

Act as is now being pushed is necessary in order to develop a demand for honey and to protect honest honey producers. It was resolved that Mr. Pettit's report be accepted, and also that the former committee still prosecute the passage of the Pure Honey Bill.

Honey Packages.—The question was asked, whether it were wiser to sell honey in packages, charging for gross weight for honey and package or for net weight of honey? For instance, when honey is ten cents per pound, is it wise to sell ten pounds net of honey in a pail, or should the value of the pail be retained in honey? Several dealers claimed that the price of the vessel should be added to the honey in asking a price, as it was difficult to get extra for the pail or to get it returned in good order. It was therefore advised that twenty-five-pound pails be used as far as possible, because the value of the pail was relatively small compared to the honey contained, and it is also of more value to the receiver, because of its size.

Foundation in Sections.—While all agreed that at least a starter be used all around the edge, so as to avoid creep holes between the wooden side and the comb, it was generally conceded that whole foundation of white wax, about ten or eleven feet to the pound, gave very satisfactory results in the production of comb honey. Too heavy foundation is apt to cause "fish-bone" comb.

Shipping Comb Honey.—It is fairly evident that Manitoba will furnish a good market for a large quantity of comb honey annually, if of good quality and well packed. It was advised that sections to be shipped should be full and uniform, and packed so tightly that they cannot shift or rub. Mr. Hall, who has shipped as high as \$1,100 worth of Manitoba in one shipment, without any loss, recommends that not less than two hundred pounds be put into a package, and that the package be long in form and have two handles, so that it may be lifted by R. R. men and not rolled and tumbled. Mr. McKnight, who also ships to Manitoba, recommends using light but strong cases holding twelve sections each, packed on edge, three high and four deep. He also recommended that the case have a glass front, and that the crate be protected by laths nailed up and down the ends, the back, and cornerwise across the front; the sections should have comb attached all around, and that excelsior be used as packing to avoid crushing.

Ventilation in Winter.—It is now generally admitted that upward ventilation is not desirable, but that front and back bottom ventilation should be given. It was recommended that the top of the hive be hermetically sealed with propolized cloth. For outdoor wintering, six inches of straw should form the top, side and back packing; a less thickness is desirable on the south side, so that the warmth of the sun may penetrate to some extent on bright days. It is advisable to have a dead-air space on top. The subject of packing was gone into, and brought out points to the effect that dry leaves, well packed in, are entirely best when there is any possibility of rain getting in; but where a positively water-tight roof and box is used, dry sawdust answers all requirements.

Wintering.—Mr. Pettit is of the opinion that in the dead of winter, if bees are in the very best condition, they will be in almost perfect quiet. Other good bee-keepers claim that the bees are all right when a low hum of contentment, so called, can be heard. The most generally accepted theory offered was that in large apiaries it is impossible to have all the colonies quiet at once. When they are in the best condition, the different swarms will each have their spells of humming and quietness.

Business.—The By-laws were adjusted to harmonize with the new Agricultural Act. It was also resolved that hereafter the reports of affiliated societies be in by December 1st, instead of January 1st, so that the annual meeting may be held in December.

A resolution was passed to the effect that each affiliated society be entitled to send two delegates to the annual convention, and the fee of five dollars paid by each affiliated society entitles the delegates to full privileges of members in voting, etc.

It was resolved, on recommendation of a committee appointed by the President,—That the President, Vice-President, 2nd Vice-President, and Secretary, each represent on the Board the district from which they come, and that each of the nine directors represent one of the remaining nine districts, so that each district has representation.

Election of Officers.—President, R. F. Holtermann, Brantford; 1st Vice-President, J. K. Darling, Almonte; 2nd Vice-President, W. J. Brown, Chard; Secretary, W. Couse, Streetsville; Treasurer, M. Emeigh, Holbrooke. Auditors—J. D. Evans, Islington; D. M. Heise, Bethesda. Foul Brood Inspectors—W. McEvoy, Woodburn; F. A. Gemmell, Stratford. Directors—W. B. Holmes, Athens; A. Pringle, Selby; J. W. Sparling, Bowmanville; A. Pickett, Nassagaweya; J. Armstrong, Cheapside; A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton; F. A. Gemmell, Stratford; W. A. Chrysler, Chatham; N. H. Hughes, Barrie. Delegates to Fair Boards—Toronto, R. H. Smith, Palmerston; Western, John Newton, Thamesford.

The next annual meeting will be held in Toronto in Dec., 1896. The date was left to the Executive.

An Open Session.—The second evening's meeting was thrown open to the citizens and partook of the nature of an entertainment. Mayor-elect Elliott very ably filled the chair. After welcoming the Bee-keepers to the "Telephone City," he made a few well-chosen and pleasing remarks. He ex-

pressed his appreciation of the work the Foul Brood Inspector is doing, and also wished the Association success in obtaining pure honey legislation. Mr. McKnight, of Owen Sound, delivered an eloquent address, which was attentively listened to. Mr. Holtermann, the newly-elected President, gave an interesting address on the past, present, and future of bee-keeping. Some references were made to the care of honey and to the natural history of the bee. He also hoped to see Canadian honey placed upon the English market by the Dominion Government. The programme was interspersed by highly appreciated selections given by the Telephone City Quartette. At the close of the entertainment the delegates were right royally banqueted by the newly-elected President.

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.

KNUCKLING HIND FETLOCK JOINTS.

J. W. TILSON, Algoma, Ont.:—"I have a spring colt, eight months old, which knuckles over on the hind fetlock joints when walking or standing. It is of the Clydesdale breed, and is fed chiefly on cut oat straw, oat chop, and a little hay. Will you kindly advise me through your columns what to do for it?"

[Knuckling is a partial dislocation of the fetlock joint; the pastern bone becoming nearly perpendicular, while the lower end of the bone rests upon and behind the center line of the foot. Causes:—Young, immature foals are often subject to this condition when predisposed, which passes away as age increases; when very pronounced, is due to a fixed position previous to birth. It may be due to a want of nutritious food, or from any cause that interferes with the process of digestion, where there is an increased call upon this apparatus without giving sufficient nutriment, as appears in this case. Treatment:—Give an increased diet of succulent food, such as carrots, etc., a grain ration once a day, and a mash of boiled flaxseed or linseed cake once a week. Place a piece of lime in the drinking-water with a view of supplying calcareous matter to the growing system. Some simple digestive powders will be found useful, as follows: Tartrate of potash, 2 ounces; carbonate of magnesia, 2 ounces; aniseed powder, 4 ounces. Mix thoroughly and give a teaspoonful night and morning in the animal's food.]

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

TO DRY A COW—TO FATTEN CATTLE.

SUBSCRIBER, Simcoe Co.:—"1. What can I give my cow to dry up her milk? 2. What can I give cattle to fatten them rapidly?"

[1. Feed the cow on dry food without grain for three or four days, with a scanty supply of water. Give alum, powdered, two drams; vinegar, half an ounce; water, half a pint; to be given every day until milk ceases to secrete. 2. The first condition is to give plenty of nourishing food. A good alternative powder may consist of: Sulphate of magnesia, one pound; carbonate of magnesia, one pound; carbonate of soda, one pound; aniseed powder, one pound; capsicum, one ounce; mix, and give a tablespoonful in each feed—a flaxseed mash—twice or three times a week.]

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

VOMITING OR DROPPING THE CUD.

J. S. L.:—"I have a cow that vomits her food occasionally; is in good condition; good stable, well ventilated; fed on oat straw and lots of good water; is giving milk, and seems to be all right before and after; she is eight years old. Can you tell me cause, and cure? and oblige."

[The result of a form of indigestion usually caused by improper feeding. Change the food from oats and straw to bran mash, hay and roots—turnips if possible. Give the following laxative: Epsom salts, fourteen ounces; gentian and ginger, of each, six drams; dissolve in one quart of hot water; add half a pint of treacle, and give in one dose. After the laxative has operated, give morning and evening, in bran mash for ten days: Bicarbonate of soda and gentian, of each, two drams.]

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

OVER-FED HENS.

J. S. L., Oak Lake:—"Would you tell me through your valuable paper what is wrong with my hens? Quite a number of them appear to get sleepy and seem to lose all power of their limbs; they will not eat for a day, and then get all right again. I have them penned off in part of the cow stable; they are not crowded in any way. I feed them wheat morning and evening, milk for drink, and boiled feed at noon, mixed with shorts; they are laying well."

[You are feeding your hens too much grain. Let them have, three times a week, a ration of animal food, such as scraps of meat. Instead of the milk give them a plentiful supply of pure water, also access to plenty of fine gravel.]

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

URETHRA CALCULI.

MANITOBA SHEEP BREEDER:—"I have quite a few ram lambs that have trouble in making their water; they seem to have gravel in the bladder, which gets down into the passage and blocks it up entirely. I have done everything I know of—changing the diet, withholding water, etc.—but the only relief I can find is to remove the appendix; they can then make water, but, of course, are no use for breeding purposes. Can you advise me through your columns?"

[The nature of the food, water, and lack of proper exercise are the chief causes of this affliction. In rams, the calculus is generally lodged in the vermiform appendix of the penis. When the location of the stone is determined, a longitudinal incision is made in the penis directly over the obstruction, and when extraction is accomplished the lips of the wound are brought together by a few silk stitches. This mode of treatment is superior to the one you have adopted of completely excising the appendix, as the animal may afterwards be able to exercise the procreative function. You should endeavor to give your lambs more exercise, and a change of diet. Sprinkle fodder three or four times a week with hydrochloric acid, four ounces; water, two gallons.]

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

Miscellaneous.

HOW TO BUILD A ROUND SILO.

C. ALBERT JERMEY, Simcoe Co., Ont.:—"Please let me know through the ADVOCATE how to build a round silo?"

[Mr. Jermey will find one description of how to build a round silo on page 135, April 1st (1895) FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and another by "J. F." in the present issue.]

HOG RATION—EAR LABELS.

A. McF., Renfrew Co.:—"I have no roots this year, but a good supply of oats, barley, shorts, and bran. I expect my sows to farrow soon. (1) What do you consider the best food for sows after farrowing, to promote rapid growth in the little pigs? (2) Where can I get ear marks for my sheep, with name and number stamped on them?"

[1. No less an authority than Mr. Theodore Louis, of Wisconsin, who very ably discussed hog-feeding at the recent Western Dairymen's Convention, recommended for sows suckling pigs a grain ration made up of two parts shorts and one part corn meal. To this he would add daily for each sow half a pound of oil meal, mix with this milk or water and feed warm. We would recommend the use of barley meal instead of corn in this particular instance; also, see Western Dairymen's report in this issue. (2) C. H. Dana, West Lebanon, New Hampshire, U. S. A.]

CORN SMUT.

HENRY WILSON, Cardwell Co.:—"Kindly publish in your valuable paper a remedy for smut on corn, which annoys us considerably."

[In the light of present knowledge, measures looking towards the lessening of loss by smut must be largely of a preventive nature. The fact that smut thrown or left upon the ground produces the disease in succeeding crops, and the apparent probability that infection may be brought about by the distribution of the spores, or sporidia, in manure, indicate (1) that rotation of crops should be practiced, and (2) that as much of the smut as possible should be destroyed before it comes to maturity. It will pay the careful farmer to cut out and burn the smut balls before the membrane covering them bursts and allows the spores to escape. The soaking of seed corn in copper sulphate solution, to destroy the adhering smut spores, has frequently been recommended, but the failure of experiments upon this line indicates that such a process is hardly worth while. The hot water method used to destroy the smut of oats and wheat, as recommended by Prof. Weed, in his "Fungi and Fungicides," is claimed to be a more satisfactory method. The mode of procedure is to provide two kettles or boilers on a cookstove—the first containing warm water, say 110° to 130°, and the second containing scalding water (132° Fahr.). Place the grain in a wire or wicker basket or an open sack. Plunge the grain a few times into the cooler water, and likewise into the second vessel. Keep the temperature between 130° and 135°. The operation should be repeated eight or ten times in the hotter vessel during the treatment, which should be continued fifteen minutes. In this way every portion of the seed will be subjected to the action of scalding water. Immediately after its removal, plunge it into cold water, then spread out to dry. This should be done just before planting.]

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

SIDNEY A. DEUYES, Lennox Co., Ont.:—"Will you please publish in your valuable journal the quarantine regulations with regard to stock from United States into Canada. Do they make any difference with regard to young calves?"

[All cattle, old or young, imported into Canada from the U. S. (except those going through in bond), must spend 90 days in quarantine. There are stations at Halifax, N. S.; St. John, N. B.; Pt. Lewis, P. Q.; and Pt. Edward, Ont., as well as stations for Manitoba, the Territories, and B. C. The cost varies with the age of the animal, quantity and quality of feed furnished, etc., the average, including all expenses, being about from \$12 to \$15 per head.]