

Answers

Sign your name in
the address

FEAT
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monton, Alta.
H. R. H.

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E. W.

Ans.—He eats too greedily and does not masticate his food thoroughly. I would advise you to have his teeth dressed. Do not give him both hay and grain at the same time. Feed him oats in a box with a large bottom, and scatter the grain over the whole bottom so that he cannot get a large mouthful. When he has eaten his oats, feed him hay, or reverse matters and feed hay first. The habit is not due to disease or digestive derangement, but is very liable to produce such.

SWOLLEN LEGS

We keep heavy horses, and during the winter time they are sometimes working every day, and at other times they stand several days without exercise, in which cases they become constipated and their legs swell. How would feeding a little salts daily in mixed chaff act as a treatment to keep them in good condition?

Ans.—A little Epsom salts, say a heaped teaspoonful daily, acts as an alterative, but has little or no action on the bowels. However, it might have a tendency to prevent the troubles you mention, and, at all events, can do no harm. The proper treatment is the administration of an aloetic purgative as 10 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, feeding on laxative food, and giving as regular exercise as possible.

DEVELOPING ACTION, ETC.

- 1. What is the best way to shoe to develop action? Would you shoe the same in winter as in summer?
- 2. Mare has capped hock.
- 3. Mare salivates a great deal when eating oats.

Ans.—1. Shoe with flat shoes of considerable weight, without calkins. The shoes should weigh from one to two pounds, according to the weight with which the horse goes best. They should be slightly thicker at the heel, and the toe should be rounded off so as to cause him to pick his feet quickly. In the winter time calkins are necessary, hence there should be small ones on the heels, but none at the toe.

2. This is hard to reduce. Take 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 ozs. each of glycerine and alcohol. Mix and rub a little well in once daily, or blister repeatedly—say, every four weeks. Details for blistering are frequently given in these columns.

3. Her teeth are at fault. Have them dressed by a veterinarian.

MATERIALS FOR FOUNDATION

How much cement, gravel and small stone will it take to build a foundation wall 78 feet long, 1 1/2 feet high, and 8 inches thick. I have plenty of small stone.

Ans.—The wall will require, approximately, 100 cubic feet of material (uncompacted). A proportion of one of cement to ten of sharp gravel should suit. Since the wall is narrow, it is not advisable to use small stones too freely, as it is recommended that stones in cement wall should not come within about two inches of the face. However, if care is taken in the construction, perhaps the small stones could be made to supply one quarter of the total, or 25 cubic feet. Of the balance required, slightly less than 70 cubic feet of gravel and 7 cubic feet of cement will suffice. An approximate of the materials needed then would be 25 cubic feet, or less than one-fifth cord of stone; 70 cubic feet, or less than 3 cubic yards of gravel, and 7 cubic feet, or slightly less than two barrels of cement. These quantities will vary with the strength of the cement and gravel mixture, and also with the quantity of stone that can be worked in.

SYMPTOMS OF SWAMP FEVER

I have a horse that has not been very well since last harvest. I did

hardly anything with him last fall. He was weak, and seemed to come down all at once. He looks not bad dressed. Do not give him both hay and grain at the same time. Feed him a little under the belly and sheath. When I let him out he pokes around, but he is not very lively. I am feeding him boiled barley once a day with a little flax in it, and bran mash twice a day. He is thin and does not seem to be doing well. I think that he is a little tight in the hide, and his manure is inclined to be dry.

COLLECTING ACCOUNT

A, who works for B, gave C an order on B for payment of an account, B expressing his willingness. Can C collect from A after giving him a receipt for the amount of the account?

Ans.—If the relationship between A and B has not changed, C can still recover from B; but if, for any reason, B's liability to A is not established, C may look to A for the amount.

BUILDING ICE HOUSE

Kindly give me a plan for building an ice house that would hold about 80 or 100 blocks. I would like one in which the ice and sawdust would not come in contact with each other.

Ans.—There is no need of going to great expense in building an ice house. It is well to place it on the north side of a large building, or in such place that it does not stand exposed to direct sunlight throughout the day. The main object should be to protect the ice from being melted by the hot air of summer months. Sawdust has been proven to be the most satisfactory material for this purpose when cheapness and efficiency are considered. A building ten feet square should suffice for storing 100 blocks. It is necessary to have 12 inches of sawdust on a dry bottom, and to leave space for a foot of sawdust on all sides of the ice. Then a foot or more also should be used as a covering on top. Posts can be set as required, and rough lumber used as siding. Some advise nailing the lumber on the inside of the posts, but for appearance sake it is well to have the posts inside. For efficiency it might be wise to leave slightly more than 12 inches space for sawdust, and to see that the sawdust is thoroughly packed around the posts. Openings should be left to allow free circulation of air above the sawdust. Your suggestion to have the ice and sawdust not come in contact is attractive from the standpoint of having clean ice, but for efficiency of protection it would cost too much for construction. A little water will readily wash the sawdust off a block. Thorough insulation of walls and ceiling, as well as double doors, would be required.

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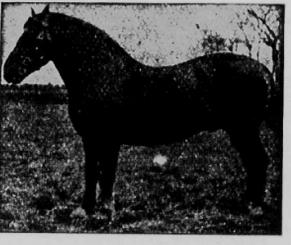
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