

barley from Ontario was 9·83, while the average of those grown in different parts of the United States, leaving out California, was 11·50, California standing at 10·50.

A number of samples, both of two-rowed and six-rowed barley, grown in different parts of Canada, are now being analysed by the Chemist of the Experimental Farm, Mr. F. T. Shutt, with the object of gaining further information on this subject.

Canadian six-rowed barley is preferred by brewers in the United States, because having a lower proportion of albuminoids it is better than that grown in their own country; and there is reason to hope that the same relatively high character may be established for Canadian two-rowed barley. If this be done there is no reason why the brewers of Canada and the United States should not also prefer the two-rowed barley, which finds such favour in Great Britain.

As soon as the Canadian Government had decided to place the sum referred to in the Estimates negotiations were begun for the purchase of the barley, and to save time the arrangements were made by cable, pending the receipt of samples which were forwarded by mail. After careful enquiry, 10,000 bushels of barley was purchased from James Carter & Co., of London, England, of the variety known as Prize Prolific, this being selected mainly for the reason that the experiments already made with this barley in Canada had given good results. It was brought out in 5,000 bags of 112 lbs. each, and on arrival carefully inspected, and as it was not found as clean as was expected the bags were all opened and the barley passed twice through the cleaning apparatus of the Montreal Warehouse Company, by which means the sample was made uniform and good, and although not absolutely clean, was, from a commercial standpoint, very clean. Not knowing how large the demand might be it was first offered to Canadian farmers, one bag only to each individual, at \$4 per bag, freight being prepaid to the nearest railway station to the purchaser. As soon as the bulk of the orders were in, this limit of purchase was withdrawn, but the season then was too far advanced in the principal barley districts for the farmers to avail themselves of the offer of a further supply. Indeed in many instances, although every effort was made to secure prompt despatch, the barley purchased did not reach those who ordered it until a week or two after most of their grain was sown, and such late sowing lessens the yield, sometimes very materially.