and go on as you have done heretofore, and sell your barley as feed barley. But even if you do that, you will have to change your grades to a certain extent, in order to comply with the requirements of the various countries. I will take that up a little later, because that not only has reference to the objections of the feeders, the consumers,—but our grades as they are at present constituted, confiict with the custom regulations of at least two countries, Germany and Belgium. Professor Harrison has given you some figures as to export. The yearly imports of feed barley into Germany are between 70,000,000 and 80,000,-000 bushels. It is the largest feed barley market in the world, and yet on account of our present grades we are practically excluded, and it has to go in through a side door.

Now, in so far as these industrial grades are concerned—or call them "malting grades" if you like— to insure germination it is not necessary to state in the Act or in any regulations germination is guaranteed. They want to have germination assured or guaranteed by excluding the damaged grains, which are frosted, sprouted, heated, musty, or artificially dried. They should also practically exclude broken or skimmed grain. Objection to our barley is that it is too closely threshed, and if it is, while it may germinate, it becomes mouldy too easily, and that is the main objection of the maltsters against this too closely threshed barley.

One point which has not been mentioned heretofore—and I am not in a position to lay down any hard and fast rules as to how it should be done, but I think it absolutely necessary that it should be brought before this Committee —and that is a matter concerning the top grades. Something should be done to exclude old barley from the new crop, because old barley if it has been kept for any length of time—and I think experiments will be necessary to determine the length of time and as to how long barley may be kept in our concrete tanks and still germinate sufficiently—is not satisfactory. The objection of the Old Country buyers is certainly against the mixing of the old and the new crop. We came across that, not only once or twice but dozens of times.

The matter of dockage was touched upon. Professor Harrison and I have discussed that at great length and we are of opinion that if at all possible, if the barley measures up to the standard set down in the 1, 2 and 3 Extra C.W. even if it does contain 8 or 9 or 10 per cent of wild oats, it should not be put into a feed grade, but the wild oats should be cleaned out. This may require special cleaning machinery, and there again it is practically revolutionizing your whole system of handling barley. If you are not prepared to do that, drop the grades. If you want to go into the higher trade, you will have to change it in a manner somewhat along the lines suggested.

By Mr. Millar:

Q. Mr. Bredt, what are the greatest uncontrollable factors which militate against the Canadian barley grower?—A. Professor Harrison will correct me if I am not right when I say that our climate, our soil and our growing season are certainly limiting factors so far as the production of the high class two-row brewing barleys are concerned. With our short maturation period, having dry, hot, sunny weather when the barley is forming and maturing, we get a hard, steely kernel. The high class brewing trade wants a kernel that is full, mellow and starchy. That is something which would have to be taken up by our experimental stations and agricultural colleges. Whether there are any sections in western Canada—and I am speaking only of western Canada and not of eastern Canada, because eastern Canada years ago produced a two-row barley which was acceptable to the malting trade in Great Britain—particularly suitable for growing malting barleys I do not know. In Great Britain and in Germany, where a greate deal of investigation and research work has been