

United States, Canadian barley being largely used by American maltsters, and being much superior to anything grown on the other side of the border. The total quantity of barley exported from Canada in 1889 was 9,948,207 bushels, of which 9,934,501 bushels went to the United States. Americans, however, are not only paying more attention to the production of barley, but are also using to a large extent substitutes for malt in the manufacture of beer, and the demand for Canadian barley is said to be falling off. In view of this fact, and of the practically prohibitory duty which Congress proposes to place on barley, the importance of the success of the experiments with two-rowed barley cannot be under-estimated. Apart from other considerations, one point of importance is, that if barley can be raised in sufficient quantities and of sufficient quality to satisfy the English maltsters, the profit to the farmer will vary from 50 cents to 80 cents per bushel, which is considerably more than he makes now on his six-rowed barley sold to the United States.

366. Owing to a falling off in the demand for imported stock on the Chicago market, and to the prevalence of disease in Great Britain, the importation of stock from Europe for breeding purposes was much less than in 1888, as shown by the following figures :—

Imports of stock from Europe.

NUMBER OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS IMPORTED FROM EUROPE, 1884-1888.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1884.....	1,607	473	26
1885.....	1,356	255	37
1886.....	601	328	16
1887.....	162	488	10
1888.....	229	2,016	86
1889.....	150	609	70