



A Silo Cheaply Built, Substantial, Thoroughly Satisfactory and Even Ornamental

The silo herewith shown is one erected by Mr. John Tamblin of Durham Co. Ont., a farmer, who as may be learned from reading an article referring to him on page 5 of Farm and Dairy last week, doubled the revenue of his farm after he started into dairying and erected a Silo. Read in the adjoining article the particulars in regard to this structure.

### An Inexpensive Silo

"I have read a number of articles in Farm and Dairy," said Mr. John Tamblin of Durham County, to an editor of Farm and Dairy, who visited his place recently, "dealing with the cost of building silos. I have a silo that is giving me excellent satisfaction and it did not cost nearly as much as some of the silos I have seen described in Farm and Dairy."

"My silo has inside dimensions of 13 ft. 4 in. by 10 ft. 10 in. The walls are 36 in. high and are made of cement. While building it, I hired only two men. These two men, one of which was a mason, and I, put up the silo. We put up the cement wall at the rate of three feet a day, from the start to the finish. We used 72 sacks of cement in the wall and 20 for plastering it inside and out, making a total of 92 sacks. We mixed the cement in the proportion of one to 10, which mixture we found satisfactory."

The foundation was put in two feet thick on a level with the ground. We sank the silo six feet. Big stones were used in the foundation and also in the wall. We used only enough cement to fill in around these large stones. After we had the wall above the ground, we put on a layer of cement, then a layer of stones, and then enough cement to nicely cover every stone. We put in No. 10 wire every foot and a half.

#### COST OF THE SILO

"I paid \$5 for the loan of wooden rings used in the construction of the silo. We drew 40 loads of gravel one and a half miles. It took one man and myself three days to plaster the silo. The cost for the cement, labor, rings, and so forth, amounted to not quite \$100. This did not include my labor. I put a fancy roof on the silo, it cost me \$50. An ordinary roof, would have cost about \$15. My roof goes up six feet before it comes on a level with the sides of the silo. When we fill the silo to the top of the roof, the ensilage sinks on a level with the walls, and thus one filling is all that is required."

"I have doors in the silo that are two feet by 30 inches. There is two feet of space between each door. Thus we do not have to do any heavy lifting when throwing out the ensilage."

"I believe that a narrow, high silo saves loss in spoiled ensilage on the top of the silo. A silo is like a bottle

of preserves. Preserves are often spoiled on the top. So is the ensilage in a silo. When the silo is broad, the loss is greater than with a narrow, high silo."

To make a success of breeding live stock, the breeder must advertise.

### Our Veterinary Adviser

**TUBERCULOSIS.**—When eating the liver of a cow which I killed recently I noticed a large white lump. When penetrated, a whitish matter similar to thick cream came out. What caused this lump? Was the meat unhealthy?

2. Had a mare that took dizzy spells, hauled and would lay down in harness. Tincture of aconite did no good. We let her stand idle and treated for influenza. Now she has broken wind and hoarseness. What is the trouble?—J.E.S. Rainy River, District, Ont.

This cow had tuberculosis. It was decidedly unsafe to eat the liver. If the disease were confined to the liver, it would be reasonably safe to eat the flesh, especially if well cooked.

2. The mare suffered from attacks of acute indigestion. The administration of aconite of course did no good. A dose of two ounces oil of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil would have given good results. Careful feeding would probably have prevented the attacks. She, no doubt was a ravenous feeder and was allowed to eat large quantities of hay and other food of poor quality. As a result she has developed heaves for which there is no cure. The symptoms can be relieved to some extent by feeding hay of first-class quality in small quantities, or feeding good wheat straw instead. Also feed grain of first-class quality and dampen all she eats with lime water. If working give very little hay in the morning or at noon. Avoid as far as possible working her when the stomach is quite full.

Don't forget seeing your friends and having them join in for a club of subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

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