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remunerative prices of the English market. Those shippers, during the season, who took the precaution to send forward barley in a state suitable for English malting, found the results satisfactory.

Mr. Saunders mentioned that he had received a sample of two-rowed barley from Medicine Hat which weighed fifty-six or fifty-seven pounds to the bushel, this being the finest sample he had received during the year, and a proof that the Canadian North-west is adapted to the growth of the best barley. He stated as a principle that wherever the six-rowed variety can be grown of the best quality, there the two-rowed may be grown equally well, with the result, as shown by experience, that a larger number of bushels to the acre can be obtained from the latter variety, and, therefore, with greater profit.

Mr. Saunders' evidence contains the details of experience with respect to growing varieties of wheat in the North-west Territories. Experience so far has established that the Red Fife is absolutely the best for the localities in which it will grow, but that the Ladoga is valuable for many localities in which the Red Fife is not a surecrop. He showed that valuable results might be obtained from the cross fertilizing experiments with varieties of wheat now being conducted at the Central Experimental Farm. And he also pointed out it had been proved by experience that early sowing of grains had much more important bearing on successful results than is generally understood.

Mr. J. W. Robertson, the Dairy Commissioner of the Dominion, appeared three times before the Committee. The evidence he gave will be found by farmers to be interesting, important and practical, in a high degree. He showed the work that had been done by himself and assistants in the several provinces of the Dominion during the year.

He showed that the farmers of the Dominion are now becoming interested in winter butter making, and he stated that the experiments which had been tried prove the results to have been very satisfactory, the profits having been greatly increased, the butter product commanding a high price in the markets of the United Kingdom, while the value of the skim-milk to the farmer for feeding purposes was found to be equal to the extra cost of keeping the animals in milk during the winter. He expected as a result of winter butter making that the exported product would, within ten years, reach five million dollars a year, the return of which would be in cash to the farmers. He stated as a definite fact that he had been able to initiate and record more progress in regard to profitable dairying during the last year than during any previous ten years of the country's history, and he hoped to make even more progress during the present year than the last.

Mr. James Fletcher, the Entomologist and Botanist of the Central Experimental Farm, appeared before the Committee, and the information which he gave will be found to be both practical and valuable. He stated that there is not one of the more important fungus or insect enemies concerning which useful advice cannot be given, which will, at any rate, mitigate or reduce very materially the amount of injury that is being done by these pests, not only throughout the Dominion but the continent; and that great advances in economic entomology had taken place within the last five or ten years.