

In considering anything in connection with our grain, I would ask the Committee to kindly remember the large amount of money involved if we can in any of these grains just increase the price of them a few cents per bushel. If we could increase the price of all our grain by five cents a bushel in Western Canada we would put considerably over \$50,000,000 into circulation in the three prairie provinces. I simply wish to say again that as a pool we are trying to do all we can on our side, and we are simply asking you to make this Act in accordance with what we find we need to attain these ends.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): There is no doubt now that Manitoba has turned its attention so heavily to barley growing that they have to consider the problem of street barley. It will be, I gather, at the outset difficult to find elevatormen sufficiently acquainted with the characteristics of the barley, the two-row barley as distinguished from the six-row barley. They will find it difficult to tell one from the other. I presume, at least, you will be dealing only in quantities at Fort William?

Mr. BURNELL: We have been handling street barley for some considerable time.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Under the new definitions, when you are separating the two-row barley from the six-row barley, the average elevator agent buying that on the street will not be able to tell the difference between the two-row barley and the six-row barley.

Mr. BURNELL: I do not know whether the Committee went into that.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): He will be mixing the two-row barley and the six-row barley in a bin.

Mr. LOVIE: There would be no incentive to keep them separate.

Mr. BURNELL: I would sooner that some of the technical men would answer that. I am not a grain grower.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): How much barley is sold on street, roughly; what percentage?

Mr. BURNELL: Usually I think about the same percentage as wheat—about five per cent, roughly speaking.

Mr. COOTE: I would like to ask Mr. Burnell whether he thinks it is really necessary for us to allow in a definition of any of these barleys for a certain percentage of weed seed?

Mr. BURNELL: I think there is really a mechanical difficulty—the difficulty in cleaning the grain and getting it out of the terminals without those weed seeds in it. You have to remember that these are the lower grades with which you are dealing. We have the other grades of barley which are clean and true to type.

Mr. BEAUBIEN: Suppose you change the definition in regard to three and four as Mr. Coote has suggested in regard to weed seeds, are you not going to create a situation in Manitoba that is going to be impossible.

Mr. BURNELL: It looks to me—I have not heard that part of it discussed before—but it looks to me, just looking at it suddenly, that you are creating a situation that will be impossible because there are millions of bushels of grain grown that contain wild oats and I cannot see how the terminals can clean them all out under present day conditions.

Mr. BEAUBIEN: I am making a statement that in the Red River district most of the farmers are using barley as a crop in order to clean their land of the weed menace, and if you are going to summer fallow your land all the time your revenue is going to be small, so they use barley to clean their land. At the same time, there will be a lot of weeds.

Mr. BURNELL: Of course, summer fallowing will not eliminate wild oats all the time.

[Mr. Burnell.]