

they concluded by speaking in high terms of many of the samples, and in very high terms indeed of two or three of the best.

387. The quantity of barley produced annually in Canada is probably about 28,000,000 bushels, almost the whole of which is of the kind known as six-rowed, and the principal market for this barley has, up to the present time, been the United States, where Canadian barley is largely used by the maltsters as being much superior to anything grown on that side of the border. The total quantity of barley exported from Canada in 1890 was 9,975,508 bushels, of which 9,939,745 bushels went to the United States. According to United States returns, the quantity of barley imported from Canada in 1890 was 11,327,052 bushels. The inhabitants of that country, 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 extremely heavy duty which the Government of the United States has placed on barley, the importance of the success of the experiments with two-rowed barley cannot be under-estimated.

Barley
crop of
Canada.

388. 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 be very considerably more than what he makes now on his six-rowed barley sold to the United States. The export value of barley shipped to the United States was 46 cents per bushel, according to Canadian returns, and the import value of the same grain was 50 cents per bushels, according to United States returns. The import value of barley received into Great Britain in 1889 was 59 cents per bushel, but this includes a large quantity of very inferior barley imported for feeding purposes only; the price of malting

Advantages to
the farmer
in growing
two-rowed
barley.