

British market, but the more inferior the grade the lower the price it will bring, and inferior barley from Canada would have to compete with the large quantities of barley of low grades which find their way to England from Russia and other European points, where farm labour is much lower than it is in this country. Since it costs as much to carry a bushel of inferior barley to England as it does to carry one of superior quality, and the question is not one of sale but of relative profit, the farmer here can only expect as his return the English figure, less the cost of transportation and commission, and when the price realized in Britain is low the highest figure which could be paid here would be too low to be remunerative to the grower.

The lower grades of barley, chiefly six-rowed, are used largely for feeding purposes and for distilling; the higher grades of two-rowed barley being in demand for malting and brewing, and for this purpose barley of high quality commands high prices. As a rule, the heavier and plumper the barley the better figure it will bring, the malting barleys varying in weight from 52 to 56 and in some cases to 57 lbs per bushel. There are, however, other points besides weight which influence buyers in the choice of barley for malting, such as mellowness and thinness of skin; but the full value of barley from any new source can be determined best by the character of the beer which results from the brewing. Chemical analyses have shown that barley of high quality is uniformly low in the proportion it contains of albuminoids or nitrogenous products; and as it has been shown that the six-rowed barleys grown in Ontario have a low proportion of nitrogen, and hence are higher in quality than the same class of barleys grown in the United States or Russia, and as it is altogether probable that this condition of the grain is brought about by climatic influences, there are good grounds for hope that two-rowed barleys grown under the same favourable conditions will possess that low proportion of nitrogen which will eventually prove an important factor in determining their value. From an average of 400 analyses published in Europe, extending over six years' crops, the fine two-rowed Austrian barleys average 9.61 per cent., those of England 9.69, Denmark 10.91, France 10.55, North Germany 11.21 and Russia 12.76. In the course of a special investigation into the composition of American barley made by the Chemist of the Department of Agriculture in Washington in 1876, the average proportion of nitrogenous products obtained from 12 analyses of Canadian