

Liquor-Blisters.—Take one pint alcohol, half pint turpentine, four ounces ammonia, four ounces oil of sassafras, one ounce naphtha; apply this with sponge every three hours until you feel the skin thicken.

Blistering Paper.—Take four ounces pulverized cantharides, two ounces turpentine, two ounces English resin, two ounces beeswax; melt all together over a slow fire until dissolved; rub it on well with the fingers.

Sore Throat.—*Symptoms:* The horse hangs his head down, chews, but cannot swallow; throat swollen and feverish. Apply a poultice of wheat bran wet up with a strong decoction of red oak bark. Give him tepid water to drink, with moderate exercise. If he is feverish, bleed him two gallons from the neck.

Farcy.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: "Fill a paddle with sharp tacks driven well through, and use it in punning the buds, after which wash the parts with salt and water, and turn your horse on a good grass for two weeks, it will effect a cure. Given to this positively essential, and very often this mode will effect a cure."

A Mrs. Smith, who was troubled with large, oak stings, sprinkled on the top of each about a tablespoonful of pulverized saltpetre. Two months later she set it free, and says they commenced and continued to burn until every one was totally consumed, roots and everything. Believe it or not, just as you choose.

Sprains in the Stifle.—*Symptoms:* The horse holds up his foot, moans when moved, swells in the stifle; this is what is called a "stiff." It is no such thing as this joint getting out of place. It is a sprain, the same as any other joint, and the patellar may slip from its place, which acts as a stay to the joint. The tendons and ligaments become contracted, and lameness follows. To relieve it, foment the joint well, stimulate it with some strong liniment or a slight blister.

Wash on Inflamed Eye.—Make an incision in the small vein on the side of the face, five inches below the eye, so as to bleed freely, rowel below the eye on the jaw-bone, apply a blister just back of the eyes, wash well with cold water three times per day, dissolve eighteen grains sulphate of zinc, ten grains sugar of lead in six ounces of soft water, and with a small glass syringe apply the wash to the eye once a day; if this does not relieve in five or six days, bleed two gallons from the neck vein, give him a physick of bran mashes.

Pistula and P. L. Eye. The sores are produced on the shoulder and poll by a bruise on the muscles, causing swelling and fever. The enlargement may be reduced and scattered by blistering, roweling, &c. After it breaks, the pus must be eaten out with caustic potash; after the potash has been on forty-eight hours, dress the sore with four ounces saltpetre, turpentine, four ounces tallow, and two ounces alcohol, well mixed together; the potash and ointment should be applied every two or three days, keep the parts affected clean with soap and water.

Five hundred cubic feet or a cube of eight feet each way, of closely packed timothy hay, will make a ton; 700 feet, or a cube of nine feet each way, of clover and timothy in equal parts, will make a ton. Light meadow hay, consisting of blue grass, red top, white bent or loosely packed clover hay, will require 1,000 cubic feet, or ten feet each way for a ton. Allowance must be made for differences in the state of compression in which the hay may be. Clover hay tightly pressed down in a mow under a quantity of grain might only require 700 or 800 feet for a ton. A ton of loose hay is a much larger quantity than most people suppose, and a great deal of weight is more frequently too large than too low.

Cure for Parasitic Hoofs.—Above all things keep hogs perfectly clean. Allow plenty of pure air. Don't allow too many in one place, unless the room is a better convenience than a pile. Give the animal an opportunity of getting into sunlight if so disposed, and by no means compel them to remain exposed to the sun's rays against their own desire. Mix one pound anthracite coal screenings, one half pound of sublimed sulphur, one quarter pound of common salt. Give one ounce of this daily to each full grown hog, and a lesser port on to smaller ones, according to circumstances. Give berries, apart from above, one dram of pulverized nuxvomica. Rub the loins along the spine with tincture opium, 4 ounces, sulphuric ether, 4 ounces, cod liver oil, 6 ounces. Mix and keep well corked in a dark place. Rub twice a day with much hand friction. Feed no will for a time. Let the food be clean and nutritious, and not too much of it for a while.—*Western Farmer.*

The Apiary.

Bee-Keeping in Broome County, New York.

We lately had occasion to deal with the case of "a disappointed bee-keeper" who had given up the business in disgust, and was loudly proclaiming it a failure and a humbug. *Per contra*, and by way of proving the truth of our allegation that bee-keeping is as fairly remunerative as any other pursuit of husbandry, we are pleased to be able to give the following article from the *Rural New Yorker*, which we are sure will be read with interest, and we hope with profit:—

"Acres and acres of bee pasturage are unused in this country. Tons upon tons of delicious sweets are lost to commerce and to griddle cakes. The thought is a sad one. Why should we not satisfy ourselves with honey, instead of rioting upon muscovado. The answer is at hand. Few of us keep bees; those who do, do not keep half as many as they might, neither do we manage them to insure success, except in a very moderate way. Bee farming has become so important an industry in Broome county of late that the *Binghamton Times* has been 'interviewing' the bee farmers in its vicinity, and from its report we extract the following useful information:

Mr. Moore was found engaged among his favorites. A high picket fence surrounds his bee yard, inside of which are twenty-four full stocks of bees and twelve nuclei. The yard is well shaded with young apple and pear trees, and grape vines running over trellises. Twenty of his stocks are in a bee house, built about a year ago. It is 8x12½ feet inside, walls double and filled with saw-dust. Under it is a cellar five feet deep. A system of ventilators is so arranged that the temperature of the house in summer may be kept as low as desired, while the saw-dust walls keep it sufficiently warm in winter, so that the bees are never moved from the house. The hives used are the Langstroth, with a slight modification. These hives will hold 32 three pound boxes next to the brood comb and 12 boxes on the sides. From one of the hives he has taken 50 boxes this season. The 50 boxes will weigh 165 pounds. Another hive has 50 boxes nearly full. He had a stock last season from which he took 175 pounds of honey. He states that during the honey season—which in clover lasts about thirty days and in buckwheat about twenty-five—a strong stock will store from ten to fifteen pounds of honey per day.

He keeps the temperature of his house, when the bees are at work, at from 75 to 80°. When they are not working it stands at about 70°. During the winter it is kept from 35 to 40°, with an occasional rise to 60°. Mr. Moore's first effort is to prevent swarming as much as possible, by which he keeps his bees at work constantly storing honey during the honey season, instead of devoting a part of this valuable time to swarming. This he does by giving them plenty of room to store honey, and keeping them at a comfortable temperature by shading or otherwise. He succeeds in preventing from two-thirds to three-fourths of his stock that are out of doors from swarming, and all that are in the house. A stock that does not swarm will make twice (and sometimes more than twice) as much honey as one that does. Mr. Moore started last spring with 23 colonies of bees, but one of which has swarmed. From these he has already taken 1,500 pounds of box honey, and will take at least 600 pounds more. Besides, he has extracted nearly 600 pounds, which gives him a little more than a hundred pounds of honey per stand. This is not as well as he did last season. He last year averaged from 15 stocks about 135 pounds. He has now 12 nucleus swarms, with which he is raising queens.

Mr. Beard started with 22 stocks in the spring, and will winter 33 or 34 stocks. His bees are all Italians but one stand, which are hybrids. They are in the Langstroth hive, and are all kept out in grounds well shaded with apple trees. He manages his bees very much the same as Mr. Moore. He has one stand that has made this season about 160 pounds of surplus honey. His surplus honey is all stored in boxes, with four glass sides, and weighing 3½ pounds each.

Mr. Scofield began this year with 35 stocks, all Italian. He now has 44 full stocks, with 54 nuclei. They are nearly all in the Langstroth hive. They are summered out of doors, on feet on the ground, the hives standing some eight or ten feet apart, and all well shaded by apple trees. Through the winter they are kept in the cellar under the house; put in in December, and removed as soon as the weather will permit.

The surplus honey is stored in boxes 3½ pounds weight, except four stands, in which frames are used instead. Two frames hold the same amount of honey as one box. His 31 stands in which boxes are used have averaged 91 pounds of honey this season. Only one of the four stands in which frames are used has had a fair chance to test its merits. From this stand he has taken an extraordinary amount of honey. Five cases, each containing from 45 to 43 pounds of honey, have been taken from this stand the present season, and another is already partially filled, and will be quite filled if the present weather holds a week yet. Mr. Scofield puts the weight of these five cases of honey at 255 pounds, which is their minimum weight. If the sixth one should be filled it will give him nearly 300 pounds of honey from this one stand. He thinks that with these frames his yard would have averaged four cases, or 150 pounds of honey each. One other of these four stands of frames has filled four cases. Some colonies refuse to work in boxes that go to work immediately in the frames. Mr. Scofield procures his queens generally in Massachusetts, Kentucky and Ohio; never breeds "in and in" always gets queens of other stock, and never keeps a queen but three years. He has raised 100 queens the present season for his own use and to supply others in this section. Mr. Moore and Mr. Beard procure some of their queens of him. The raising of these 100 queens has taken time enough from his bees to have made 600 pounds of honey.

These bee keepers all send their honey to New York city, where they realize an average of 25 to 30 cents per pound. Their extracted honey is all fed back to the bees.

California Honey.

Among the other numerous products for which California seems destined to become famous, honey ranks as by no means the least valuable item. It has already found its way into the eastern markets, though so far in limited supply, and is much admired for its purity and delicacy of flavor. Its production is not limited to any part of the state, but at present it is chiefly made a specialty in San Diego county, near the Mexican border. The honey crop of that county for 1873 was 119,000 pounds, and it is expected it will this year equal 200,000.

The bees commenced working in that county about the first of February, and the season for storing honey lasts from June to September. The finest honey is made from the flowers of the sage plant, which grows there in such abundance. This is the true sage, and must not be confounded with the "sage brush" of Nevada, and the northern counties. The flat top or "buckwheat grasswood" also affords excellent honey. The bloom of this plant closely resembles that of buckwheat, hence the name. The flower of the sumac is another source, and the ice plant which covers so much of the country is likewise sought by the bees. The latter plant makes a very white honey, but it is liable to the objection that it turns very quickly to sugar, or "candies" as the honey men term it. The bee-keepers therefore try to avoid it.

The bulk of the honey finds a market in the East. Several car loads were shipped from San Diego East last year, and found a paying and appreciative market, and much more will be shipped this year. The honey made in San Diego is exceedingly white and handsome, and of fine flavor, and commands a good price and ready market wherever offered. Little or no strained honey can be sold during the prevalence of the green fruit season, and it will not be until next fall that any great amount can be moved. The total crop in California this year is variously estimated at from 600,000 to 700,000 pounds.—*Economist.*

Shade for Bees.

There is a great deal of sound sense in the following observations, which are made by a bee-keeping correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*:—

"My observation and reasoning have led me to the conclusion that shade is an advantage and a decided one to bees. I do not mean a dense shade, but one partially relieved by sunshine, such as bees left to themselves would and do naturally select in the tops or upper part of trees, in a forest, seldom if ever the lower, humid part of the wood. Why is this? Evidently because bees require a temperate condition of the atmosphere, neither too cool nor too warm, too damp nor too dry, too light nor too dark. These three conditions are of importance, and it should be the business of the bee-keeper to aim at securing them. I presume no one will pretend that they are a disad-