

made from burnt bones. The bone dust we make is not burnt.

In another paragraph, in reference to bone dust, you say that "the price asked for bone dust here is altogether above its intrinsic value." Bone dust is cheaper here than in any other part of the world. In England bone dust is worth \$35 to \$40 per ton, and in the United States \$40 to \$50, while the price we ask is \$22 and \$27 50 per ton.

PETER R. LAMB.

Toronto, April 21, 1869.

NOTE BY EDITOR.—We had no intention of disparaging the article manufactured by Mr Lamb, which we believe to be thoroughly reliable. Our remarks apply to very much of the superphosphate that has been offered to the public.

Hedge Plants.

There seems to be great difficulty in finding a hedge plant that is suitable in every respect to our climate and our wants. The evergreens, such as Arbor Vitæ and Norway Spruce or Hemlock, make fine hedges as screens and windbreaks, but they will not answer as hedges to keep stock within bounds. The Osage Orange, so much used for this purpose in the Western States, does not withstand the extreme cold here. The White Willow, though a rapid grower, and tolerably hardy plant, gives no protection against cattle. The Buckthorn is too slow a grower, as also is the Hawthorn, besides which they are apt to get killed by summer droughts, and are scarcely stiff enough to make a good hedge. The Honey Locust we have seen made into a good stubborn hedge, but it is more of a tree than a shrub, and unless very severely pruned back and plashed, is apt to grow thin at the bottom for want of side branches. We have thought of some of the varieties of wild plum, those especially that are of a thorny, shrubby character, as being likely to make a good hedge. But then they are so liable to the black knot, that the hedge would soon be a mass of unsightly festering sores.

It has recently occurred to us that the wild crab apple would prove a good subject to experiment upon in the way of obtaining a hedge plant in every way adapted to our wants. It is inclined to be shrubby, is a very stiff grower, and well covered with sharp spines, grows much more rapidly than Buckthorn or Hawthorn, and is perfectly hardy, and liable to no disease or drawback that we are aware of.

As there are plenty of wild crab in various parts of Canada, would it not be well for some of our enterprising farmers to endeavour to save the fruit when ripe, the coming fall. They might be gathered before fully ripe, and kept till the seeds are ripe, then pressed into pomace, the seeds saved, and planted out early the next spring, the young plants cut back and transplanted the succeeding fall, and the next year after planted into

hedge rows. We anticipate that if they are well managed, they will make a good hedge of four or five feet high, in five years from the time of planting out, and one that once established would require only an ordinary amount of cutting back to keep it proof against all kinds of stock.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* says he raised thirty heads and 6,411 kernels of oats from one kernel of seed.

A correspondent of the *Journal of the Farm* says he has raised 1,200 bushels of sugar beets to the acre on soil not over six inches in depth.

GOODRICH SEEDLING.—Your correspondent is right as to the Gleason being a fine and valuable variety. But the Harrison is a larger yielder, and of finer quality. Both varieties being the same as to colour and time of ripening, any one having the Harrison will not want the Gleason. Both the Harrison and Early Goodrich are superior in some respects to the Gleason, and are the most popular of the Goodrich seedlings. The Calico is a hardy variety, of somewhat finer quality than the others (at least such is my opinion, though all the above are good), and is recommended as having comparative immunity from the ravages of the potato-bug, where other varieties are defoliated. He is also correct as to the productiveness of the Cuzco; and there is but one objection to this sort, namely, that its potatoes are not good for anything—at least, so says the *Country Gentleman*. J. F. C.

L'Original.

HOP GROWING.—A correspondent from Ancaster, who wishes for information on this head, will find a series of articles treating the subject very fully, in the 4th volume of the CANADA FARMER, 1867, numbers 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, besides answers to a variety of questions relative to hop culture in other parts of the same volume. The separate numbers can be procured for 5 cents each, or the whole volume for \$1; and to reproduce the articles in the present volume would, besides occupying a large amount of space, be quite superfluous with a large proportion of our readers.

THE GARNET CHILI IN SCOTLAND.—We learn from the *Cobourg Star*, that somewhat more than eighteen months ago a barrel of Garnet Chili potatoes, procured from Mr. W. Riddell, who had introduced them into the neighbourhood of Cobourg, was sent by the St. Andrew's Society to the Duke of Buccleugh, with a request that he would give them a trial in Scotland. The potato was carefully planted in Dalkeith Park, and has given entire satisfaction, so much so that Mr. Dean, the Duke's farm overseer, writes to the President of the St. Andrew's Society that he had tried a good many new potatoes, but never yet one that promised so well. It appears to be peculiarly free from liability to rot. It has in this country been found to succeed best in stiff clay soil.

Veterinary Department.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs in Horses.

SPASMODIC COLIC.

This is a disease very common amongst horses, and consists in a spasmodic contraction of the muscular fibres which form the middle layer or coat of the intestines. This inordinate muscular contraction is usually confined to the divisions of the alimentary tube known as the small intestines. There are many other names applied to this disorder, as gripes, belly-ache, &c. The causes of this common complaint are numerous, the following being among the most frequent:—Change of food, allowing a horse to drink freely of cold water when he is in an overheated condition, exposure to sudden changes of temperature, and a constipated state of the bowels, or the presence of an irritant within the intestinal canal. Some horses are very subject to attacks of colic, and as a consequence their digestive powers appear to become greatly impaired. Spasmodic colic is a very painful disease, but happily is generally of short duration, and is not very fatal in its results. The symptoms are often very alarming. The attack is sudden; the horse commences to paw and stamp with his fore feet, and cringes his body downwards, looking to his sides as if pointing to the seat of the disease; he will throw himself violently to the ground, and roll frantically about, endeavouring to balance himself on his back; this is a favourite position, as it appears to afford him temporary relief. He will again get on his feet, stand quietly for a short time, when he is again seized with violent pains, and he throws himself down as before; often, from the extreme pain, he is covered with a profuse perspiration. The circulation is not so much affected as might be supposed from the alarming symptoms. Immediately after a severe paroxysm the pulse is considerably quickened, but during the period of quietude it almost regains its natural condition. In cases, however, where the attack follows a fast drive, a hard day's work, or arises from some debilitating influence, the pulse will be very much quickened, and is weak, differing entirely from the full bounding pulse of enteritis, or inflammation of the bowels; pressure to the bowels also appears to afford temporary relief. Colic is usually a disease of short duration, and cases are frequently noticed, when in the course of ten minutes the patient to all outward appearances is as well as ever. Occasionally the attack will continue for hours, and death may take place from the severe and continued spasms, or from inflammatory action being set up within the bowels. Spasmodic colic is easily treated, and a great many medicinal agents have the effect of giving relief. At one