

Mr. HUGHES. I am very much surprised that the success of two-rowed barley in Canada is at all doubted. It is true, the year before last a great many farmers sowed it too thickly and too late, and the crop did not do itself justice. But the experience of last year, I should imagine, would satisfy the most pessimistic men of the Opposition. In Victoria County, south as well as north, there were hundreds of acres sown with it. One farmer, Mr. John Dames, of Oakwood, had 80 acres, of which 10 or 15 acres yielded 75 bushels to the acre. It was all sold at 50 cents a bushel. He had 40 acres of six-rowed barley, which yielded from 30 to 35 bushels to the acre, and brought nearly 40 cents a bushel. Mr. William Cannon, of Oakwood, had about 2,000 bushels of two-rowed barley. I could give the names of forty or fifty farmers in Victoria County who grew two-rowed barley successfully in large quantities. It was a very amusing sight to see the farmers coming to market with their barley. When one saw a good, honest Conservative face coming along, one knew that he had the British or "Tory" two-rowed barley; but when a dark Grit countenance was seen approaching, one knew that he had the Yankee or "Grit" six-rowed barley. The Hogg Bros. of Oakwood, purchased thousands of bushels of two-rowed barley to sell again for seed, and up to the present time they have disposed of nearly all the seed they could purchase in that locality at very satisfactory prices. We are told that Great Britain is not the natural market for this barley. Why the Americans are themselves shipping barley at the present time in large quantities to England. For a number of years they have grown more than they require for malting purposes. Any one who has studied the markets and the crops of the United States knows that for years the annual product there has largely increased. The reports of the American Secretary of Agriculture indicate every year a large increase in the yield, and a corresponding decrease in the price. I understand that Mr. Matthews, of Toronto, has established a malting house in the old country for six-rowed barley, and is going to test the question of placing six-rowed Canadian barley on the English market in the form of malt. The objection is made to two-rowed barley that it requires to be sown early, but the farmers of Canada are intelligent enough to attend to that. This barley does not need any richer ground than the other. Mr. Dames grew both on the same farm, and his yield was from 30 to 40 bushels of six-rowed, and 50 to 75 bushels of two-rowed per acre, and he received an average of from 10 to 12 cents a bushel more for the two-rowed than he did for the six-rowed. It is a cleaner crop to handle than the six-rowed, is easier to raise and just as easy to save. I remember years ago in Darlington Township in Durham, and also in Ontario County two-rowed barley was grown and grown successfully, but the farmers abandoned it owing to the fact that the maltsters could not mix it properly with the six-rowed barley. However it has come in now, and if farmers can keep the seed free from the six-rowed barley, I am satisfied they will have one of the most productive and valuable crops in this country. We have heard this same cry of "failure" from the Opposition before. I remember when quite a young lad reading their speeches in opposition to the cattle trade with the old country, which started some years ago. It would

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never succeed they said and the American market was the only one we had. I am satisfied that in a few years our barley will be as successful as our cattle shipments, not only two-rowed but six-rowed.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). The United States exported from Atlantic ports 166,000 bushels of barley, and from Pacific ports 248,000 bushels last year. That was all that was exported from the United States, according to the British agricultural reports of 1891. Judging by these returns, our barley will have to be of better quality than the average marketed now in the British markets. In 1889 the highest weekly average was 21s. 3d. and the lowest 19s. 5d., and the average for the year was 25s. 10d. In 1890, the highest weekly average was 32s. 3d., and the lowest 22s. 6d., and the average was 28s. 8d. If we could grow barley and send it to the British market equal to the average of barley grown in other countries and in Great Britain, it would only bring us 48 cents per bushel, when we deduct 27 cents for sending it there; and I hold we cannot send barley equal to the average placed on the British market. In 1887-88 I stood in the Glasgow market three weeks, and examined their barley very closely, and I assure you, Sir, it is of a quality I never saw equalled in Canada. I find that there are seven teamsters. Are they engaged the whole year on the farm?

Mr. CARLING. Yes.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). They have 7 teams. How many are kept occupied?

Mr. CARLING. They are working teams and the team that drives the buss to the city every day.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). I find there is considerable teaming done besides that. I find 108 days' teams engaged on the farm amounting to \$335, besides the teams that belong to the farm. What are they engaged doing?

Mr. CARLING. They were engaged during the busy season. The hon. gentleman will understand that in a farm of 400 or 500 acres, if we want to get work rapidly done we must employ extra teams for a short time.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). At what?

Mr. CARLING. Seeding or ploughing.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). I run a farm myself of 450 acres. I keep three teams, and I crop 120 acres, and keep ahead with the work. Of course experimental work may require an extra team, but I think six teams ought to do all the work of that farm.

Mr. CARLING. I think you will find that the teams of the central farm all work as steadily and as long as on the hon. gentleman's farm.

Mr. McMILLAN (Huron). I see that 19 labourers are employed over and above the teamsters and cattle men and gardeners. I find that 7 teamsters are engaged the whole year, and 108 days' teaming besides, and 4 cattle men, and besides these there are 19 labourers.

Mr. CARLING. I am told by the chief director that 6 of these men are looking after experimental work, some are employed in distributing seed of which we send out many thousand packages, and some are looking after cattle.