

eaux mixture for the blight, at a cost quite inconsiderable when the extra returns from such spraying is considered.

The spray pump that we have made use of is a hand machine having an abundance of pressure. A man can pump it easily. We have had it 10 years. The initial outlay was \$10. Similar pumps to the one we got can be had to-day for \$10 or \$12. The attachment that I have for the potatoes was ordered from an agent in our local town and is simply a spray motor, nozzles with ordinary $\frac{1}{4}$ inch fittings. It can be instantly changed for different widths of rows and any one or all of the nozzles can be shut off if it is desired. The attachment works to perfection and only cost me \$7, the stock rock to the nozzles being the most of that. The attachment has four nozzles, one for each row. If three nozzles are wanted for each row, the attachment would cost about \$14 or \$15. I find one nozzle to be sufficient for each row, but if one wants to spray from the underside and also from the top, three nozzles are required.

The cart on which this pump is mounted is made simply of two cultivator wheels with a platform on the axle large enough for a barrel and a man. A pair of shafts are attached. Our local carpenter has made dozens of these carts similar to the one we have, and charges \$5 for them and supplies everything. Mine did not cost me one dollar as I had the necessary parts and simply put them together. Thus, it may be seen that a four row, one nozzle to the row, sprayer costs not more than \$22 or \$24—the three nozzle affair about \$30.

Co-operate to Check Sow Thistle

J. E. Howitt, M.S.A., Guelph

I entirely agree with Mr. Glendinning in his suggestions appearing in Farm and Dairy, June 24, for the eradication of the Perennial Sow Thistle. There is no doubt but thorough underdrainage does much to help in the control of this pest, in fact where the land is properly underdrained it is not a more serious pest than the Canada Thistle.

The close pasturing for three years is also a good suggestion but it seems to me that if the farmers in any one section are going to rid themselves of this pest that they will have to co-operate and take active measures to prevent the plants from seeding along the roadsides, in the fence corners and waste places. If this is not done, in spite of the best methods of cultivation, the land will be reseeded from year to year.

The Cost of a Cement Silo

The substantial cement silo shown in the illustration on this page was photographed by an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy while driving through Prince Edward County, Ont. A structure such as this adds much to the appearance of a farm and in this particular instance, the structure is proving even more useful than it is ornamental. Following is a statement of the cost of this silo, which is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter by 35 feet high, as furnished Farm and Dairy by its owner, Mr. J. M. Branscomb, on whose farm the silo is.

40 yards gravel at 20 cents.....	\$8.00
38 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls. cement at \$2.15.....	\$82.77
11 days work for 2 men at \$2.....	\$44.00
11 days work for 2 men at \$1.50.....	\$33.00
Rent of rings.....	\$10.00
Band Iron and bolts for plate.....	\$3.25

making a total amount for cement work including plastering inside and outside and penciling, \$181.02.

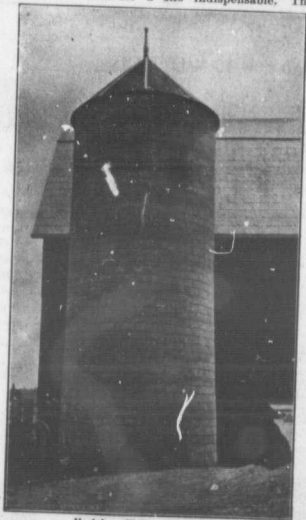
For the roof and chute we used 400 ft. lumber.....	\$8.00
2 days work for 2 men at \$2 and \$2.50 a day.....	\$9.00

2 days' work for 1 man on chute at \$2.50 a day.....	\$5.00
Post and turning for top.....	.75
Nails.....	.50
Paint.....	.75

Total complete.....\$205.02

Owing to the reduced price of cement this season it could have been built for much less. We filled this silo in one day with four teams and nine men. We have been delighted with it ever since, as the ensilage kept fine and the cattle thrived on it much better than on cut stalks, or when fed whole corn, as in the old fashioned way; it also seems to go much farther.

"We now have seven head of fine bred Holsteins and consider a silo indispensable. This



Useful as Well as Ornamental

The cement silo illustrated, owned by J. M. Branscomb, Prince Edward Co., Ont., is described in the adjoining article. Photo by an Editorial Representative of Farm and Dairy.

spring we had five feet of fine ensilage left, which was rich with corn. We have just commenced summer feeding. This silage is far better than green oats and peas, and also more convenient."

Sore Shoulders

Dr. H. G. Reed, V.S., Halton Co., Ont.

To a man of humane instinct there are few things more irritating than to have to work a horse with sore shoulders. While the driver may, or may not be irritated, one thing is certain, viz., that the horse will be very much so, he will be in a nervous, pitiful condition all the time and will fall off in flesh, no matter what care he receives, or how much food he consumes. It is next to impossible to heal a sore on a horse's shoulder and keep him at work every day. It is easily possible, however, by the exercise of proper care to keep the shoulders sound while performing any kind of ordinary farm work.

By far the most prolific cause of sore shoulders is poorly fitting collars. A horse should never be worked in a collar too large for him. It does not make so much difference about the length of the collar, but great care should be taken to see that it is not too wide so as to allow it to roll too far back on the muscles covering the shoulder blade. Horses often start work in the spring in high flesh. The collar fits all right on the start. During the progress of feeding the

horse falls away more or less in flesh and the collar becomes too loose, rolling back on the parts that were never intended to bear the strain of heavy work.

PRECAUTIONS.

After seeing that the collar fits properly, the harness should always be buckled as tight as possible on the collar in order to keep it tightly placed against the sides of the neck. It is a good practice after the horse has gone a few rounds at his work to try and draw the hame-strap a hole tighter. This can usually be done even though the hame-strap was pulled as tight as possible when the harness was put on in the stable. Then if the day be hot and the work heavy, it will be time well spent if the driver will stop his team for five or 10 minutes once or twice during the forenoon (and the same in afternoon) and lift the collar forward on the neck and allow the shoulders to do, in the sun, or rub them well with the hand. This will relieve the bearing and cool the parts and go a long way in preventing the shoulder from scalding with the sweat and forming sores.

Where raw spots have formed they should never be relieved by placing a pad either above or below the sore, for this is almost sure to cause another sore under the pad. Rather have a hole cut in the face of the collar over the sore and thus give relief, or cut a hole in a thick felt sweat collar placed under the collar in such a manner that the hole in the pad will be placed over the sore on the shoulder. A good dressing for raw spots is composed of one ounce each of sugar of lead and sulphate of zinc mixed in a quart of water, the lotion to be applied to sores three or four times daily.

TUMORS

Sometimes as a result of a sore a hard fibrous lump will remain after the healing. In the majority of cases this trouble is best treated by having the tumor cut out during the winter when the parts will heal up smooth before the spring work. If this is not done those lumps are almost sure to become sore when the horse is put to work and give the owner serious trouble. Where a horse is put to work with such a lump on his shoulder the collar ought to have a depression made in it in such a way as to fit over the enlargement and thus release it of any extreme pressure. Occasionally as a result of a poorly fitting collar enlargements of a soft fluctuating character will develop varying in size from a goose egg to a quart measure. These enlargements are always filled with a fluid called "serum," they are really serious abscesses. About the only treatment is to make an incision at the lowest point of the abscess and allow the contents to escape. That opening will have to be kept open for several weeks till the cavity above heals up; and the horse is likely to be off work for several weeks except such work as he might be able to do with a breast collar.

PREVENTION

Prevention is always better than cure and this is especially true in regard to sore shoulders. When starting horses to work put them at work that is somewhat tight and gradually harden the parts. Many a young horse has his shoulders practically ruined for a whole season by being put to some heavy job during a hot day. After working for a few hours his shoulders are all scalded, the skin standing out in wrinkles followed by loosening of the hair and a raw surface. Far better do a little less work for the first few days of spring seeding and when the shoulders have become hardened to their work make up by extra work for him lost at the start.

If drivers would stop and think what it means to a horse to be made to move a load with the collar pressing on a raw and bleeding sore they would have more consideration for the horse. It would be a good thing to put some men in the horse's place and give them a taste of their own treatment.

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