw there it would seem that practically none of our Canadian barley goes out through Canadian ports?—A. I am not a shipping expert, and anything that I would give you would just be an opinion. My opinion would be, from shipments which we send overseas, that a great deal of our barley goes out through American ports.

Q. Does it go out with the Canadian certificate, or with the American seaboard certificates?—A. It goes out in a peculiar way. The barley required for feed in Germany is of the Federal No. 2 quality. Last year, this barley was affected by a disease commonly known as "scab." That scab makes pigs sick, with the result that the German Government prohibited the importation of Federal No. 2. They could not import Federal No. 2. The feeders wanted Federal No. 2. Canadian barley was on the market, so Canadian barley was imported into Germany mixed as follows: about a third of Feed, a third Rejected, and a third No. 4 C.W. It goes out from American ports under a private certificate known as Federal No. 2 Canadian Origin. A large amount of our barley goes into Germany in this way.

*By Hon. Mr. Motherwell:*

Q. That diseased barley you speak about was supposed to be of American origin?—A. Oh, yes, American origin.

Q. It is admitted that this diseased barley came from the United States?—A. Oh, yes, there is no doubt about that.

*By Mr. Bancroft:*

Q. In all these grades, you have used the term "reasonably clean." Now, being a Manitoba man you know that there are some very good samples of barley grown, with a lot of wild oats in it. That barley is grown on dirty land purposely to clean that land up. What would happen to that? It might be a good enough sample to go into No. 2. We sell it with wild oats in it, and it might not be quite clean, that is, reasonably clean. Would that have to go away down into Feed barley?—A. That is a matter that we have considered at some length and there is considerable difference of opinion as to the amount of wild oats that can be removed by the cleaners in the terminals. There is a clause in the Act at the present time which says that the inspector may place dockage on any grain to bring it into that grade. Now, if they find that they can clean out 3 per cent it can be cleaned into that grade, or if they find that they clean out 5 per cent it can be cleaned into that grade, but that is something that has to be investigated as to how much can be cleaned out economically in the terminal elevators.

Q. We will have to talk to Mr. Fraser about that?—A. Yes.

[Prof. T. J. Harrison.]