

what has happened? Is it because of the low oil-content of rapeseed that it is not competitive?—A. No. I could not tell you off-hand what the oil-content of rapeseed is; I thought it was somewhat higher than that of soybeans.

Q. No. Sunflower is higher, according to my recollection. But one big problem is this: what are you going to do with the meal, the residue? That is one of the stumbling blocks. We have a guaranteed price; we are seeding 400 acres at home this year; and we have a guaranteed price of 4 cents a pound, as far as we know at the moment. I wonder if some market has developed for it other than that of marine oil.—A. Not that I know of; I am not aware of it.

The CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Forgie.

*By Mr. Forgie:*

Q. Before 1939, or from 1934 up until the beginning of the war, most of the soybeans sold for export came out of the Gobi desert in Manchuria. In 1930 at the time of the Imperial Conference I was interested in soybeans and it was intimated to me that there was a market in Europe for about 250 million bushels of soybeans, and that all the beans which were going into Denmark, Germany and all the other European countries including Great Britain were coming from the Gobi desert, where the cost of transportation would be much greater than it would be from the north American continent. Would that not be a factor? In other words, there is an interest in soybeans. As far as western Canada is concerned an export market is primary and essential to the development of beans which will ripen and grow in western Canada. And I understand that the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa is shipping out this year a new variety of soybeans for experimental growing in western Canada. Is that correct?—A. Yes. Seed of the early variety which I spoke about produced in eastern Ontario was shipped to Manitoba; about 350 to 400 bushels which should be sufficient to plant from 4 to 500 acres which, if the season is average, should give them a pretty good idea whether this variety can be grown in that area.

Q. Is it not true that there is a difference between the extraction of oil by the Anderson expeller process and the extraction of oil by the solvent process?—A. Well, there is a difference in the amount.

Q. Yes, in certain instances it is much more desirable to retain in the soybean meal a higher percentage of oil as a concentrate in a balanced ration for livestock feeding.—A. It might be desirable, but from the standpoint of the company they are not going to leave in any oil for which they could get 14 cents a pound, while they can only sell the meal for around 5 cents a pound. From the standpoint of economics it is not desirable. Actually, when you take out the oil you increase the protein content of the meal, and that is quite desirable from the standpoint of its use for feed.

Q. Is not soybean oil meal used quite extensively in the United States now, for feed while the 4½ per cent content is for industrial purposes?—A. There is quite a bit of meal produced still with 4½ per cent oil content which is left by the Anderson expeller process; but most of the processing plants in the United States are changing over just as rapidly as they can to the solvent process. It may be only for special purposes that they will stay with the Anderson expeller method.

Q. Is the Toronto elevator not using the Anderson process?—A. Not now. They have put up a new solvent plant.

The CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Clark.

Mr. CLARK: I come from the centre of the soybean area in southwestern Ontario and I may be able to mention a few things which might be helpful to some of the potential growers or those interested in other districts.