and cause it to suppurate. After the wound has been cleansed with plenty of boiled water and a clean rag, it is usually dressed with carbolized oil. There are better applications than carbolized oil, but it is so well-known and widely used that it is probably the only home remedy at hand. Carbolized oil should not contain more than 10% of pure carbolic acid, and may be freely applied to wounds two or three times a day. Do not apply any caustic substances to a fresh wound. I have seen great harm done by the application of fresh lime, powdered bluestone, and burnt alum to wounds, and I caution you to avoid them.

A few days after the wound has occurred it is likely that pus or matter will be found in it or running out of it, and care must be taken to see that the matter can get out freely. If there is any depending part of the wound or pocket where the matter can remain, it should be syringed out with carbolic acid and water twice a day at least. Soap and water should be used freely once or twice a day to keep the matter from forming foul crusts around the wound, and after each washing the carbolized oil may be applied with a feather.

The deeper parts of the wound will now be seen filling up with little pink fleshy granulations, and sometimes, under the mistaken idea that these are "proud flesh," they are burnt off with caustic. This is only destroying the material with which nature is filling up the breach, and if it is persisted in will delay the healing process considerably. These granulations should not be interfered with unless they attain such a size as to project above the level of the surrounding skin. Then the application of caustic substances is indicated, and powered bluestone may be sprinkled on the wound once a day, or the parts touched with a stick of lunar caustic.

The wounds made by barbed wire are seldom followed by much hemorrhage or bleeding, but sometimes, if a large blood-vessel is torn across, there may be very great loss of blood, and even death. In these cases there is often no time to send for a surgeon, and if anything is to be done, it must be by the people at hand. There are several ways of stopping bleeding. Some of them, such as the application of a ligature to the wounded blood-vessel, are only of use to the surgeon. Others, such as the application of pressure to the bleeding point, are within the reach of anyone. If no bandages or appliances are at hand and the animal is losing blood fast, do not hesitate, but plunge the hand into the wound and try by pressure on one part after another to find the bleeding vessel, and when it is found, keep the fingers firmly pressed on it until bandages, etc., can be procured. Then begin with a piece tightly folded into a shape and size to fit the situation, place it quickly in position and hold it there while another is prepared a little larger and laid over the first, and so on until the wound is filled up. Then apply a bandage round the leg or body, as the case may require, to keep everything in place. This bandage, if properly applied, should not be taken off for at least twenty-four hours, when it may be carefully removed.

If the wound is on the leg, the bleeding may be stopped by pressure, not on the wound, but on the parts between the wound and the source of the blood. Thus, if an artery is wounded (you will know it by the blood flowing in distinct jets), the blood is coming from the heart to the wound, and the compress must be applied between the wound and the body. On the other hand, when a vein is opened, the blood is flowing to the heart from the extremity, and the compress must be applied between the wound and the foot. A compress of this kind must be tight enough to stop the circulation, and for this reason should not be applied for any great length of time, or gangrene, or death of the part below the compress, will result. But as a temporary means of stopping the bleeding until surgical aid can be summoned, it should be known to every stock owner.

APIARY.

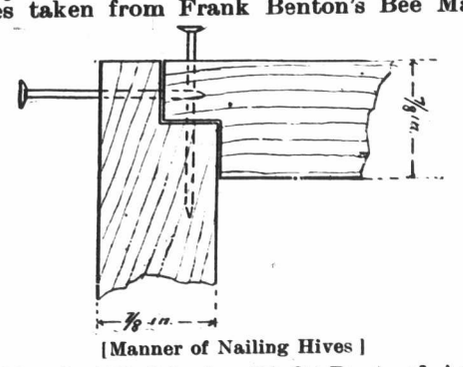
Hives.

As the number of colonies increase, hives will of necessity have to be supplied. In regard to the particular style or form of hive to be used it might be stated that an experienced apiarist may be successful with any of several sorts which receive favorable recognition. Frame hives managed with intelligence and skill are essential to the greatest success, while inaccurately made frame hives, neglected, as is too often the case, so that the combs are built irregularly between or across the frames, are not one whit better than box hives. Even with accurately built hives some attention with regard to spacing the frames is necessary while comb-building is going forward in order to keep them separate one from the other.

The frame and hive most in use by progressive bee-keepers is the invention of the venerable and much-lamented the late Rev. L. L. Langstroth. It is known as the Langstroth hive and is so commonly popular that a description is hardly necessary at this juncture. It will suffice to give the important dimensions. The outside dimensions of the frame most in use and upon which the patent expired years ago is 17⅜ inches long by 9⅛ inches deep. This is made of seven-eighths inch wide bars, as a rule, but it is considered an advantage to have the top bar say an inch wide and the bottom one one-half or five-eighths, so that it can be easily lifted from the hive when full of honey. It is always well to have the top bar quite five-eighths inch thick so that it will not sag and break the comb when well laden. The end and bottom bars will do one-fourth inch thick. The top bar must project about three-quarters of an inch over the ends of the frame so as to rest upon the ledges or rabbets of the hive.

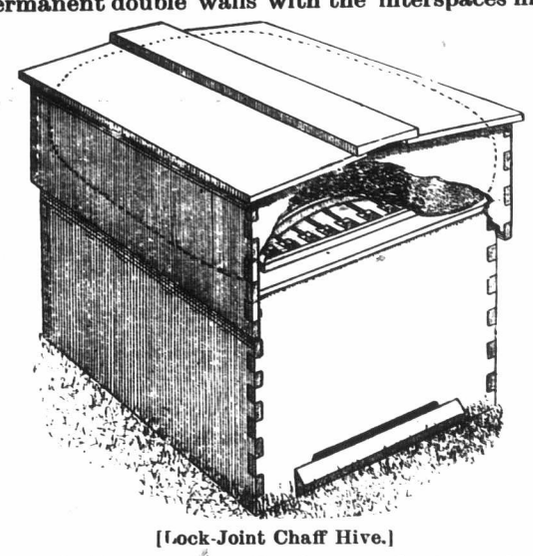
The frames should be made one-quarter inch shorter at the bottom than at the top, which will greatly aid in lifting out the laden comb. Between the frames and the bottom board on which the hive rests, one-half inch space answers, but five-eighths inch is preferable.

The hive to hold the frames should be the plainest kind of a box, the frames resting on rabbets made in the upper edges. Constructing it with joint locks, as shown in the accompanying figures taken from Frank Benton's Bee Manual,



[Manner of Nailing Hives]

issued by the Washington (U. S.) Dept. of Agriculture, and nailing in both directions, makes a strong hive body. The latter may be single-walled for mild climates or where cellar wintering is practiced, but for severe regions it is advisable to have permanent double walls with the interspaces filled



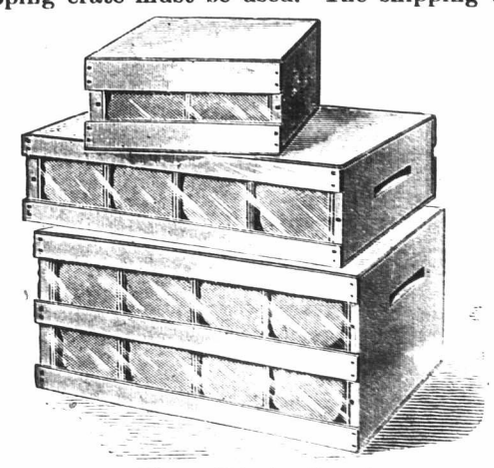
[Lock-Joint Chaff Hive.]

with chaff, ground cork, dry sawdust or similar material, or else outer cases should be provided, giving space between the latter and the hive proper for dry packing.

The width of the hive will depend, of course, upon the number of frames decided upon, 1⅜ inches being allowed for each frame and three-eighths inch added for the extra space at the side. If a top story to contain frames for extracting is placed over the brood chamber, its depth is to be such as to leave the space between the two sets of combs not over five-sixteenths inch, and in this, as in the lower story, the space between the ends of the frame and the hive wall should be no more than three-eighths inch.

Shipping Comb Honey.

No doubt some bee-keepers will soon want to market comb honey, which can usually be disposed of locally. The larger apiarists, however, usually like to sell in a wholesale way, when some sort of a shipping crate must be used. The shipping cases



[Honey Shipping Cases.]

herewith illustrated represent an excellent style of box in different sizes. It will be noticed that the front is of glass, which will show the honey to good effect.

Comb honey to be shipped should have the sections well and uniformly filled and attached all round. The sections should be packed in perfectly tight, to prevent breaking loose or crushing of the comb. Should there be a space at the ends or top of the sections it should be packed thoroughly with excelsior so that they cannot move in the case.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[In order to make this department as useful as possible, parties enclosing stamped envelopes will receive answers by mail, in cases where early replies appear to us advisable; all enquiries, when of general interest, will be published in next succeeding issue, if received at this office in sufficient time. Enquirers must in all cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.]

Veterinary.

BRONCHOCELE ON YOUNG HEIFER.

J. E. BENNETT, Ontario Co.:—"Will you please advise me with regard to my heifer, eleven months old. The windpipe is enlarged twice its ordinary size, and she breathes heavy at times. The neck behind the jaw bones is swollen considerably. She is in good condition and thriving splendidly. Do you think she has actinomycosis? I am treating her for this as you have advised several times already. Will the treatment surely cure the disease, if taken in its first stages?"

[From the fact that you say your heifer is in good condition and thriving splendidly, we do not think that it can be actinomycosis. Generally as a result of this disease the teeth are involved and do not serve the purpose of masticating the food and the animal becomes poor in condition. We are inclined to the belief that your animal is suffering from a form of "bronchocele," which is interfering with respiration, causing the enlarged windpipe, and unless it appears to give great inconvenience, should not recommend any treatment. The treatment of actinomycosis by the administration of iodide of potassium has always been successful in our hands.

DR. WM. MOLE, M.R.C.V.S., Toronto.]

PERHAPS PERNICIOUS ANÆMIA.

ROBERT HAYWOOD, Emerson:—"I have a 11-year-old mare; is a big beast and looks strong, and when in stable eats well and feels well, but as soon as put to work goes off her feed and plays out. I can see nothing the matter with her."

[You have not stated how long your mare has been in the condition you have mentioned, and from the limited description of the case you have given it is difficult to form a correct diagnosis. It is possible that the animal may be suffering from "pernicious anæmia," a microbic disease which is quite prevalent in several parts of this Province, and is of a somewhat fatal character. I would advise you to have the case examined by a competent veterinary surgeon.

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., Winnipeg.]

SICK FOWLS.

A. C. HARE, "Ballybrack," MacLeod, N.W.T.:—"Kindly inform me, through the columns of your paper, of a cure for a disease in fowls, resembling "mumps." The base of the beak swells into a hard lump on one side near the eye. I find it generally fatal. Fowls will not eat well and soon waste away and die. Have lost quite a number from it. I suppose it is infectious, but does not attack many, apparently."

[Open the beak and swab the throat with end of soft feather dipped in a solution—of borax, two drams; water, six ounces—twice daily, and apply a weak tincture of iodine to the external swelling three times a week. Put one ounce of the chlorate of potash in half a gallon of drinking-water.

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

PUFF ON KNEE.

ALLAN PAUL, Alameda, Assa.:—"My blood colt, one month old, was born with a soft puff on each knee the size of an egg, which has gradually changed to hard gristle. Knees are firm but crooked, and are getting more so. What would you advise?"

[Apply strong tincture of iodine three times a week: Iodine, two drams; iodide of potassium, one dram; alcohol, two ounces; mix. Continue the treatment until enlargement is reduced.

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

LUMP JAW AND SWEENY.

S. P. FOX, Brandon:—"Please tell me in the next issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE what will cure lump jaw in cattle and sweeny in horses?"

[For "lump jaw" give twice daily for two or three weeks, iodide of potassium, one dram. This is a medium dose for a full-grown animal. For "sweeny," rub the wasted parts twice a week with the following liniment: Strong liquid ammonia and turpentine, equal parts; raw linseed oil, two parts. Let the animal's work be light, if worked at all. W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

Miscellaneous.

KAFFIR CORN.

FARMER, Frontenac Co., Ont.:—"I have read several references to what is called Kaffir corn, and would like to see a few notes in a reliable journal like the FARMER'S ADVOCATE regarding it as a fodder crop."

[Kaffir corn is of South African origin, belonging to the same group of plants as broom corn and other non-saccharine sorghums. Some ten years ago it was introduced into the Southern States and later into the Northern States, where it is reported