

done, there are certain areas which are particularly suited to the production of these high class types of brewing barley. I say again that our season, our soil and our climate are certain limiting factors, so far as the production of high-class brewing barley is concerned.

*By Mr. Lovie:*

Q. Why would you say that the soil was?—A. Because we know that the soil varies. There may be certain soils excellently suited for this production, but so far we do not know them. It is a question of making surveys and tests of barley from the various districts, because if other countries, such as Germany and England, have found that the location and the soil do make a difference, it will very likely apply to us in Canada as well.

*By Mr. Cayley:*

Q. What about the eastern Canadian barley—Ontario and Quebec?—A. I am not in a position to give you any information on that, because certainly in our travels we did not come across any of the Ontario barley. The barley that is suitable for malting and brewing purposes appears to be all used locally in Ontario.

*By Mr. Lucas:*

Q. What would be the premium secured for this high class barley over our average barley?—A. The premium secured for some of the highest type of Czecho-Slovakian and English eastern county barley was as high as 40 cents to 80 cents a bushel. They are absurdly high. We have endeavoured repeatedly to nail down maltsters or brewers to a statement as to why they pay these premiums, because based on the chemical analysis there is very little difference between this extremely high class type and the type that is being used, and for which they pay from 40 to 80 cents a bushel less, but the only definite explanation we have been able to get is, "We have found in the last forty or fifty years just exactly what the results are when we use this certain type of barley."

If we produce beer in millions in barrels, and send it over the country to be sold over the counter in pint glasses, each individual becomes a critic, and when he sees the least appearance of cloudiness in his glass of beer, he raises an objection. They tell us, "We know what we have been getting from the use of this high-class barley, and we are not going to take the chance of producing something that is not as good," and they tell us again that the actual cost of the barley is a comparatively small item in the total cost to the manufacturer, and that is why they are willing to pay these exorbitant premiums. But so far as Canadian barley is concerned, we can never hope for any such premiums. That is absolutely out of the question.

Mr. LUCAS: May I ask a question?

The ACTING CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bredt has been led away from his subject into a number of side-tracks. Perhaps you do not mind that, Mr. Bredt, or would you rather continue your statement?

WITNESS: I do not care which I do, as long as I give information.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN: We had better let Mr. Bredt make his statement, and then ask these questions.

WITNESS: I simply wanted to make this statement in connection with the top grades. There is one point I think should be brought out in connection with Trebi. The market for Trebi is a limited market. The highest estimate that we have been able to get from anyone in Great Britain is 15 million bushels. Professor Harrison and I are absolutely certain that it is at least 5 million bushels too high, and that it is more likely between 6 million and 10 million

[Mr. Paul Bredt.]