

to the stable with his bucket only partly clean; the cream is not kept in any sort of condition and churned when convenient; but from the beginning to the end of his dairy work there is the most careful and painstaking oversight of the smallest detail. And it is by such work, and only by such work, that there can be any money made in dairying at the present time.—P. B. C., in *National Stockman*.

Cheese Branding Bill.

The Bill providing for the branding of Canadian cheese, introduced by Mr. McLennan, M. P., of Glengarry, has passed its second reading in the House of Commons, which virtually means that it becomes law, unless interfered with by the Senate. By it no person shall sell, offer, expose or have in his possession for sale cheese of any factory in Canada manufacturing for export unless the word "Canada" and the day and month of manufacture and the registered number of the factory are "branded, marked or stamped" both on the cheese and on the box before leaving the factory, in letters not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch high and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide. The registered number must be obtained from the Dairy Commissioner at Ottawa, to whom particulars as to name, location, owner of factory, etc., are to be sent, as per schedule provided. The penalty for violation of this Act is a fine of not more than \$20 nor less than \$5 for every such cheese "sold," etc., with costs, or in default, not more than three months in jail. This law is to come in force on January 1st next.

Form of Agreement.

From the Secretary, Mr. J. W. Wheaton, London, Ont., we have received a copy of an extended blank "form of agreement" for use between cheese companies and cheesemakers, recommended by the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario. It is printed in good plain type, with blanks left for names, etc., and copies of it may be had by applying to the Secretary. It should prove very useful both to factory-owners or companies and makers, especially when the time for making next year's arrangements comes around. There are clauses providing for testing milk by the Babcock test and payment by the butter-fat percentage, if so desired. We note with pleasure, also, a clause whereby "the party of the first part" agrees to keep drains, etc., in proper working order, and the "party of the second part" undertakes to thoroughly wash out the whey tank at least once per week. Despite all that has been said on these two points, we have noticed some decidedly rank odors again this season arising from whey tanks and open drains from factories that were in a most offensive condition.

APIARY.

Removing Honey from the Hives.

The honey-gathering season is about over, and the final taking of honey out of the hives will shortly be in order. This, to the novice, is a more important operation than some may think, and it may be done either in a manner to keep perfect order amongst the bees or to thoroughly demoralize them. If done in a clumsy and unwieldy manner, the bees become vindictive and thievish, and if they once commence the latter they are like other thieves—they prefer that to honest work. All who have section crates to take off, and do not wish to go to the expense of the bee-escapes to fit on the top of the bars in each hive, it is advisable just to get pieces of calico cut to the size of the top of the hives and introduce these under the crates containing the sections, after having first dipped the calico in water having a little carbolic acid mixed with it. Wring out the water, and having first given a puff of smoke all around the bottom of the section of supers to subdue the bees, let one operator raise the section crate and another quietly draw the calico across the top of the bars and then put back crate; and, of course, if one or more of the now well-known conical perforated bee-escapes are fixed on the upper part of the cover, the bees will all clear out of the supers in a few hours, and the crate can then be removed without the slightest further disturbance of the bees, or without in any way raising their anger or jealousy. This is a great point gained, as in the further overhauling of the frames in the brood-chamber that ought to be gone through you commence the work under more favorable conditions than if the bees had been made angry previously; but before commencing this work it is a good plan to clear off all the supers first.

Regarding the amount of honey to be left in, it is well to take out every bar of good honey in every hive, and then put back bars with empty comb as far as in stock, making up the number to seven bars with full sheets of foundation. Feeders may then be put on, and give the bees syrup or buckwheat honey; or frames of buckwheat honey may replace those removed, to enable them to fill up at once. It is impossible to say how much is to be given, as the amount differs with each hive, but every colony should start the winter with not less than 25 pounds of stores, and if the amount of brood will admit of it, 30 pounds.

Keep the floor of the henhouse clean, spray the roosts and walls with kerosene emulsion or lime water, and there will be no vermin. The chickens can be removed, the doors and windows closed, and sulphur burned inside the henhouse. The fumes will kill all the pests.

Preparing Honey for Market.

This subject cannot be harped upon too much. We have not forgotten some of the unsightly sights that we saw last year in some of the honey commission-houses in the line of honey supposed to have been put up for a respectable market.

In these times of closest competition, it behooves every one to put up honey in as neat and attractive a manner as possible. When it comes to receptacles for extracted honey or shipping-cases for comb honey, only the very best must be used. It will not pay to try to save a few cents in this and run the risk of losing dollars when your honey reaches the market. The trade in various cities or localities often varies in its requirements as to style and size of package. Hence, it will be wise to first learn just what is demanded, and then comply therewith as nearly as possible. If your dealer's customers want comb honey in 24-lb. single-tier shipping-cases, see to it that they are accommodated. Some people are whimsical, and yet if they are willing to pay for being so, no one need object.

Another thing—and it has been spoken of so often—whatever you do, be sure to clean every section of honey of every particle of bee-glue, scraping them thoroughly, if necessary, in order to attain the object. A little time spent in this will not be lost. Also, grade your comb honey when putting it into shipping-cases; and let the sections next to the glass front be fair samples of those further back. Some dealers object to the producer's post-office address being on each case or section, but we think none will care if only the name appears. We believe it would be a good idea for every beekeeper to put his name upon every section of nice honey that leaves his apiary. This can be done easily and rapidly with a rubber stamp. Then the consumer can call for more of Mr. So-and-So's honey, and a demand will thus be created.

Other ideas will no doubt suggest themselves to every wide-awake producer of honey who reads this. As in most other things, it will pay well to use brains in the preparation of honey for the market.—*Am. Bee Journal*.

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.

QUITTOR—HOOF DISEASE.

J. W. MINTHORN, Montana, U. S.:—"I have a Norman mare lame since last spring. Her mate stepped on her off fore foot, which did not at first cause much damage. After a time it swelled up around the coronet; I turned her out to pasture, expecting her to get well. I kept poulticing the part for a week, but as it did not make any improvement, I called in a veterinary surgeon, who left some white powder to be dissolved in water to wash the foot, but he did not say what was the matter. She goes on three legs yet and tries to step on it a little; the sore keeps running. Please let me know, through the next number of the *ADVOCATE*, what is best to do for her?"

[The term "quitter" is applied to any suppurating wound on the coronet above the hoof. It may proceed from a corn, bruise, pricks from a nail in shoeing, or, as in this case, from a tread. Draft horses are more liable to this disease from tread of another horse than light harness horses. It first appears as a conical swelling or tumor of slow growth, painful in character and obstinate to heal. This is due to the fact that horn structure is of a low organized character; the pus or matter is liable to be confined, and in its efforts to escape forms sinuses or pipes in various directions.

Treatment.—This depends so much upon the skill of the attendant that it is difficult to advise with any degree of certainty. First of all it is necessary to find the direction of the sinuses by means of a probe; afterwards inject into the cavities a strong solution of carbolic acid, one part to four of glycerine; apply some ointment of carbolic acid to the outside until improvement takes place. Some of these cases are quite incurable.

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

INFLAMMATION OF THE OMASUM OR THIRD STOMACH.

DAVID RANSOM, Stormont, Ont.:—"I would like to ask your opinion as to the cause of death of three of my cows. Feed being short, I began feeding, about the 1st of August, sweet corn. I cut enough to feed twice, and turn out to pasture during the day. They drink from the St. Lawrence, and there is no stagnant water about. One cow died about August 26th; she gave about her usual quantity of milk in the evening, and I found her dead next morning, and buried her without making any examination. On Tuesday of this week (Sept. 1st) I lost another; symptoms the same as the first. They were fed at night, and I started to milk her, when she leaned against the side of the stall, and I then let her out and she died soon after. On Wednesday morning I noticed another had fallen off her milk, and she seemed anxious to go to pasture, and I let her go; I found her dead at noon. On opening her, found all apparently well until we came to the paunch (third stomach), and found the covering of the inside dark brown; it peeled off like wet paper where the corners were turned down.

The lining seemed drawn apart, and would slip off in your fingers. Some of the small bowels contained blood; they were dark purple color in both cows. All three died of the same cause, as all the symptoms, so far as we could see, were alike. I am anxious to know the cause or what might lead to it. Your answer will greatly oblige."

[You have very well described the symptoms of this disease, and it is known under a variety of names. We prefer "plenalvia," but it is known as dry murrain, maw-bound or fardel-bound. It is caused by the impaction of food in the stomach or food which is coarse and indigestible or fed in such a way as will, after a time, produce this condition. It very often appears towards the end of protracted seasons of drouth; therefore corn that is of a dry, fibrous nature will cause this complaint; hence arises the name "wood evil." In fact, it may be taken as a rule that any food which does not contain nutriment in proportion to its bulk is almost sure to bring on the disease.

Symptoms.—As you have not described all that were present (you might probably not have taken note of them), we will. Rumination was irregular ("she did not chew her cud regularly"), the dung smelt bad and did not look well-digested, was black and glazed in appearance. In acute cases there is an unsteady gait, she reels, falls to the ground and cannot be made to rise again; this delirious condition is succeeded by coma or stupor and death. We have seen as many as six deaths in a large herd from eating old fog grass—that is, grass that has lain all the winter until spring—and from that cause is known as fog sickness. Upon a post-mortem the omasum will be found full of dry, hard masses of food lying between the leaves, more nearly resembling linseed cake than anything else, which will break between the fingers.

The treatment that you have adopted of changing the food to bran mash, cut turnips, boiled flax seed, etc., is to be recommended. Do not give linseed oil, as we are of the opinion that it is answerable for the death of many a good animal, unless given in small and repeated doses. Give the following: Epsom salts, 12 ounces; aloes powder, 2 ounces; ginger, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; in large quantities of linseed gruel. We deem it right to say that so various are the symptoms and so dependent upon the particular cause of irritation, that no general outline can be given of disease of this organ.

DR. WM. MOLE, V. S.]

BOG SPAVIN.

SUBSCRIBER, Ontario Co., Ont.:—"Could you inform me, through the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, what to do for a 'bog swelling' on a colt's hock joint; it came on last winter. Is there any means of shrinking it without blistering? Can it be taken off successfully? What would you do for it?"

[This is an enlarged condition of the bursa of the true hock joint, and generally arises from over-exertion. There is a truss manufactured to reduce them which is often very successful without blistering; an absorbent lotion is also to be recommended. We would prefer a long period of rest, with a blister repeatedly applied.

DR. WM. MOLE, V. S.]

POSSIBLY ACTINOMYCOSIS.

SUBSCRIBER, Port Elgin:—"Will you please advise me with regard to my year-old heifer? She has large lumps coming between her hind legs, about the size of two fists, which look like warts. I have two other yearlings which have small lumps about the neck. What is the trouble, and will you please advise as to treatment?"

[From the very brief description it is almost impossible to say what can be the cause of the lumps. It is very unusual for warts to appear in animals so young, and it is about the age that actinomycosis first appears. Obtain the advice of a qualified veterinary surgeon.

DR. WM. MOLE, V. S.]

Miscellaneous.

PANICUM GLABRUM.

M. H. HARRISON, Huron Co., Ont.:—"I enclose you specimen of plant which I found in a newly-seeded field. I think it must have been in grass seed. Can you tell me, through the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, what it is, and oblige?"

[This grass is an annual digitate panicum (*Panicum glabrum*), which in cultivated soil may become a weed. It is sometimes called crab grass, but in Ontario is much rarer than the common crab (or finger) grass, which it greatly resembles. The latter, owing to its habit of rooting at the joints, is much more troublesome.

JOHN DEARNESS, I. P. S.]

SICK FOWLS.

WILLIAM EDGE, Mintford:—"I have about 35 or 40 hens. About every month one or two of them die. Their combs and ears turn a dirty yellow; they seem quite stupid for a day or two, and then die. I feed them principally on wheat, with milk and water. Please give me cause, and cure?"

[It is difficult to locate the cause of the disease affecting your fowls. You do not give particulars enough. Discoloration of comb always appears with any sickness. If your hens are fat and lazy, I would advise you to stop feeding milk and only feed what wheat they can eat up quickly at night. Give them plenty of sharp grit and clean spring water, and make them hunt around for the bulk of their food.]