

with them on their not discriminating, on a fair basis, between the hogs they need and the hogs they don't need.

From the above market quotations it can be seen that where 130 to 100 lb. hogs, with not over 2 1/4 inches of fat on the back, fetch \$8.50 per 100 lbs., 190 to 210-lb. hogs, with 2 1/2 inches and under of fat, sell for \$7.90 per 100 lbs., and 210 to 230-lb. hogs with 2 3/4 inches or under of fat, only fetch \$7.30 per 100 lbs.

Why cannot we have a similar scale in Canada? We venture to say it would do more towards producing a full supply of bacon hogs than all the newspaper articles that ever were written.

"Farming."

Orchard and Garden.

Montreal, Aug. 14 1896.

To the Editor of the "Journal of Agriculture."

DEAR SIR,

The members of this society are extremely sorry that you could not get down to see our show on Monday last but sincerely hope to have the pleasure of your presence at the second of the series which will be held in the large room of the Natural History Building on Monday evening 24th inst. Appended please find a few notes and the prize list of our late efforts.

Yours truly,

Fred. BENNETT.

Secy. M. F. G. C.

MONTREAL GARDENERS AND FLORISTS CLUB.

SWEET PEAS AND ASTER SHOW.

The first of a series of monthly exhibitions was held in the Society's room Natural History Building on Monday evening the 10th inst. On account of the space being so limited members only were invited. Mr. D. Williamson and Jos. Bennett kindly gave their services as judges of the exhibits and their work gave unqualified satisfaction. The following were the awards.

- 50 Spikes White Sweet peas.
1 Wilshire Bros Florists.
2 P. McKenna and Son, Florists, Cote des Neiges.
- 50 Spikes Pink Sweet peas.
1 Wilshire Bros.
2 P. McKenna and Son.
3 Geo Robinson, Gdnr A. Joyce Esqr Outremont.
- 25 Spikes Mixed Sweet peas.
1 J. Perrin, Mount-Royal Park.
2 J. Eddy, Terracebank.
3 G. Pascoe, Gdnr to R. Reford. Esqr.
- 50 Spikes Mixed Sweet peas.
1 J. Perrin.
2 J. Walsh, Gdnr to W. W. Ogilvie. Esqr.
- Collection of sweet peas (named) 12 spikes of each.
1 Fred Bennett Gdnr to R. Mackay, Esqr.
2 Wilshire Bros.
6 White Asters.
1 Geo Robinson.
2 C. A. Smith, Gdnr to T. A. Dawes, Esqr, Lachine.
12 Mixed Asters.
1 Fred. Bennett.

2 Geo Trussell, Gdnr to J. H. R. Molson, Esqr.

- 21 Mixed Asters.
1 Fred. Bennett.
2 Geo Trussell.
6 Var of Asters, 1 Bloom of each.

1 C. A. Smith,
2 Geo Trussell,
3 Geo Robinson.
Some of the most worthy of the exhibit "Not for competition" were:

A magnificent collection of 17 named varieties of Perennial Phlox from P. McKenna and Son Cote des Neiges, which were the admiration of every one that saw them: a Specimen Gloxinia with 200 Blooms, a collection of herbaceous flowers and some fine zinnias from the Botanic Gdnr (G. Copland Gardener). Vases of fine Cannas, Lillium Auratum and single Dahlias from President Walsh, vase of very fine Daybreak Carnations from Geo Trussell, Gdnr to J. H. R. Molson. a plant of a rare Onocidiums in flower from J. Mussen (W. Whiting Gardener) 3 spikes of Onocidium incurvorum a yard in length from R. B. Angus, N. Wilshire gardener, a plant of Dendrobium Phalaeopsis from sir W. C. van Horne, J. Holliday Gdnr, a large quantity of Ferns and Palms from Walter Wilshire's nursery, for decorative purposes.

At the conclusion it was decided by unanimous vote of the club to send all the flowers to the city hospitals.

CULTIVATION OF CARROTS FOR FEED.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL

In the cultivation of carrots for feeding stock it is supposed that the farmer who can grow the largest yield to the acre at the least cost is the most successful at the business. To enable him to do this he must have a soil of a moist nature that will work to a fine tilth and also be clean and free from weeds. The land need not necessarily be very rich, for this reason they can be brought in after a crop of mangels to good advantage. Immediately after the mangels are off, put in the plow and turn over to a depth of at least six inches, clean out the water-furrows well to prevent any water lying on it, then leave it until the following spring. Then whenever the land is perfectly dry get at it with your harrows and cultivators, and work to as fine a tilth as possible, plow it again and keep the harrows and the roller going until you cannot pick up a clod on it, you can now get to work and form the drills: from 24 to 26 inches will suit for width. After you have done this will be the time to put on the manure, from 12 to 15 cart loads of well rotted manure per arpent will suffice to be spread evenly all over, then split the drills and form again passing the roller over them, when they will be ready for the seed.

SELECTING AND SOWING THE SEED

Of all the different varieties in cultivation we rather prefer the improved short white, as we find them as heavy a cropper as any, and they are much easier taken out of the ground in dry weather. Always buy your seed from some reliable seedman when it will generally be found to give satisfaction. Sow with the seed drill at the rate of

2 lbs to the arpent 1/2 inch deep just before rain if possible.

CULTIVATING AND HOING THE CROP

Whenever you can see them in the rows, slide hoe them at once, after they get a little larger cultivate them and hoe again, they will now be ready to weed and thin. A hand weeder which can be purchased from any seedman will be found a useful tool as the work can be done much quicker and better, six inches will be the proper distance to thin them to, you will now be finished with the hand work, but you can keep the cultivator going as often as convenient.

"HARVESTING THE CROP"

After the 15th of October it will be well to get them out of the ground. They can be topped very quickly with a sharp hoe, but perhaps a sharp sickle or a knife will do the work better. A furrow can then be drawn with the plough (as close to them as possible) it will then be little trouble getting them out, place them in piles and cover with the tops, after a week they will be ready to store for winter use.

Carrots cultivated in this manner should give a return of from 600 to 750 bushels to the arpent if the season is at all favourable for their growth.

PACKING HOUSE FERTILIZERS.

Waste-products—Prof. Shutt's valuation.

We were surprised to learn recently from the manager of one of the largest pork-packing establishments in Ontario that they were utterly unable to dispose of the fertilizer manufactured from their waste products in Canada, although they had offered it as low as \$20 per ton in retail quantities, and that consequently they were shipping it all to the States.

On looking over the Government analysis which they had just received we were struck with the large quantity of nitrogen it contained, and taking a copy of this analysis we sent it to the chemist at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Prof. Shutt, and asked him to give us as nearly as possible the values of the different ingredients. The following is a copy of the analysis (Government):

Soluble phos. acid.....	0.64
Reverted phos. acid.....	5.44
Insoluble phos. acid.....	2.11
Nitrogen	8.55
Potash	
Moisture	10.84

and the substance of Mr. Shutt's reply to our questions is as follows:

The values assigned by the Chief Analyst of the Inland Revenue Department to the various fertilizing constituents are as follows:

Soluble phos. acid.....	7 cts. per lb.
Reverted phos. acid.....	6 1/2 per lb.
Insoluble phos. acid.....	
from bone	6 per lb.
Nitrogen	14 per lb.

Using these figures, the value of this by-product is calculated to be \$34.43 per ton.

Nitrogen (of which this fertilizer contains a large amount) is essentially the fertilizer for cereals of all kinds and grasses, especially when associated with phosphoric acid. Soluble forms of nitrogen are required by all plants, and

consequently nitrogen finds a place in the formula of all commercial fertilizers.

"We should not expect this fertilizer to act as quickly as one containing superphosphate and nitrate of soda. In soils, however, neither too dry nor too wet, the decomposition would be more or less rapid, and we should expect the results to be visible for some years.

"The lack of potash, which is of special benefit as a fertilizer to corn, potatoes, peas, and leafy plants in general, might be overcome by the use of wood ashes, which, when of good average quality, contain about 5.5 per cent. of potash, or, if ashes were not obtainable, kainit, or muriate of potash, might be used."

But some of our readers may ask, What has this got to do with the swine department of "Farming?" Simply this, that we want to draw attention to the fact that a very important by-product of the hog industry is being allowed to leave the country at far less than its value, and thus our farmers are not only neglecting to make use of a large quantity of exceedingly valuable fertilizing material that is within their reach, but by compelling the packers to dispose of it at a price that is very much below its value, they are increasing the cost of production of the finished article of which it is a by-product, and so striking a blow at their own interest.

We have no hesitation in saying that the time is fast coming when commercial fertilizers will be used far more extensively than they are now, and we believe our farmers are making just as big a mistake in the case of the by-products of our pork factories as they are in the case of our ashes, in allowing them to be shipped across the line to enrich the lands and increase the crops of our wide-awake Yankee cousins.

As this is not intended as a free advertisement for anybody, we do not give the name of the packing house where the fertilizer referred to is manufactured; but we believe a similar article can be obtained from any large establishment of the kind.

"Farming."

Special Notices.

People with hair that is continually falling out, or those that are bald, can stop the falling, and get a good growth of hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

For bilious fevers and malarial disorders use Ayer's Ague Cure. Its success is guaranteed if taken according to directions.

The Purest and Best

SALT

That is being offered to the Trade in Canada is

Windsor Salt

Our plant is specially constructed for, and our whole process is capable of turning out nothing else but a salt of the highest possible grade. Our table, Dairy and Cheese Salts cannot be equalled for purity, color and evenness of crystal, while for farm use it will be found that our fine barrel salt and sack salt costs no more and is much superior to other brands.

WINDSOR SALT WORKS,
Manufacturers, Windsor, Ont.