

Now, we are therefore very much in accord with the suggestion made by the National Barley Committee that the grades be so changed that we will have grades that will take care of both two and six rowed barley. If these changes are made it will mean that the terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur, and the various terminals, will be obliged to bin these grades separately—these types separately. In so doing that will give us an opportunity to handle the non-pool demands of western Canada, of being able to market two-rowed barley to maltsters who can use two-rowed barley, and likewise a chance to sell a man that uses six-rowed barley, six-rowed barley without having any mixture of the two types.

I do not think the Grain Act as it is at the present time takes care of any grades for malting purposes, and we feel that these changes suggested by the National Barley Committee will take care of such a case. In connection with what Mr. Newman has said with regard to the shipment, or with regard to the getting together of a quantity of O. A. C. 21, or Trebi barley at Fort William, it might be interesting to this Committee to know that we were unable to make any sales of these two particular lots to maltsters on the other side. As Mr. Newman has stated, maltsters were sent over to this National Brewers Convention and the brewers undoubtedly took considerable interest in it, but for some reason or other they were not sufficiently interested in it to make purchases at that time.

To show you just the advantage of having particular types separate, I might state that in the case of the O. A. C. 21, this barley was picked by Professor Harrison of the Manitoba Agricultural College at various farms in southern Manitoba. It was taken to the local elevator, shipped on to Fort William; the samples at Winnipeg were handled by Professor Harrison, and at Fort William we special binned the grain in one of our elevators at that point. When we found that the United Kingdom maltster was apparently not very much interested, we endeavoured to dispose of this barley elsewhere, and in January we were able to sell a lot of O. A. C. 21, an amount of about 20,000 bushels. We were able to sell that barley to the Canada Malting Company at a premium of 12 cents a bushel over what ordinary 3 C. W. was trading at. Of course, you can appreciate that in assembling this barley and special binning it, and one thing and another, it costs something to do that, but we figure that, allowing for say seven cents a bushel to take care of such handling and incidental expenses, we were getting a premium of five cents a bushel over what the man who had just as good O. A. C. 21 barley. But through our grading at the present time his barley would go into 3 C. W. barley, its identity would be lost and mixed with six-row barley, and he would not have an opportunity of being able to get any such premium. I do not know that I have anything further to say.

*By Mr. Donnelly:*

Q. Have you copies of the proposed amendments to the Grain Act?—

A. Yes, I have. I have just the one copy here. You will have to take a copy of the present Grain Act to make a comparison.

*By Mr. Garland (Bow River):*

Q. Could you quote from the Act and make the comparison?—A. These are the suggested grades as agreed upon by the National Barley Committee. Trebi, three grades.

*Number 1 Canada Western Six-Row Barley* shall be composed of 95 percent six-row barley of the same variety or type, and of equal value for malting purposes to O. A. C. No. 21, shall be plump, bright, sound, clean, practically free from other grain and weighing not less than 48 pounds per measured bushel.

[Mr. Follitt.]