

knife. After the lancing, it is recommended to wash the mouth with two ounces of tincture of myrrh to a pint of water, or a strong solution of alum in water. Feed the colt on bran mash and grass, withholding all grain until he eats without difficulty.—*American Agriculturist.*

Horticultural Department.

The Value of Fruit.

We do not now refer to the money value as a farm crop, but to the home value for domestic consumption. We all know that a few acres of orchard will often yield more profit than all the rest of the farm, that one hundred dollars per acre is no uncommon return for good cultivation, but we call attention now to the comfort, healthfulness, and economy of having a full and constant supply of fresh and delicious fruit. The fruit consumed in a family is by no means so much extra consumption, but it serves to lessen the drain upon the meat and flour barrel, while the cost of production is considerably less. We can well afford to spend the time and labour necessary to enable us to have strawberries and cherries in the early summer, to be followed with raspberries, currants, pears, plums, grapes, and apples through the year until strawberries come again. Could we estimate the saving in other articles of food, could we express in dollars and cents the gratification in having such nice and delicious fruit continually upon our tables, and could we ascertain the extra saving by reason of improved healthfulness of young and old in the family, we are fully persuaded that the sum would more than balance by a great deal all that these fruits cost us. In many families living upon their own farms, the apple is about the only fruit that is used, unless such berries as the children may find growing wild for the reason that it is thought to be too much trouble to grow anything else. Parties often express their astonishment at strawberries the size of a Wilson, at such raspberries as the Fastoff, and such delicious pears as the Bartlett, or Flemish Beauty, while we have only wondered that they could have been contented to live so long without them. If they should once have them, we are sure they would never dispense with them on account of the trouble and cost.

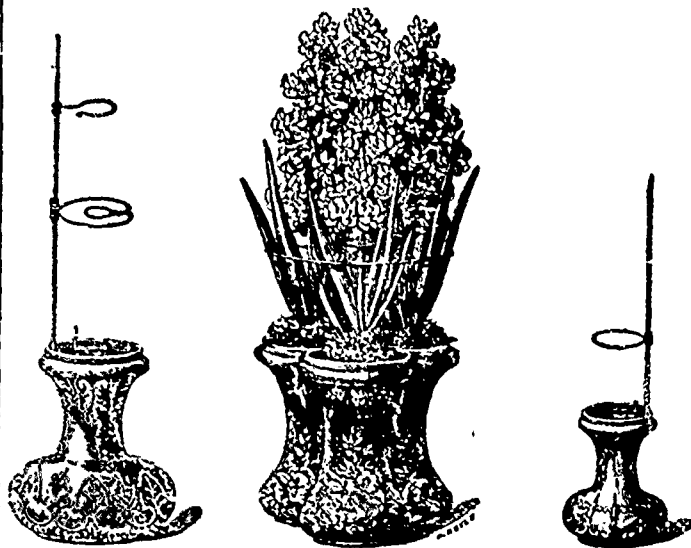
The Apple Bark Louse.

This insect is very prevalent in some parts of Canada, and is too well known to need description. Its close resemblance to a very minute oyster shell pressed tight against the bark has given it the name of the oyster-shaped bark louse. So far as our observation has extended these insects are most numerous upon trees growing in cold, wet, badly drained land, where the tree has become stunted and sickly, and is ready to fall a prey to any enemy. We have never known them to attack a healthy and vigorous tree. It is however possible that they do, and if they should become numerous upon it they would soon render it sickly. The best remedy we have seen is the following:—

Boil tobacco in strong lye till it is reduced to an impalpable pulp, which it will be in a short time, and mix with it soft soap, (which has been made cold: not the jelly like soft soap,) to make the mass about the consistency of thin paint, the object being to obtain a preparation that will not be entirely washed from the tree by the first rains which occur, as lye tobacco water, and most other washes are sure to be. The fibres of the tobacco diffused through this preparation, cause a portion of its strength to remain wherever it is applied longer than any application which is wholly soluble in rain water can be. First trim the trees well, so that every twig can be reached with the paint brush, and apply this preparation, before the buds have much swelled in the spring, to every part of the tree. This will effectually remove the scales.

WATERPROOF GARDEN WALKS.—The London *Gardener's Weekly Magazine* and *Horticultural Cabinet* states that cement walks are becoming common in English gardens. They are made as follows:—Procure a sufficient quantity of the best Portland cement, (hydraulic or water lime,) then turn up the path with a pick, and mix six parts by measure of clean screened gravel with three of sharp sand, and one of the cement; then work them thoroughly with a spade in the dry state. Now add sufficient water to make them into a paste similar to stiff mortar, and lay it down on the walk, on a hard bottom, to a depth of two inches. It is spread with a spade, and the walk made with a slight *cambré* rising in the middle. In forty-eight hours it becomes as hard as a stone, and not a drop of water will pass through it. Worms will not work through, nor a blade of grass grow upon it.

BULB AND BOUQUET GLASSES.



They are made of various sizes and designs. Tastefully coloured, gilded and decorated, they are very beautiful ornaments in themselves, irrespective of their contents. They are by no means expensive and considering how long the season of winter is in this climate, every family should be willing to bestow a little expense and trouble in enlivening not only the best rooms of the house, but the commonest ones with plants and flowers. The smaller glasses are for single bulbs,



and the large, central one is for three bulbs of different colours, which may be so assorted as to produce a very pleasing effect. The wire supports are useful in securing an erect growth. The same glasses may be used in summer as bouquet-holders. Looking at the two illustrations, it is difficult to say whether the winter or summer one is the prettier. Both are certainly very ornamental. Our friends, Messrs. Fleming & Co., of this city, keep them on hand.

Hedge Plants.—The Berberry.

INQUIRY is often made for a hedge plant that will endure our climate, and can be easily kept, and yet sufficiently strong to make a good fence. Many efforts have been made to introduce the English Hawthorn, but we know of no instance in which the attempt can be said to have succeeded. Other plants have been tried and among these the Osage Orange; which whatever may be said of it in the South-Western United States, has been found too tender to endure our climate. The Honey Locust has also been tried, and any one who is desirous of seeing a hedge of this plant will be cheerfully welcomed at Mr. Beadle's residence near St. Catharines, where he can show him a field of twenty acres enclosed with it. But we have found this plant not easy to manage and that it requires too great an expenditure.

There are many, however, who think the Berberry will prove to be just what is wanted, and we now call attention to it in the hope that those who have made any experiments with it, will give us all the benefit of their experience, and that the plant may be thoroughly tested for this purpose. It certainly seems to possess many very desirable qualities in a Hedge Plant, some of which we will enumerate. First then, it is perfectly hardy, never suffering at all from the most intense cold. Second, it does not sucker or sprout from the root; this we know from an experience of fifteen years with the plant in cultivated ground. Third, it sprouts every year from the crown,

throwing up numerous strong shoots which serve to thicken the bottom of the hedge as it grows older. In most other plants there is a continual tendency to die out at the bottom, but the Berberry, on the contrary, is growing stronger at the bottom every year. Fourth, it will require very little trimming to keep it in place, its natural height being only seven or eight feet, and its habit of growth being quite compact. Fifth, the old wood does not die out, at least has not in fifteen years, so that with each succeeding year the whole fence is only becoming more dense and strong. Sixth, the bark is so bitter that mice will not eat it, and probably no other animal, and the plant is sufficiently thorny to make it unpleasant to break through. Seventh, it is very ornamental both when covered with its graceful pendant yellow flowers in summer, and in the autumn and all the winter when covered with its beautiful festoons of scarlet berries.

In planting a hedge of it we would recommend setting the plants in a single row, nine inches apart, and keeping the ground on each side clean and free from weeds for three or four years, after which it might no doubt be put down with grass if desired.

THE ENGLISH HAWTHORN.

THE following, written by Mr. Vick, himself an Englishman, with a just and natural love for the trees and plants so closely linked with early associations, will shew what may be expected of the Hawthorn as a hedge plant in Canada:—

"Very much rejoiced would we be to know that the English Hawthorn, the Quickset of the farmer, and the sweet May-Flower of the merry children,—with its beautiful green, glossy foliage, its fragrant flowers, its bright red winter berries, its dense, living wall, could be grown as well in this country as in England, but for this we cannot hope. The Hawthorn seems perfectly at home in the moist climate of England,