
bushels of barley, valued at \$13,696,224. On this we paid as duty \$2,017,887, or \$1,008,943 for one year. The argument is self-evident. Down with the tariff!

3. Why could we not become the source of supply for American seedsmen? Our conditions are favorable for growing first-class seed, and northern seeds are preferable for southern climates.

4. What is there to hinder us growing two-rowed barley for the English market? Could not the governments of the day be influenced to import a considerable quantity for experimental purposes and see if our conditions are not favorable for growing barley of the right stamp for the English market?

Barley has always ranked pretty high as a grain for feeding purposes. If we have to turn our attention more to stock raising and dairying than we have in the past, there is no reason why barley should not play an important part in the rations prepared for such purposes. It is a good grain for horses, especially when used with cut straw or hay, and it is an excellent feed for growing and fattening hogs. Having a nutritive ratio of 1: 8.2 it is better to feed it in conjunction with other fodders of a more albuminous character. It should be cracked, not floured, for feeding purposes; and here is where many farmers make a great mistake in having the coarse grains ground too finely. It is better to allow nature to do most of the work. Even the straw has considerable feeding merits, especially where bulk is required, and even the *beards*, when boiled and fed with the *tea*, make a nourishing article of diet for calves.

I will not discuss here the moral aspect of barley growing, as "a great deal might be said on both sides;" but will respectfully submit these few thoughts for your consideration, hoping I have suggested enough to form the basis of a lively discussion.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

After moving a vote of thanks to the retiring officers of the association, to the representatives of the "Press" present at the different sessions, and to the visitors, many of whom had taken an active part in the various discussions, the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union was brought to a close at 5 p.m.
