

Mr. C. D. McFarland, called.

The WITNESS: I do not know what to say, because the ground has been covered by the other speakers. As a Company, of course, we are interested in the higher grades, mostly the grades which will now be 1, 2 and 3 extra. We have been very much in favour, of course, of changing all the grades because we believe that it will bring us a better class of barley for our malting purposes. As it is now, it is not difficult for us to sell, but in some places when it goes into the terminals at Fort William, we get this mixed two-row and six-row, and anybody who is a maltster knows it is almost impossible to make good when the two are mixed.

*By Mr. Lovie (Not a member of the Committee):*

Q. Which would you sooner have, the two or the six for malting?—A. Well, we can use a certain quantity of both. We use a larger quantity of the six-row barley because of the demand of our trade. We have a certain trade, and a larger proportion demands the six-row.

Q. It is really more valuable then?—A. Yes. Well, I would not say it is more valuable, but we can take larger quantities. Still there has not been very much two-row that has been offered for sale—that is, pure two-row passing from Winnipeg that has not been taken care of.

Trebi is another barely which is in the same manner—when I say a six-row I mean O.A.C. 21. We have been working on the definitions of barley throughout Canada for the purpose of growing a better barley for a good many years, and we have separated the varieties. We can take several varieties and have the varieties separate; and we have been working along those lines for years, and, in fact, we are spending a lot of money. We selected a fairly good O.A.C. 21 from Manitoba. We bought it at Fort William and sent it back to Calgary for distribution in the province of Alberta where the seed was rather scarce this year. We are doing that work at a big loss, and the same with the seed barley which we have been distributing and assisting in every way. Our great point is variety; and we believe that these grades will help a great deal. We anticipate that the barley which we are now getting will come under the three extras, and we hope to get a good deal of number 1 and 2, a large premium will be paid.

I do not know if there is anything more that I can say, because the whole thing has been covered by the other speakers—all the points which I think of have already been pointed out; but it seems to me that the Committee seems to be almost unanimously in agreement that it would be a good idea to put through these better grades in which we are more vitally interested than the feed grades. They do not interest us at all.

*By Mr. Lovie (Not a member of the Committee):*

Q. Would it not be wise to mention the fact that barley is sometimes turned down on account of being threshed too closely?—A. Of course, we have been trying to spread that throughout the country in literature. We have been issuing pamphlets by the thousands and spreading them over the country. That is one thing we are stressing, regarding the growing of better barley for malting purposes. We have a copy of that here. These are the pamphlets we have been spreading all over. We have to make the reading different for the different provinces—making it apply to some of the conditions—and also in the province of Quebec, we print it in the French language, and we stress that one point regarding threshing too closely. Of course, it destroys the barley for malting purposes.