

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

Q. Professor Harrison, I find an article in the *Free Press* this week which says:—

There does not seem to be a place in the British brewing trade for O.A.C. 21, as it has not the characteristics required in six-row brewing barley, and would have to compete in the two-row class, but would be so inferior to the two-row barleys that there would not be any demand for it.

A. Yes, that is quite true. We are speaking there of one phase of the trade; but not the complete malting trade, because barley is used also as malt in the malt extract, malt food yeast, vinegar and distilling industries, and in all those the O.A.C. No. 21 type is the barley they want. This is because O.A.C. No. 21 is high in diastase. I want to make that clear, Mr. Lovie. There is no place for O.A.C. No. 21 in the brewing trade, but there is in the other trades.

Mr. LOVIE: This article condemns the O.A.C., but that explains it.

The WITNESS: We do not want to condemn O.A.C. No. 21 because there is a place for them both it and Trebi.

Two-Row Barley:—

No. 1 Canada Western Two-Row Barley shall be composed of 95 per cent two-row barley of one variety or type and equal in value for malting or pearling purposes to Canadian Thorpe. It shall be sound, clean, practically free from other grain, plump, bright, and shall weigh not less than 52 pounds to the bushel.

Two-row barley, if it is in a clean condition, will quite easily weigh up to 52 pounds.

No. 2 Canadian Western Two-Row Barley shall be composed of 95 per cent two-row barley of one variety or type and equal in value for malting or pearling purposes to Canadian Thorpe. It shall be sound, reasonably clean, reasonably free from other grains, but not plump or bright enough to be graded No. 1 and shall weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

The weight is 50 pounds or one pound higher than the grades previously submitted.

No. 3 Extra Canada Western two-row barley shall be composed of 90 per cent two-row barley equal in value for malting or pearling purposes to Canadian Thorpe. It shall be sound, reasonably clean, reasonably free from other grain, but may include badly weather stained and slightly shrunken barley and shall weigh not less than 48 pounds per measured bushel.

Our two-row barley may find a market in the pearling and pot barley trade in Great Britain. At the present time, because of a regulation passed by the British Ministry of Health, prohibiting sulphur bleaching of these products, Canadian barley cannot be used because it is composed of white aleurone and blue aleurone barley. They can only use that which is white.

By Mr. Lovie:

Q. Will you explain the term "Pearling"?—A. Pot and pearl barley is the barley used in soups. The pearl barley is just a little whiter than pot barley. This market is estimated to consume around a million bushels in Great Britain. Since the passing of this regulation I am doubtful whether it uses one-quarter of that amount. It is essential therefore that we keep this grade with the minimum of blue aleurone, hence 90 per cent is as high a mixture as can be allowed. The weight in this grade remains the same.

[Prof. T. J. Harrison.]