

that you point out—to blend with other wheats—and it makes them all the more careful to see that they get good quality.

Q. May I say this: Mr. Fisher admitted that because of not using 2 Northern, either Atlantic or Pacific, they used that much more number 1. Then I asked him: "On account of Garnet being in number 2, you do not use any less Canadian wheat?" And he said, "No." If they do not use any less Canadian wheat, what is the rumpus about?—A. Of course, our experience in dealing with the Scotch people is more or less along the lines Mr. Fisher advances—that they purchase to a large percentage Canadian wheat because their people insist on having high quality bread, according our standards.

Mr. VALLANCE: That condition applies in Scotland, but it does not apply to the United Kingdom as a whole, and England uses much more wheat and flour than Scotland does.

The WITNESS: But Scotland, I would submit, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Vallance, the Scotch are more particular as to the quality of their bread.

Mr. VALLANCE: That is characteristic of the Scotch.

Hon. Mr. MOTHERWELL: That is right, and their oatmeal too.

*By Mr. Davies:*

Q. I would like to ask the witness a few questions. Was your organization, Mr. Brouillette, in the export business when the 1928 crop was sold?—A. Yes.

Q. When the 1929 crop was sold?—A. No.

Q. Had you turned it over in the meantime to the Co-operative Wheat Purchasers Limited? Were they doing the selling then?—A. Yes.

Q. You do not know their experience?—A. Not in detail. Our salesman, Mr. Smith, who was located at London—

Q. You were a member of the Central Selling Board, were you not?—A. At that time? Yes.

Q. Now, at the time this evidence came before the committee in 1932 you will recall that a substantial complaint emanated from the Marquis growers, who claimed at that time that the large spread between number 1 and number 2 was because of the large quantity of Garnet that went into number 2; do you remember that?—A. Yes.

Q. And since that time the picture has changed, has it not? The spread has narrowed a great deal, has it not?—A. There is still a wide spread west.

Q. But the spread has diminished considerably?—A. It diminished, I think, the following year, 1932-33, and again we have a repetition more or less the same as the year previous, during the current year.

Q. Still that decreased spread between 1 and 2, without there being any lessening in the quantities of Garnet wheat, seems to refute the viewpoint held at that time, does it not, to that extent?—A. You might take it as such; but there are many factors that must be considered, as to the amount of any one particular grade, as to the qualities of wheat from other exporting countries and the manner in which it is offered for sale, and many other factors.

Q. Can you give the committee any information as to why it is that the spread between 1 and 2 of Vancouver is less than the spread between 1 and 2 ex Atlantic?—A. Well, I would say—that would be because of the amount of Garnet in number 2 West.

Q. The spread is less between 1 and 2 ex Vancouver compared with 1 and 2 ex Atlantic ports?—A. That would be a recent situation, then, but not generally prevailing. I will tell you why: because it has only been a short time ago that where the spread was so much wider west on number 2 as compared to east, some of the grain that ordinarily would take the western freight rate was being directed east. They could do that to advantage and make a fraction of a cent or so by so doing, and it would be deliverable on our Winnipeg option.