

The following is the return for two-rowed barley :

	Date of Sowing.	Yield per Acre.
		Bush.
Beardless	April 25....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Danish Chevalier	do 25 ...	23 $\frac{3}{4}$
Danish Printice Chevalier	do 25....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Early Minting.....	do 25....	19
English Malting.....	do 25....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Golden Melon, imported 1888.....	do 25....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do 1890.....	do 25....	16
Goldthorpe do 1890.....	do 25....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peerless White do 1888.....	do 25....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do 1890.....	do 25....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prize Prolific do 1889.....	do 25....	28
do do 1890.....	do 25....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saale do 1889.....	do 25....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$

This shows that in every case where the six-rowed and two-rowed barley were sown on the same day and in the same soil, and got the same treatment, the results have been the same of the two-rowed barley. The member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) seemed to wander off on the National Policy and unrestricted reciprocity and the British market, but it is not necessary now to answer him on that subject. I know that Mr. Stopes, who was before the Agriculture Committee, gave most specific information upon an experiment with two-rowed barley made in England, and the information he gave was that Canadians could grow the two-rowed barley, and if it were of the same quality as he tested, they could realize, according to the time they sent it to England, from 75 to 89 cents a bushel. Surely that would pay much better than by exporting six-rowed barley at from 43 to 57 cents a bushel. In every instance which was given to the committee the yield of two-rowed barley was quite as much as the yield of the six-rowed barley, and it commanded a higher figure in the English market than the six-rowed does in the United States. All the reports which have been presented to the committee show that the experience has been that an important trade can be done in that line by the Canadian farmer.

Mr. McMULLEN. I wish to draw the attention of the Minister to the report he has in his hands, and from which he quotes. He says there were ten or eleven hundred reports sent in last year, but I find he has only printed 15 or 20 of them, and I fancy these have been the best ones. If he will turn to page 41 he will find the following table :—

	Number of Reports with Samples.	Yield per Acre.
		Bushels.
Ontario	872	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quebec.....	48	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nova Scotia.....	13	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Brunswick.....	23	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prince Edward Island.....	11	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manitoba.....	62	39
North-West Territories.....	22	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
British Columbia.....	1	45 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Minister stated to the House that the experience was that it yielded from 40 to 50 bushels per acre, and the member for West York (Mr. Wallace) says that it yielded in his case 45 bushels an acre. I ask the hon. gentleman to turn to this report and he will find that there was only one yield of 45 bushels per acre in the case of one sample sent to British Columbia. I hope the Minister of Agriculture will say something in defence of his own report, because it is quite clear he was trying to mislead the House.

Mr. SMITH (Ontario). I am more than surprised at the hon. members of the Opposition telling us that two-rowed barley will not answer in Canada. In the section of the country where I live it has worked admirably, and the crops last year were in every way satisfactory. In 1890 I sowed six acres. I cannot say that the result was altogether what I would have liked, but that was perhaps my own fault. In the following year I sowed 21 acres, and I got 52 bushels to the acre, of a very fine sample, and it was sent to the old country. I do not yet know the result of that experiment, but I have no doubt that it will answer the purpose of malting in England as well as the six-rowed barley does in the United States. I am not surprised at the remarks of the hon. member for North Wellington (Mr. McMullen), because for some years past, ever since I have been in this House, he has been treating this House and the country to similar remarks. His only hope, it appears to me, is that the farmers of Canada will see adverse times, to help his party into power. I have faith in two-rowed barley, and I intend to increase my acreage of it this year, believing that it will continue to pay me as well as it has done in the past.

Mr. CARLING. I stated that from information I had received from the chief director of the farm, the yield on the experimental farm was from 30 to 70 bushels to the acre. I have a communication which was sent to the farm by Messrs. Hogg & Co., of Beaverton, along with a sample bag of two-rowed barley that yielded 60 bushels to the acre in 20 acres. This sample was sent to England as a specimen, and the price realized there was 35 shillings per quarter.

Mr. McMULLEN. I may have misunderstood the hon. gentleman, but I understood him to say that the reports received of the product of two-rowed barley showed that the yield in the country was from 30 to 70 bushels to the acre. I would like to enquire what quantity was sent to England?

Mr. CARLING. We sent 400 bushels.

Mr. McMULLEN. Where was that purchased?

Mr. CARLING. Part of it was grown on the experimental farm, part of it in the district of Gananoque, and part of it further west. Five or six different lots were collected from so many farmers, brought to the experimental farm, cleaned, and sent to the old country. It weighed 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to the bushel.

Mr. McMULLEN. Will the hon. gentleman give us the names of the farmers from whom he purchased it?

Mr. CARLING. I cannot do that now. Mr. Pike, of Markham, was one.