

West Virginia, 65 per cent.; Kentucky, 35 per cent.; Tennessee, 35 per cent.; Ohio, 40 per cent.; Michigan, 30 per cent.; Indiana, 40 per cent.; Illinois, 40 per cent.; Missouri, 45 per cent.; Arkansas, 50 per cent.; Kansas, 45 per cent.; Nebraska, 45 per cent.; Iowa, 25 per cent.; Colorado, 85 per cent.; Wisconsin, 15 per cent.; California, 90 per cent.; Oregon, 80 per cent.; Washington, 80 per cent. The Association decided to meet next year at Rochester, N. Y.

APIARY.

Moving Bees to New Pasture.

It sometimes happens that we have continued dry periods, when a few miles away frequent showers occur, so that I would like to move my bees to the moister locality. Again, just about here very little buckwheat is grown, whereas there are considerable areas some ten miles away that will soon be in bloom. Kindly instruct me how to prepare my colonies for moving, how to move and leave them safely without causing loss.

York Co., Ont.

WM. WESTNEY.

To prepare colonies of bees for moving to new pasture, one should first remove as much honey as is expedient from the hives—i. e., all that is in the supers and some from the brood-chambers—taking care to leave enough to tide them over a possible drought before the honey begins to come in from the new fields. Then the frames, if they are not some style of fixed frame, should be fastened to keep them from jolting about in moving. A strip of separator across the top of the frames at each end of the hive, with a small cut-tack driven through into each frame, will hold them quite securely. In the hot weather one is liable to encounter in August, colonies that are any way strong should be moved with supers on. The super, brood-chamber and bottom board may be fastened together to prevent the escape of bees by nailing a couple of strips of lath up each side of the hive. Where much moving is to be done, it is perhaps better to get the VanDeusen clamps, which can be fastened more quickly and with less jar to the bees than the lath. Replace the cover and quilt or honey-board by a frame covered with screen and having a space above the frames for the bees to move about and get air. Some recommend a 2-in. space between frames and screen, but the writer has moved bees successfully in warm weather with about a half-inch space. The screen can then be held in place by about eight lath nails driven through the frame of the screen into the top of the hive. The frame can be made of strips got by ripping lath once in two.

At this time of year it is better to move bees at night. As soon as the bees quit flying in the evening, shut them in by tacking a piece of wire cloth over the entrance, and load them on the wagon, with the combs running crosswise of the load. Unless the roads are very smooth, the wagon should have springs. A dray is very suitable for this purpose, or a wagon such as is used for drawing milk to the cheese factory. Throughout the whole journey watch the load very carefully, and see that your teamster is a careful driver, as a jolt that would cause the escape of a few bees from the hives might result disastrously to both driver and horses. Before starting, sprinkle the bees quite thoroughly with a watering-can, and if the night is very hot, another watering or two along the road may be needed. Liberate them as soon as possible after they are unloaded. Under ordinary circumstances, there should be no loss in moving bees ten miles or so if the above directions are followed.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

MORLEY PETTIT.

VETERINARY.

Operation for Impervious Urachus in Foal.

Every foaling season there are many cases of impervious urachus (urinating through the navel opening) in foals. Cases with only a slight discharge and no other symptoms generally recover with little or no treatment, while more serious attacks, in which the foal is unable to stand, passes considerable quantities of water through the navel, and has swollen joints, are looked upon as a veterinary practitioner as somewhat hopeless to deal with. The Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Archives tells how one Dr. Anderson operated on a bad case that afterwards fully recovered: "The patient, having been kept from dam for six hours, was laid down and tied so as to leave the abdomen freely exposed. An anesthetic was administered. The abdomen was thoroughly washed with soap and water, and the hair shaved from a space four inches wide by eight long, with the navel as the center. An elliptical shaped incision, five inches long and just wide enough to take in the navel, was made through the skin, underlying tissues, and the peritoneum. The umbilical vein was traced ahead until found to be healthy, ligated

with silkworm-gut, and severed. The urachus was then followed up to the bladder and two strands of the silkworm-gut passed between the branches and each ligated separately, and a strand then passed around and over both ligatures. The urachus was then severed about a half inch below the ligature. The peritoneum was closed with an uninterrupted suture, the ends being left long enough to hang outside. The skin was closed by an ordinary interrupted suture, directions being given to pull out the inner suture the third day. The case was followed by complete recovery.

Treatment of Wounds.

Cases of badly injured knees in horses are very difficult to heal, and repair of the wounds when such accidents occur are very often hindered rather than facilitated by receiving too much attention and being too frequently tampered with by grooms and attendants. The great secret to success in dealing with cases of this kind is to keep the injured part thoroughly clean and well dressed with antiseptics—after the removal of any foreign matter which may have gained access to the wound. Wounds are best cleaned by allowing tepid water to trickle over the part out of a sponge or clean soft cloth. Should any pieces of grit or other matter become embedded in the flesh, it may be necessary to pick them out with pointed pieces of wood or any other suitable appliance that may be at hand. This done, and the injured part thoroughly washed out, wedges of tow saturated with carbolic acid, iodoform or some other good disinfectant should be spread over the part and kept applied until the blood has ceased running. The wounds should be washed out two or three times a day with a solution of some good disinfectant, say carbolic acid in tepid water, and after such washing it should be dusted over with a powder consisting of iodoform, boracic acid and Fuller's earth, say in the proportion of two parts each of iodoform and boracic acid and six parts of Fuller's earth.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Our purpose is to give help in real difficulties; therefore, we reserve the right to discard enquiries not of general interest or which appear to be asked out of mere curiosity.

3rd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, though the name is not necessarily for publication.

4th.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

INQUIRIES MUST BE SIGNED.

Regardless of the conditions so plainly published at the head of the Questions and Answers department in every issue, we frequently receive demands for information without names attached. This will explain to many why their questions have not been answered.

HORSE WITH A COUGH-GLUTTONY IN MARE.

1. Horse, seven years old, in apparent good condition, sleek and lively, began to cough about three months ago. Would cough and snore almost at the same time, and continue to snore for some time. By-and-by he began to run at nose and blow as if he had the heaves. He did not seem to mind it except when standing in the stable. I gave him some condition powder, smoked him with sulphur, burnt leather, etc., which gave him great relief, and caused him to discharge at nostrils. Since then his wind seems all right, but he still continues to cough and snore, and at times discharges slightly at nostrils. Apparently there is no swelling in throat or anywhere else. Can you tell me how to treat him, as he is valuable?

2. Mare, thirteen years old, has a ravenous appetite after coming off the grass. She will eat her bedding should it be old wheat straw. Can you tell me the cause and cure, as she goes down in condition and looks mean whenever she gets that way?

ROBERT MACKAY.

Pictou Co., N. S.

Ans.—From symptoms given, I am afraid your horse's lungs are affected, and there is danger of him becoming heavy, but this condition may be averted. Be very careful to see that all food given is of good quality, and in moderate quantities. Dampen all food with lime water; also, give water of good quality. Get the following prescription: Powdered liquorice root, 6 ozs.; tartar emetic, 3 ozs.; powdered gum opium, 3 ozs.; arsenic, 6 drs. Mix, and make into 24 powders, and give one every night in damp grain or bran. If necessary, repeat the prescription.

2. We occasionally see animals that will eat too much. Gluttony is occasionally seen even in the human race. It can hardly be called a disease. The remedy is to prevent the animal from getting too much. Feed good food in moderate quantities, and use sawdust or shavings for bedding. It would be good practice to give her a purgative of say 8 drs. Barbadoes aloes and 2 drs. ginger.

J. H. REED, V. S.

AMAUROSIS IN HORSE.

What is the cause of our horse going blind? We had him out drawing fence timber, and a limb on the log caught the axle, which was lying on the ground, and turned it or threw it so that the horse struck it or it struck the horse on one of the hind feet, just about as high as where a horse usually gets tramped, making a cut about two inches across, more to the outside than the front. It bled very freely all the way home—three-quarters of a mile—until we tied a small rope or cord tightly around above the cut, under the fetlock. We put him into the stable for two days, and when we took him out he was "stone" blind, but showed no signs of being weak from the bleeding. That is over a month ago, and he shows no signs of getting better. A stranger would not know, by looking at the eyes, that there was anything wrong with them. What could be done to restore the sight? He is a general-purpose horse, 10 years old.

Victoria Co., Ont.

A. J. W. M.

Ans.—Your horse has amaurosis, which consists in paralysis of the optic nerve, and consequent blindness. This condition sometimes occurs as a sequel to loss of blood or excessive secretions. There is, at first, little alteration in the structure of the eye, except that the pupil becomes more round than normal. Eventually the eyes usually assume a bluish or milky appearance. When the disease appears as a sequel to bleeding, in many cases a recovery takes place when the blood has been again formed in normal quantities. When spontaneous recovery does not thus take place, there is little hope of the animal regaining his sight. Treatment is of little avail in most cases. Theoretically, the administration of powdered nuxvomica, in two-dram doses, twice daily, should effect a cure by stimulating the paralyzed nerves. You might try this treatment for a couple of weeks or longer.

J. H. REED, V. S.

SMALLPOX—UNSOUND HORSE.

1. I hired a young man for six months. He started work on the 25th of March. Some time in May he said he was a volunteer, and wanted to go to camp. We were very busy. I did not want him to go. I thought he had given up the idea, but the day before he went he asked again and I thought it best to let him go, as he had overdrawn his wages. The rules were every one should have been vaccinated, but he passed off a boil mark for vaccination mark, and was not vaccinated. Ten days after he came home. He did not feel well, could not work, went to his relatives and had smallpox. Has been and is now isolated in a tent. Am I compelled to take him back when recovered to finish his term? He worked only three months.

2. I bought a horse this spring for ninety dollars cash. I bought it for a sound horse. After I had had it for a while, I had it examined by a veterinary, and found she was not sound. I found out afterwards the man knew she was not sound at the time I bought it. I had an operation on her. She is perfectly sound now. Can I claim damages from him?

3. What money will guarantee a horse sound?

Halton Co., Ont.

C. W. T.

Ans.—1. No. But you ought to notify him that you consider him as no longer in your employ.

2. Under the circumstances of the case, as stated, it is too late for you to make such claim effectively. It is, indeed, very doubtful whether the claim was at any time legally grounded.

3. It is not a question of amount, but one of fact and law as to whether there was really any actual and valid warranty.

COW THAT WILL NOT BREED.

1. I have a pure-bred Jersey, five years old, that has had two calves; last one about 14 or 16 months ago. She has been served three or four times, but is not in calf yet, and all the time in season. I just bought her about two months ago. Can anything be done to get her in calf?

2. Have a mare that has been rooded until she is knuckling on her hind fetlocks. Kindly advise and oblige.

G. H. A.

Essex Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. It is probable the former owner of your cow failed to get her in calf, and hence sold her. Such is probable from the fact that her last calf was 12 or 14 months old when she was sold. The fact that she is perpetually in heat indicates disease of the ovaries (probably tuberculosis), and if such is the case, she will in all probability not conceive, and if she should, will probably abort. You had better have her examined manually, as the cause of sterility may be a closure of the neck of the uterus. If so, have it forced open, and then breed her. If this condition be not present, she will probably remain sterile.

2. Long rest and repeated blistering will improve the condition of your horse's fetlocks. If you cannot give her rest, you can help her some by repeatedly showering the fetlocks for half an hour with cold water and applying bandages.

J. H. REED, V. S.