

URETHRAL IRRITATION—SIDEBONES.

1. I have a pure-bred Shorthorn bull, and every time he makes his urine he stamps his hind feet, switches his tail, and bawls a little, as if he were in great pain. This lasts just while he is making his urine. He eats and drinks well. I got him up this spring with Government car from the east. Would change of water be the cause of it? He is serving cows, but we keep him in the stable all the time.

Could you give me a cure for sidebones on saddle horse?
J. A. S.
Lamerton, Alta.

Ans.—1. The irritation is probably produced by a calculus, which has escaped from the bladder and become lodged in the urethra. If such is the case, relief can only be obtained by its removal, which, owing to the peculiar curves in the penis of the bull, is often a difficult matter. It is possible that the calculus may become dislodged and be expelled through the natural passage. Would advise giving, morning and evening, for two weeks, in drinking water or food, dilute muriatic acid, one ounce.

2. Firing and blistering is the proper treatment.

COUGHING HORSES.

1. I have a horse, eight years old, with a cough, mostly while working.

2. Another, nine years old, coughs and discharges at nostrils while drinking; has a rattling sound in head when checked up; has been coughing about a year.

T. E. B.
Ans.—1. You do not say how long your first stated case has been coughing. If only for a month or so, try one dram of chlorate of potash, morning and evening, for two weeks; if he has been coughing for several months, you had better give one dram of iodide of potassium for the same length of time.

2. Case No. 2 has chronic catarrh, usually called nasal gleet. Treatment is somewhat tedious. Give him, twice daily, one dram each of sulphate of copper and iodide of potassium. Keep the nostrils clean, and see that he stands in a well-ventilated stable. This trouble is sometimes caused by a decaying tooth. Have his teeth examined, and if one or more are decaying have them removed.

UNTHRIFTY CALF.

Calf about four weeks old does not feed well. Sometimes it will drink a quart or two of milk, and at other times will not. It has become very thin.

S. R. H.
Ans.—The calf evidently has congenital weakness of the digestive organs, probably some incurable disease or malformation. It is not probable it will live. Try giving it 15 grs. each, sulphate of iron and gentian, in a pint of milk as a drench, night and morning, and add to the milk it drinks about one-sixth part lime water.

Miscellaneous.

STEAM ENGINEER'S LICENSE—CLOSING A ROAD.

1. I am a steam engineer from the State of North Dakota, where engineers do not require a license, consequently I have none. What steps must I take to secure a license to practice in the Northwest Territories? Is a man allowed to do expert work, such as repairing engines, without a license?

2. Can any road be changed from the road allowance and laid on the blind lines, part of it being taken from the townline, leaving a few farmers without any kind of a road, without a permit from the Government?

Red Deer, Alta.
SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—1. Examinations for license to practice as steam engineers are periodically held, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, Regina, from whom all information may be obtained. Good engineers from other countries have generally little difficulty in passing a satisfactory examination.

2. We do not quite understand what you mean by the road allowance being laid on the blind line. No one has any authority to close a regular road allowance without an Order-in-Council.

DRIVING CATTLE OFF LAND.

Would you kindly inform me if the owner of a piece of land (quarter section) not fenced, has the right to drive off his neighbor's cattle with dogs on the full run some distance from his place, and is the landowner liable to any damage done to the cattle? State the law.

Edmonton, Alta.
A YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—The owner of a fenced quarter-section has the right to drive animals off the land, but no great distance beyond his own land. He would also be liable for any damage done by dogs to the cattle.

MAPS WANTED.

Where can maps of Western Canada be secured?
Wydahl, Minn.
A. N. A.

Ans.—Write the Department of Dominion Immigration, Winnipeg, Man.

GRASS FOR PERMANENT PASTURE—TIME TO PLANT TREE SEEDS—ROAD ALLOWANCE.

1. Which would be the best kind of grass seed to sow for permanent pasture in the Wolseley district, and how much should be sown per acre?

2. When is the best time to plant the seeds of such trees as maple, ash or horse-chestnut?

3. Is there a road allowance around each section of land in this country, and if so, which side does it come off?

SHANTY.
Wolseley, Assa.

Ans.—1. In your district brome grass should do better than any other grass for permanent pasture. It is a good plan, however, to have a mixture of those that will grow successfully, and in this list may be found rye grass, and to a lesser extent timothy. A mixture of seven pounds brome, five pounds rye grass, and two pounds timothy should make a satisfactory mixture. Owing to brome being the best, a greater quantity of it should be sown in the mixture. We are not aware that white clover has been tried in pasture in the Wolseley district, but we have seen it growing along the railroad track in the vicinity of the town. Where it can be grown one or two pounds per acre could be introduced to good advantage.

2. The seeds of maple, ash or horse-chestnut may be planted in the fall, but a better plan is to stratify the seeds in the fall, and plant in the springtime. Stratification consists in mixing the seeds with layers of earth, leaves or similar material. When only small quantities are to be cared for, they are generally mixed in boxes, and the boxes buried in well-drained soil out of doors, but where large quantities are to be handled, they may be mixed with soil on the surface of the ground and left until spring. Such a pile is termed a pit, and there is no better material with

DISPUTE OVER HORSE.

A sold a horse to B on 15th of June, also taking his note for same. The horse was to be taken away by B the same day, but did not do so. In about four days, A saw B, and told him to be sure and take horse. B said he would, but failed to do so. In about three weeks, A got word from another party that B would not want the horse, as he had bought more land, and had enough to pay for. Between selling and getting word from B that he did not want the horse, A could have sold the horse, but was keeping him for B. Can A collect B's note. Note drawn out such: Six months after date, I promise to pay to A the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars (\$160) for value received. Signed by B. Can A claim expenses for keep of horse, which is over a month, before A saw B to make sure that he did not want horse? Could A lawfully sell horse and hold note? What procedures could A take to do what is right and lawful. J. H. T.
Yorkton, Assa.

Ans.—A can collect the note from B for the horse. He, A, cannot sell the horse again. He had better notify B in writing to take the horse away, sending him a statement of the charges for pasture and demanding payment. When the note is due he can sue for the note, and, at the same time, he had better put in a claim for pasture for the horse.

CURING PORK—MAKING PICKLES.

1. Please give the best method of curing pork.
2. Give method of making pickles in which beans can be used.

READER.
Iowalta, Alta.

Ans.—1. One of the simplest and most satisfactory methods of curing pork in winter is as follows: Cut into shoulders, sides and hams, and if the pork is heavy, cut out the shoulder at the joint so that salt may penetrate easily. Then sprinkle all red spots with saltpetre, and rub the entire surface well with salt, and lay in a cool room or cellar. Turn the pieces and rub the surface every two days for two weeks, after which they should be enclosed in cotton bags and hung up in a dry place until warm weather. It is then well to pack the pork in a box of oats or oat hulls, stored in a dry, and, preferably, a cool place. Instead of hanging up to dry after being thoroughly salted, some prefer to smoke it. This may be done by suspending one or two pieces at a time in an old salt barrel, in which has been placed an iron vessel containing coals covered with dry chips of poplar.

By covering the mouth of the barrel with an old sack so that the smoke is contained, the operation will require little attention, and the meat may be removed in from two to four hours. Curing meat in the summertime is a comparatively difficult process, and except with those who are homesteading should not have to be resorted to. Where it is necessary we would advise placing as soon as possible in a strong salt pickle, in which a small amount of saltpetre and lime had been added. This brine should be a saturated solution; that is, contain all the salt that would dissolve. After being in this for from five to eight days it should be wrapped in close linen bags and placed in a dry room for a week or more, until comparatively dry, when any not desired for immediate use might be smoked.

2. The most common method of making pickles in which beans are used does not differ very materially from the method by which cucumbers and onions are pickled. Place the pods in a hot solution of salt water and leave over night to soak. Next day place them in jars, and submerge in hot vinegar and afterwards seal. The smaller the pods the more tender the pickles.

HOW TO CORN BEEF.

Please give a reliable recipe for making corned beef.
BACHELOR.

Harmattan, Alta.

Ans.—There are many recipes for corning beef, but the following is recommended as being most satisfactory: To each gallon of water add 1½ lbs. salt, ½ lb. sugar, ¼ oz. saltpetre, and ¼ oz. potash. Boil, skim, and when cold pour over the meat.



BLUE BLOOD 52898.

First-prize Jersey bull over three years, and male champion of the breed, at the Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903.

OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO.

which to cover a pit than inverted grass sod. Some forestry instructors recommend naving the soil for mixing so fine that it will leave the seeds separated for sowing.

3. According to the old survey, under which most of Manitoba is laid out, there is a road allowance of 99 feet around each section, but in the Territories there is a road allowance of 66 feet around two sections, as 1 and 8 and 2 and 7. In each section there is still 640 acres, and the iron stakes put up by the surveyors mark, not the corner of the section, but the center of the road; the section boundary in the Territories being 33 feet therefrom.

TIME TO SOW VEGETABLES.

What time in the moon should vegetables, such as turnips, onions and carrots, be sown?

Saskatoon.
J. L. K.

Ans.—It is a mistaken idea to believe that the moon has an effect upon plant growth. Although there are some who fancy such is the case, it has never been officially proven, and is, moreover, quite contrary to the teachings of science. Even those who persistently claim that there is a time according to the moon when different seeds should be sown do not agree among themselves. We have known one farmer who claimed that peas should be sown before the full of the moon, while his neighbor insisted that best results were to be had by sowing just after the moon had passed the full. The best time to sow most garden vegetables is when danger of frost is over, but onions and a few others that are hardy may go in as soon as the soil can be tilled.