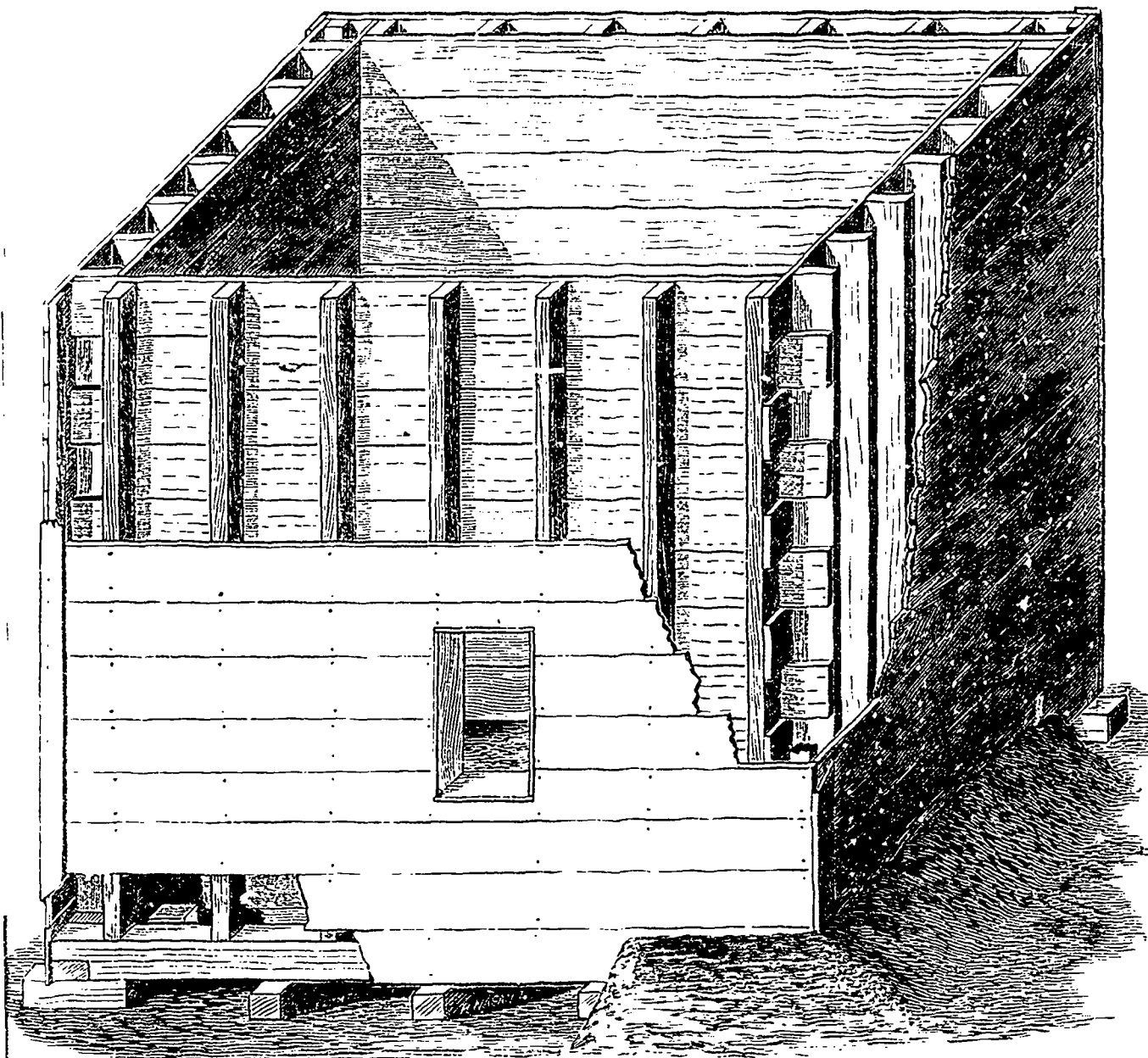


SILO.



rators and the Butter Extractors. All the machines are doing good work.

This week will be devoted to the use of the lactometer and the Babcock test, combined; the different formulas for finding the total solids in the milk; the detection of adulterated milk; and *how* adulterated, whether by skimming, or watering, or by both.

In my next letter I will send you a description of this work, and will give you some statistics on the work of last week.

If my letter suggest to you any point on which you would like definite information, write to me and I will try to get it for you.

Hoping this letter may prove of some interest to the department, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. AUGUSTUS HAYES, Burlington, Vt.

The Construction of a Silo.

In order to reply to all the questions which we so often receive about the practical and rational construction of a good silo, we have done our best to unite in one engraving (see engr.) all the details of the frame, the panels and the bottom of an average silo, say, 12 x 12 x 12 feet, inside measure. This will hold enough corn-silage to feed 12 cows for 200 days, at the rate of 20 lbs. a head each day. The cut shows the general view of a silo on a scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot.

FRAME OF THE SILO.—The ground-plate is formed of five