

**NASAL GLEET AND CHRONIC SORE THROAT.**

Two-year-old colt has had a discharge from his nose and difficulty in swallowing ever since he was six months old. W. H.

Ans.—Your colt has nasal gleet, and in a chronic case like this, it is probable an operation by a veterinarian will be necessary. You might try giving one dram sulphate of copper, night and morning, for a few weeks, and if no benefit results, take him to your veterinarian for examination, and if necessary an operation. A blister will remove the soreness of the throat.

**PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.**

Five-year-old horse has trouble in his eyes. The veterinarian says it is periodic ophthalmia. The man from whom I bought him says he had pink eye as a two-year-old. S. W. M.

Ans.—As you give no symptoms, it is impossible for me to give an opinion, but doubtless your veterinarian is correct, and there is no cure. He will, in all probability, eventually go blind. All that can be done is to treat each attack by putting him in a partially darkened stall; protect from strong light and drafts; bathe the eyes well and often with warm water, and put a few drops of the following into each eye, twice daily: Sulphate of atropia, ten grs.; distilled water, two ounces. The attacks cannot be prevented.

**HALF OF UDDER NOT FULLY DEVELOPED.**

One side of cow's udder does not give as much milk as the other, the teats are smaller, and the quarters feel rather withered. The udder is large and fat. N. McP.

Ans.—This is a congenital conformation, not due to disease. Hand rubbing may be followed by good results, by stimulating the quarters to increased activity. The administration of drugs would do no good.

**LUMP JAW.**

My heifer has lump jaw; bone not affected. Would it be advisable to have the tumor dissected out? E. L. P.

Ans.—Yes; all affected tissue must be removed, else the growth will reappear.

**FILING HORSE'S TEETH.**

Can the teeth of an old horse be filed so that he can eat better, or will he have to be fed on soft feed, so he can work through the summer? W. B.

Ans.—Yes. Have a good veterinary do the job for you.

**Miscellaneous.**

Subscribers are kindly requested to read the conditions at the head of this department before writing or mailing their enquiries.

**REGISTERING BULL.**

I have a Shorthorn bull that is registered in the American Shorthorn Registry. In taking him across the line to Canada, what would I have to do in order to have him registered in the Dominion Herdbook, and what would it cost to make the change? F. Mc. Grafton, N. D.

Ans.—As there are certain Shorthorns registered in the American Herdbook whose pedigrees are not accepted by the Canadian Registry, it would first be necessary for you to submit the pedigree to Henry Wade, Secretary Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, for approval. Then, provided it is accepted, you will be required to pay \$1.25 if the animal is under twenty-four months old or \$1.75 if over that age. You will also be obliged to have registered those of his direct ancestors bred in the United States not already registered in the Canadian volume. In addition to this, the bull must pass the tuberculin test before he will be allowed to cross, in any event. Better submit the pedigree to Mr. Wade first, and if it be accepted and you decide to have him registered, write Chas. Little, V. S., Winnipeg, who will have the test made. It would, of course, be useless to incur the expense of registering the animal until you are certain that he will be allowed to come into Canada.

**BARLEY FOR HORSE FEED.**

In one of your late issues you recommended barley as good feed for horses, but did not state how it should be used. Should it be steamed, or would it do to feed it as we do oats? R. W. C. Didsbury, Alta.

Ans.—Barley, although good horse feed, is by no means equal to oats, nor should it at any time constitute the full portion of the animal's grain ration. Steamed barley makes a splendid addition to the bill of fare for our noble friend, if fed, say two or three times a week, as his evening meal. The best way of feeding uncooked barley to the horse is to have it crushed, that is, merely flattened between iron rollers. This is both palatable and acceptable. However, it can safely be fed whole where the horse's teeth are good. Ground barley, when mixed with the saliva, forms a pasty mass which is unpleasant to the horse while eating. One quarter barley and three of oats makes a good mixture, but cannot be recommended in preference to a whole-oat ration.

**GRASS SEED AND FIELD WEEDEBS.**

1. What kind of grass seed is best to sow with brome grass for pasture?

2. Would it be advisable to sow grass seed with wheat in spring on summer-fallow?

3. What kind of field weeders are the most satisfactory? D. Holmfeld.

Ans.—1. Western rye grass.

2. In favorable seasons, a fair catch is obtained when sown with a nurse crop, but brome grass in particular does best when sown without grain.

3. This question appears to us rather vague, and for that reason, we fear, cannot be satisfactorily answered, unless put in more definite form. If it is for killing weeds on the summer-fallow that is meant, it largely depends upon the size and nature of the weeds as to which implement will give the best results. There is an implement called the "Breeds" weeder that gives fair satisfaction on land where the weeds are very small. It resembles a horse rake without wheels, the teeth having less curve and without play.

**NORTH OF LAKE MANITOBA.**

Could you tell me what the country north of Lake Manitoba is like, also north-east and north-west, near where the G. T. R. is going? Is it fit for wheat, or is it all marsh? Where could I find out most particulars about that locality? SUBSCRIBER. Penrith, Man.

Ans.—The country north of Lake Manitoba is considered to be well adapted for mixed farming, considerable shrub and abundance of grass. At present, it is impossible to state where the G. T. R. is going. The Department of the Interior, Ottawa, could give fuller particulars.



(Photo by G. H. Parsons.) **BREAK OF DAY (76917).**  
Two-year-old Shorthorn bull. Winner of many prizes at principal English Shows.  
THE PROPERTY OF MR. C. W. KELLOCK, AUDLEM, CHESHIRE.

**SHEEP DIPS AND WOOL.**

1. Can you give a receipt for a good cheap sheep dip for killing ticks? Regular dips come to over two cents per head.

2. What is washed wool as quoted in markets at 17½ cents? Buyers here pay only five cents or six cents for unwashed. SUBSCRIBER. Kelowna, B. C.

Ans.—1. Dissolve three pounds of powdered white arsenic in six gallons of boiling water, then add 40 gallons of cold water, stirring until the water is well mixed. Increase this amount at same proportions according to the number of sheep you wish to dip. White powdered arsenic, in many places, can be bought for 12 cents per pound or less, so that this mixture would be cheaper than two cents per head. Be careful if you use this dip not to allow the lambs back with the sheep until the ewes are well drained. This mixture will not injure the hands, even if they are slightly cut.

2. Washed wool is understood to be wool that has been washed on the sheep's back. Wool that is washed after the sheep are clipped is deficient in yolk, consequently is more harsh and less valuable. Unwashed wool contains considerable dirt, and in most cases from one-third to one-half is deducted for that. The difference in price that you mention is very marked, even when all these things are considered.

**BRITISH PATENT DEPARTMENT.**

Will you kindly give me the address of the British Isles Patent Department? W. G. K. Moosomin.

Ans.—Somerset House, London, E. C., England.

**PIGS ON SHARES.**

Having arrived lately in this country and having read with great interest your paper on farming, etc., I should esteem it a favor if you would kindly give me your valuable opinion on an idea of mine with regard to pigs. I have about \$100.00 to invest, and knowing a trustworthy farmer, a subscriber of yours, I thought it would be a good idea to buy a few pigs and let him feed them and do all the necessary work, and then pay him from the outcoming stock. Do you think the idea is at all worth entertaining? If so, kindly state about what share he should expect? Dauphin District. CHAS. I. LAWRENCE.

Ans.—With good, healthy stock and an attentive man, especially at farrowing time, the idea is feasible. To state definitely what share would be just to both parties is impossible without more details. A larger number of grade sows can be purchased for \$100.00 than pure-bred ones, consequently the grade sows and their progeny would require more feed and work for the same returns, and thus the partner who attended to that part would justly be entitled to a larger proportion of the dividends. The age of the first stock purchased would also make a difference, as in some cases they would require more feed and attention before returns would be forthcoming, so that no conclusive answer can be given to the question as asked. If the money were invested in pigs about two months old, and they were grown and marketed at a weight of 175 to 200 lbs. each when seven months old, the man who fed and cared for them should receive about \$2.00 out of every \$8.00 obtained.

**PIPES OR CEMENT TILE FOR IRRIGATION.**

I have a large pond held by a dam 13 feet high, some 600 feet from my garden. At present, I am using wooden troughs to convey the water to irrigate the garden, but as the intervening ground is low and, consequently, the troughs high, the wind has considerable force, which often causes them to leak, so I thought possibly by getting moulds I could make cement tile, and place them two feet under the ground with the joints cemented, and then have a tap at the garden end, which would allow me to use the water at pleasure. My garden is one foot lower than bottom of dam, and I wish it arranged that I would not require to go to the dam to turn on the water. I know iron pipes would give satisfaction, but fear that the cost would be more than I care to pay at present. Any advice you can give will be acceptable. H. ANTICKNAP. Regina District.

Ans.—Cement or tile piping would not prove satisfactory in your case. Both are somewhat porous, and no matter how well you cement the joints the heavy pressure of water would be liable to find many weak spots, and, consequently, considerable loss of water be the result. For your purpose the iron pipe would give better results, and as an inch size would likely be as large as you require, the cost would be little if any more than the tile.

when you consider the work of attempting to cement the joints. In laying the pipes, see that they are put safely below danger of frost. By using iron you would not need to go to the pond to turn the water on, but there should be a check valve there to allow of draining the pipe in the fall.

**PREPARING LINSEED FOR CALVES.**

What is the best way of preparing linseed so that it will mix satisfactorily with skim milk? I prefer the seeds whole rather than the meal for calves. I have tried boiling it for 3½ hours in water, but still it was very thick, with many of the seeds unburst; in fact, it formed a jelly, and would not mix with warm skim milk. SUBSCRIBER. Sidney, B. C.

Ans.—There is no better method of preparing linseed for calves than the way you have described, only you have not used sufficient water when boiling it. Had you used more it would not have formed such a thick jelly, and, consequently, would have mixed much more readily with the milk. Many only steep the seeds, but, of course, this is not equal to boiling, and is merely done to save labor.

**BURNING STUMPS.**

Do you recommend the following method for rotting pine stumps, and will they burn well in the fall if this is done in the spring? Bore an auger hole in the center, put in one ounce saltpetre, and enough water to dissolve same, then plug. A SUBSCRIBER. Okanagan, B. C.

Ans.—We have heard of this plan as being considered of some use in helping stumps to burn, yet are not in a position to strongly recommend it or the reverse. If any of our readers have had experience in burning stumps in this way we would be pleased to hear from them.