



Fodder Plants - Rye, millet, Hungarian grass, tares, oats, peas and corn were sown for fodder. Of these rye proved to be the most satisfactory. This was the case in 1890 also, so that Mr. MacKay is safe in asserting that "it can, without doubt, be depended on every year for a crop of fodder or hay.

Experiments were also made with grasses, flax, buckwheat, beans, turnips, mangolds, carrots, sugar beets and potatoes with varying success.

Fruits - During the last three years, apple, crab apple, pear, plum and cherry trees have all been planted but with indifferent results. Currant, raspberry, and gooseberry bushes have also been put in. Seventeen varieties of grapes were planted in the spring of 1890. These are all doing well.

Forest Trees - In May 1890, 38,317 forest trees were planted. They were made up of 4 varieties of pine, 1 of spruce, 3 of maples 4 of ash, 3 of elm, 2 of chesnut, 2 mountain ash, and 1 variety each of cedar, larch, juniper, bass wood, birch, hickory, oak, butternut, walnut, Russian Mulberry, honey, locust, coffee tree, cottonwood, Russian olive and red cedar. The majority of these were still living at the end of the year, but whether they would come through the winter or not would not be known at the time the report was written. Besides the trees mentioned several varieties of poplars and willows were planted and over 1,300 shrubs of different kinds.

To his report on the agricultural operations of the farm of Mr. MacKay adds a few words on stock raising, which, though not really a branch of the farm work is still of sufficient importance to warrant continuance.

The above resume of the report although it covers all the principal points does not by any means give all the good ones, and is intended only to give the reader a general idea of the work carried on on the farm.

The Lard Difficulty.

The increase in the lard duty from 1c per lb. to 3c has proved an unfortunate change for the trade generally, and it seems that the difficulties are not yet over. It will be remembered that when the increased duty came into force

last year, the Chicago product was prohibited, but rather than lose its old established connections a large Chicago firm commenced the manufacture of lard in this city, which created such a sharp competition, that it was deemed advisable to form an agreement among all the lard manufacturers of the city to adhere to one rate. This was observed for some time, when a refractory concern was discovered kicking over the traces, and one of the worst "cutting" campaigns ever remembered in the lard trade was at once inaugurated, values being slapped down to such a low ebb, that it was impossible to manufacture a good article and sell it at a profit. This unsettled state of things has gone on ever since until efforts are again being made to put an end to this cut-throat policy which is depriving manufacturers of a fair living profit. At the same time, however, consumers are not reaping the full benefit which should accrue to them through the late abnormally low prices, owing to the fact that the quality of the lard is not as good as it was before the extra duty was put in force. The situation may therefore be summed up in a nut shell, namely: -The Government has lost the revenue it formerly derived from importations of lard, dealers are bereft of their profits, and the public are getting a poorer article.

The iniquity of the tariff on lard is the way in which it is imposed, as the package weighing about one-fifth of the gross weight of the lard is also taxed 3c per lb. In consequence of the change in the duty, therefore, the lard trade has been completely demoralized, as not only have the Government lost the duty altogether and dealers and manufacturers their profit, but the people are dissatisfied with the quality of the lard, while the large number of hands that were to be employed in the new manufacture is a complete farce, as by the addition of six or seven hands sufficient lard can be turned out by the now process to supply the whole Dominion. -Montreal Trade Bulletin.

A cable was received at Toronto recently announcing the opening of the Japan tea market at Yokohama at one dollar per picul higher than last year, with the quality about the same.

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