

We have lost certain markets in the Old Country because artificially dried grain was placed in No. 3 Canada Western. The grain did not germinate more than 60 per cent, with the result that they will not buy Canadian barley at all. They state that if Canada will guarantee that she will send barley that does not include this unsound grain, they would be prepared to buy inside the Empire.

*By Mr. Garland (Bow River):*

Q. Is it not possible, Professor, to dry barley without spoiling its germinating qualities?—A. It is possible to dry it, because maltsters do dry it, but in actual elevator practice it is not probable. It has to be dried about 125° F. or 130° F. Most of our commercial grain is dried at a higher temperature than that, at 160° F. and higher.

In regard to the feed grades, we believe that in the first place the names of the grades should be changed. No. 4 is a feed grade, and still we have at the bottom of the list a grade that is known as Feed barley. When you talk with the grist millers and compounders of feed who grind barley, they are always confused as to feed grades and Feed barley. Therefore we think that the word "feed" should be eliminated as a grade, and this grade called No. 6 Canada Western. Another misnomer is the Rejected Grade. Rejected barley is distinctly superior to feed barley, but merchants on the Continent, and particularly Germany, could not sell "Rejected" barley because of the name. Therefore, instead of Rejected the grade should be called No. 5 Canada Western. In England and in Denmark they demanded a distinctly cleaner barley than we were delivering, because the wild oat hulls show up in the meal. You understand that over there all the feed, or practically all of the feed is sold to the farmer in the form of meal; and when he gets the meal and he finds in there the black oat hulls, he immediately thinks that the man who sold him the barley has mixed cheap screenings along with his barley. We have evidence of cases that have been taken up under the British Feeding Stuffs Act, where the meal was made from Canadian Feed barley with the result that in the proposed grades we are suggesting that you put some of the feed grades of better quality. Then on the Continent we found that No. 2 Federal, that is the American barley, just suited their demand. It weighs 46 pounds per Winchester bushel, while No. 4 C.W. our corresponding grade would weigh about 42, according to the present definition. So that in making up the feed grades we have had in mind: first, that the No. 3 would suit the British and Danish trade. The No. 4 would suit the German, Dutch and Belgian trade, and Nos. 5 and 6 would be two grades lower that would take in the very poor dirty barley and might be sold as at present for mixing.

The definitions that we are suggesting are:—

No. 3 Canada Western Barley shall be barley composed of any variety or type or combination of varieties or types, shall be sweet, reasonably clean and reasonably free from all other grains, may include weather stained, immature, shrunken, slightly frosted and otherwise damaged barley and shall not weigh less than 47 pounds to the bushel.

*By Mr. Lovie:*

Q. That is a revision?—A. That is a distinct revision of what is printed there. These are the feed grades. You will find that the weight there has been raised from 45 pounds to 47 pounds to meet the United Kingdom demand, and the word "sweet" was put in so that they would be sure they were not getting musty or heat damaged barley.

No. 4 Canada Western Barley shall be barley composed of any variety of type or combination of varieties or types, shall be sweet, and may include damaged or stained barley and shall not weigh less than 46 pounds to the bushel.