

Federal No. 2 Barley—that is the barley that has been going into Germany in millions of bushels—this Federal No. 2 may contain 10 per cent of wild oats, or oats singly or in combination, and it may contain a further 3 per cent of foreign material, seeds and other matter; it may contain 15½ per cent of moisture, and certain other requirements. But Federal No. 2 is a grade that exactly meets the requirements of the continental feeding trade. So when in the fall of 1928 trouble arose with scab in Federal No. 2 Barley, and they were prohibited from importing it, and Canadian barley, that is, Canadian barley Rejected and Feed had also been excluded on account of their admixture, too high an admixture of wild oats, it necessarily limited the amount of reasonably priced feeding barleys that were available to the German importers. About that time some Canadian and United States importers hit upon the expedient of making a private grade (that has been previously mentioned by our Barley Committee), mixing it to the standard of Federal No. 2 and sending it out as Federal No. 2, Canadian origin. Although the importation of Federal No. 2 American Barley is prohibited into Germany, they got this private notation on the seaboard certificate that it was of Canadian origin and it was accepted. So on December 21, 1928, the Bremen Association of Grain Growers—Bremen is the biggest feed barley market on the Continent—decided that only the following barleys might be purchased: Barley No. 2, Federal grade, certificates of origin from the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, that is the Four State Barley referred to by Professor Harrison. Barley No. 2, Federal grade, Canadian origin, Rejected barley, Dominion standard and inspection, Federal Barley No. 2, Canadian origin is our barley mixed about one third 4 C.W., one-third Rejected, and one-third Feed Barley, and if that was too high in quality, some oat scalplings were put in. If it was not high enough in quality, you would have to reduce the quantity of feed barley and increase the amount of 4 C.W. It has been imported there under American certificate, but with a notation "Canadian origin," a private certificate. All over the Continent the Canadian inspection certificates enjoy an enviable reputation. We had statements from importers in Hamburg, Western Germany, Rotterdam, and Antwerp that they would prefer Canadian inspection. We are allowing it to masquerade, because we have not a grade that meets their requirements. The least we can do in order to have it go out under Port Arthur or Fort William inspection officially is to have grades that meet that situation. It is emphatically stated by these importers of Feed Barley on the Continent that they would buy that in preference to any other inspection, but at the present time we have ourselves to blame, in that we cannot open up our own market and get in our own grades, because we have not grades to meet the requirements of the feeder.

*By Mr. Donnelly:*

Q. Is that not the reason given for mixing at Montreal, the same reason you gave us there that they had to get American seaboard inspection?—A. That may be correct. I have been away for the last few months, and I have not been able to follow the evidence that has been given before this Committee. I am not in a position to say, but the fact remains that we do not have an official grade, and that gives the American exporters an opportunity to buy our grade and mix it. The point Professor Harrison and I objected to when we were on the Continent was this, that there are large stocks of the original Federal No. 2 Barley still available. They have made experiments so far as feeding is concerned, in the United States, and they know that in certain quantities and in certain percentages it can be fed off and used without any detrimental effects. There is no evidence, at least we have not been able to get any evidence that some of this infected American barley is mixed with this Federal 2, Canadian origin; but there is at least a probability that it is mixed.

[Mr. Paul Bredt.]