

make a narrow border, say three feet wide, to plant the shrubs in, the border to be at least four to five feet from the fence. This is better than the common practice of planting the shrubs right against the fence, as it allows space on each side for the shrubs to assume a more pleasing and natural form than they could by being crowded against fences and having the branches and flowers during the blooming season ruthlessly destroyed by thieving people from the street. When space will also permit of it, planting shrubs of the one sort in groups from three to seven is more desirable than by laboriously assorting them singly. Planting in masses produces fine effects. What could be more admired than a group of five or six *Pyrus Japonica* in bloom—a glowing flame of color, they would be effective from any distance. Shrubs that bloom first in summer should be planted at such points that other plants, like *Hollyhocks*, *Dahlias*, &c., may afterwards produce an effect of flower by being planted near them. For instance, a flowering Almond, or the double-flowering Plum, are exceedingly showy, but the blooms last only a few days and all the summer afterwards has only its unattractive foliage to serve as an ornament. Shrubs belonging to this class, therefore, can be planted in gate corners and other places, that their absence of flower may be not so noticeable. A neat, compact shrub, of peculiar interest with its fragrant blossoms and wood, is the *Calycanthus floridus*. A good position for this desirable shrub is to plant by the steps to the verandah, and in fact all shrubs having fragrant flowers, as the *Syringas*, double flowering Currant, &c., should be planted at such positions that their perfume may be inhaled from the house. Climbing Roses and Honeysuckles are invaluable for training on trellises and around the pillars of the verandah or against the house itself. The Clematis for this purpose is also largely planted. All shrubs may be pruned annually in spring or fall with the knife. This will keep them dense and of a neat rounded form; but I do not think anything can be more objectionable than these poor trimmed and clipped deformities we see in so many city gardens, standing stiffly in set places like barber's blocks. There is nothing natural or graceful about such specimens. The green grass would be preferable, or better still their place would be better occupied with evergreens. All shrubs are easily transplanted; the most of them possessing very fibrous roots, grow easily on all soils.

How to Make a Concrete Walk.

An engineer of experience in this work tells us how to make a cement or concrete walk, requiring no great skill in preparing materials. These are water lime, and gravel or ashes, or both. The gravel and ashes are put in a heap and wetted. One barrel of the water lime is mixed with sharp, clean sand (dry), being shovelled over back and forth several times to get a thorough mixture. A portion is then mixed with water into a thin, soft mortar, and five parts of the wet gravel or ashes are well mixed with it, so that every fragment is coated with the combining mortar. This is important, for obvious reasons. This concrete is spread on the walk and beaten down with a rammer until the moisture gathers on the surface. Some of

the dry sand or cement is then scattered over the surface to absorb the moisture, and the surface is smoothed over with a plank rubber having a sloping handle to work it back and forth. In a few days this is hard, and becomes harder with time. By making divisions of thin strips of wood or tarred paper the cement may be laid down in blocks or squares, and for extra good walks the blocks may be colored by mixing the finish coat with brown or grey or other colors alternately.—[Farmer's Gazette.]

Sales of Fraudulent Fertilizers.

During the present session of the Dominion Parliament a bill was passed with reference to the sales of concentrated fertilizers, including all brands valued at \$12 per ton and over. It should be borne in mind that such fertilizers are valued according to the percentage of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash they contain, and a chemical analysis is necessary in order to ascertain the quantities present. Cases have been known in which adulterations were made till the fertilizer was worth little more than one-tenth of its original value, and sales were effected at these fraudulent prices. The only protection which the farmer can have is through a stringent law which provides for a public analyst, whose duty it shall be to analyze the brands made by the different manufacturers, and to regulate the price according to the value, exposing the fraudulent vendors, as is the case with food stuffs.

The act provides that every manufacturer shall send a sample of his fertilizer to the Minister of Inland Revenue, with an affidavit as to its genuineness as a fair sample of the fertilizer made or imported by him, and it is afterwards placed into the hands of the chief analyst. The manufacturer's certificate is to be attached to each package, bag, or barrel, as the case may be, before it can be exposed for sale, or have the Inspector's tag attached. A penalty not exceeding \$50 for the first offence, and not exceeding \$100 for each subsequent offence, is attached to a violation of the act.

The fertilizer business is daily enlarging its dimensions in Canada, and frauds allowed to be perpetrated now will be hard to eradicate. It is to be hoped that this act will be the means of nipping all fraudulent intentions in the bud.

The practice of making ensilage on the continent is the reverse of what is considered the best method in America. In Europe the fodder is packed firmly and rapidly and no heat is developed, while in America the reverse of this plan is adopted, producing heat and incipient decomposition. If sufficient weight can be produced to squeeze out and exclude all the air without costing too much, the fodder can be preserved fresh and sweet, and the ensilage question will then be solved.

Another boom crushed.—The Jersey Cattle Club contemplate the abandonment of the butter tests of Jersey cows. This will go hard with the breeders, but will be grand for the farmers. What farmers want is honest tests.

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is what all stockmen, milkmen, and farmers should have.

R. McN. ROBERTSON.
MARSEFIELD, P. E. I.

Veterinary.

Lameness in Horses.

No. IV.

We have now given the main points of the most usual forms of lameness in the limbs; with regard to the many forms of lameness which occur in the foot, we may remark that we cannot intelligibly present them to you without getting special illustrations made for the purpose, which we intend to do at some future time, meanwhile hoping that you have benefited by the cut already given and our remarks thereon.

We shall close this series of articles by making a few remarks on the general treatment of lameness. Of course the first thing to be done is to make a correct diagnosis; you must locate the seat of the pain, and if you can ascertain the cause, remove it. Watch how the horse puts down his foot, and shoe in such a manner as will give the greatest ease, or put him in slings if the case is a severe one. In addition to the local treatment, it is advisable in most cases to treat constitutionally as well, such as the giving of purgatives, and the dieting must be faithfully attended to, restricting it chiefly to bran mashes with a little good hay.

With regard to the local treatment, the very earliest opportunity of subduing the inflammation should be seized, before any organic change takes place, in which case the lameness may become incurable altogether, or not until after considerable trouble, expense and time. The inflammation is reduced by hot and cold fomentations, warm in the earlier stages, followed by cold. Poultices have the same effect, but the seat of the lameness does not always easily admit of these applications. The acute pain having thus been subdued, a mild, stimulating liniment is applied, of which there are many kinds in use, but a good one is composed of methylated spirits, 2 ounces; tincture of arnica, 4 ounces; water, 1 pint. Sometimes bandages are used for the purpose of aiding the absorption of the exudate. If the lameness still remains after the acute form has subsided, counter irritants must be resorted to, such as rubefacients (applications which produce redness of the skin), blisters, setons, or actual cautery (burning by hot iron). These treatments tend to produce the same effect, but in a different degree, some being severer than others, and operate more rapidly and permanently. If you can succeed by blistering do so, for hot irons leave a blemish; so may setons to a small extent. Pyro-puncture is a term used for a remedy in which a hot wire is forced into the bone.

A celebrated Scotch veterinary surgeon says with regard to a horse:—"Fat is not power, but it hides a multitude of sins of conformation. Excess of fat and a forced condition predispose to disease, especially of the liver, and give an animal a poor chance of battling against adversity when it comes upon him, and in the case of mares (as of cows or ewes) is very apt to interfere with impregnation and the nutrition of the foetus. Not only does high condition swamp sins of conformation and tend to produce sterility, but it more seriously, and very largely, distracts the attention of judges from the one point of importance in connection with breeding animals, viz., soundness."