

barley, and the Conservatives are growing the two-rowed barley. I think some localities are better adapted for this than others. Those who have been growing two-rowed barley have been giving their special attention to it, with the results which have been shown here to-night. The hon. member for West York has stated that Mr. McNeill, in Vaughan Township, raised 45 bushels to the acre. I know that in my constituency, not far from this place, we have had six-rowed barley grown to the extent of 46 bushels, and in another case it averaged 54 bushels. You cannot tell which is the best from that, though it would appear that the two-rowed barley is best adapted for the English market, although it is only for feeding purposes because it is a larger and heavier grain than the six-rowed. I am sorry that our barley is going there simply for feeding purposes. I am satisfied that our oats would sell for as much as our barley according to weight, so that we are not gaining any advantage that we would not have by growing oats or peas or corn for feeding purposes. The hon. member for North Victoria (Mr. Hughes) told us that the Grits said that England was not the proper place in which to sell our cattle. He is the first from whom I ever heard such a statement. Fifteen years ago I was one of ten who started to ship cattle to England. Six of us were Grits and four Conservatives, but we did not disagree on political questions, but went in to make money out of it, and we did make money out of it. We did not get assistance from the Government. We did not ask or require assistance at that time, and it was only last year that we got any assistance in the shipping regulations which they then passed, and for which we are grateful to them for.

Mr. MULLOCK. I see that at Indian Head and another farm in the North-West, you have been sowing seeds of trees. Will the Government say what success has attended that enterprise?

Mr. CARLING. I am informed that the native seeds have succeeded remarkably well.

Mr. MULLOCK. Do you mean native to the North-West?

Mr. CARLING. Native to Manitoba.

Mr. MULLOCK. Have you not tried seeds of any Ontario trees?

Mr. CARLING. I am told that 200 or 300 varieties have been tried, but none have succeeded so well as the native tree.

Mr. MULLOCK. What do you mean by native?

Mr. CARLING. Manitoba maple, Manitoba ash, and Manitoba elm. A number of the seeds were obtained and cleaned and distributed to the different farms in the North-West, to see how they would turn out.

Mr. MULLOCK. Are the seeds referred to in the report of the Auditor General only the seeds of Manitoba trees, or do they include Ontario seeds?

Mr. CARLING. These seeds were all from Manitoba and the North-West.

Mr. MULLOCK. I see that you have been experimenting with oak. Is that Manitoba oak or our own oak?

Mr. CARLING. Manitoba oak.

Mr. MULLOCK. Is that good for timber?

Mr. CARLING. It is quite a large tree.

Mr. FEATHERSTON.

Mr. MULLOCK. I think it would be well to have experiments with the various woods found in our Canadian forests. For example, take the black walnut. The black walnut is supposed to be a tree that will only grow in bottom lands or where the climate is comparatively mild; but I have reason to know that that is an entire mistake. I find that it grows in northern latitudes in the Province of Quebec. I think it would be well for the experimental farm to make the experiment.

Mr. CARLING. I am told by the director that the black walnut tree is succeeding very well here. There are a number of them at the experimental farm. We have sent both trees and nuts to the North-West, but they have not succeeded so well. In Prince Edward Island they have been much more successful.

Mr. MULLOCK. Whether the North-West is favourable to the cultivation of the black walnut or not, there are parts of eastern Canada that are favourable. In the western States it is becoming a regular industry, and the same may be said of some parts of the eastern States—not with reference to black walnut so much as to the softer kinds of wood that are used for pail timber, &c. For example, in Massachusetts and other New England States where the original supply of wood for manufacturing purposes is exhausted, manufacturers have adopted a regular system of growing their own timber. In ten or fifteen years its growth is sufficiently large to make timber for use in manufactures. I think the time has arrived when the Government might very well direct the attention of our farmers in that direction. Black walnut itself is a most profitable crop, it is a very rapid growing tree, and the wood in the tree is worth at least fifteen times as much as that of pine. It is worth in the tree perhaps \$80 a thousand, as against pine in the tree which is not worth more than \$4 a thousand. I think a great deal of attention has been given by the people to the south of us to the cultivation of trees for these purposes, and we cannot do better than follow such a good lead. If black walnut is cultivated for the purposes of timber, it must be grown under certain conditions, which, of course, the department will ascertain before they embark in any such enterprise. I think, that the farmers who can afford it will find that there is far more money in growing walnut than in growing grain or anything else. There are spare bits of land on almost every farm, that could be utilized for the growing of trees, which, perhaps, could be of very little use for anything else. Take, for instance, the Muskoka district, and the rocky districts between here and Peterborough, the land there is of very little use for agriculture, but it might be very valuable for the purpose of growing trees. Whether or not trees of this kind will flourish in the North-West, they certainly will in older Canada.

Mr. BOWELL. Have they been tested in the Muskoka district?

Mr. MULLOCK. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. BOWELL. I know they grow in the southwestern section of Ontario.

Mr. MULLOCK. The Minister states that they grow at the farm, and Mr. Joly, the late Premier of Quebec, is cultivating them with great success somewhere in the vicinity of the city of Quebec. I