

While we may have several barley diseases here, as Professor Harrison tells me, we never have scab affecting barley to that extent, and that is the objection. And if it came to a court action, they would not have any chance or opportunity to prove that it was not all Canadian barley, because it is just a private grade; and there is no man who could tell by looking at it or by examining it that it has been mixed with American barley. But the possibilities are that it has been so mixed, because the latter would bring a very very low price, and it would be profitable to mix it in certain quantities.

*By Hon. Mr. Motherwell:*

Q. If any more hogs die, they would be apt to take that as evidence?—A. Yes, surely.

*By Mr. Gardiner:*

Q. What Canadian barley did the Americans use?—A. 4 C.W., Rejected and Canadian Feed Barley, and mixed it in about the proportions of one-third of each, to bring it up to this Federal 2 standard, which calls for 10 per cent wild oats, and 3 per cent of other foreign material.

Q. That was all Canadian that was mixed?—A. Supposedly. If it was too high in quality, some oat scalplings could be introduced.

Q. Is there much barley going into the United States—did they buy much since?—A. Judging by the amount which goes out as Federal No. 2 Canadian origin, there must be quite a little going in.

*By Mr. Lovie:*

Q. What is the best barley to grow on summer-fallow for getting the best price?—A. I have my own opinion on that, but I would sooner let Professor Harrison answer that question.

Q. I would like to get an answer to that question, as to which is the best for summer-fallow. That is a pretty important question.

AN HON. MEMBER: The district I am in is getting badly infested with wild oats, but there is practically no barley grown. Have you any data as to the profit accruing from the growing of barley, as compared with the profit from growing wheat? You, being a farmer, have you any data which would be of use to another farmer?—A. That is a question which a professor in a college or an experimental farm could answer better. As a farmer, I have not spent half my time in keeping books, as yet.

In Manitoba that is a practical point and one of the reasons why the Canadian Wheat Pool Board authorized this mission into Great Britain and the Continent. In Manitoba the production of barley is not a matter of choice but is a matter of necessity. Our barley production in Manitoba has increased tremendously, and is apt to increase so long as we have not a variety of wheat which is rust resistant, and of the same high milling quality as our Marquis. So we are forced, through economic circumstances, whether it is more profitable or less profitable to produce wheat. Personally I am of the opinion that with us in Manitoba in most sections it would be more profitable to grow good barley than to try and grow wheat which may be rusted out two years out of three.

*By the Acting Chairman:*

Q. There is one question I would like you to answer, Mr. Bredt, or to have answered by Professor Harrison. These grades which are proposed, are they to apply on to the Western Inspection Division or to all?—A. To the Western Inspection.

PROFESSOR HARRISON: To the Western Inspection.

[Mr. Paul Bredt.]