farm there was another ensilage stack of outs and vetches, built in the same way. I may add that I sowed ten days ago a acres of peas and oats, which I expect will be fit to cut for ensuinge about the first week in August I propose to get ready for them a small silo of about 60 tons capacity, and put them into it for the purpose of feeding my cows from the aoth of September until the larger silo of corn is ready to open. I find my cows shrink in their milk too much in the fall, and I hope in this way to keep up the yield of butter at a time when the demand and the price are both good. I find the crops in the field are two early to be fed direct from the field after the 20th September, and I do not wish to be obliged to put my cows on dry hay at any time after having had the experience of several winters' feeding of en-silage. I make butter all winter, and find my cows will produce as much in the barn as at any time on grass, except for the first four weeks of the early pasture. This week 20 cows made me 164 lbs. of pasture. This volutter marketed.

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Building and Filling the Silo.

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BUTLDING A SILO.

If a silo be crecied as a separate structure, its foundation had better be a low stone or concrete wall, A clay floor raised above the outside level to prevent Jampness will be cheapest and best. A sill of planks may be bedded on the top of the foundation wall. A common balloon frame may be erected by using asstuds 66 ft. or 18 ft. planks, 2 in. and 10 in., or 2 in. and 62 **66** ft. or 48 ft. planks, 2 in. and 10 in., or 2 in. and \mathbf{z}_2 in., placed 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart. To secure these safely at the bottom against lateral pressure while the silo is being filled, they should be morticed and toe-nailed, or cut so that the heels will extend down in front of the sill as shown in Fig. 3. To give additional secur-ity, the planks for the sills may be cross lapped at the corners as shown in Fig. 2. corners, as shown in Fig 1.



The roof will give additional strength to the sides for resistance to outward pressure if it be made after the truss pattern. Instead of ties or joists running straight across from the tops of the stude or the plates, where they would be in the way during the filling, they should extend like false rafters from the top of each stud to the rafter opposite, being spiked to it at about one third of its length from the ridge. On the inside of the studs should be first nailed a lining of inch lumber running horizontally. It should be so put on as to make lock-joints at each corner, as shown in Fig. 2.



Fig. 2. (A) Studs. (B) Inch lumber. (C) Tar paper. (D) Matched or planed lumber. (E) Tar paper. (F) Outside siding. (J) Post. be put inch lumber running horizontally, planed on the exposed side and all the better for being tongued

and grooved. That will make a practically air-tight building. To make it also frost proof the outside of the study may be covered in a similar way. A single thickness of lumber can be made to do, but the doubleboarding with paper between is preferable, since the tar-paper is thus kept close against the outside boards.



Fig. 3.

(E) Tar paper. (F) Outside siding. (J) Post. (K) Stone foundation. (L) Suit or moving the middle pieces (M) Clay floor covered with cut straw. The door should be of the ice-house style. A space form so constructed can be attached to the under side between the two studs may be left unboarded, or may of the axles. The middle pieces will serve the start of the axles. be nailed on and the short boards be filled in. Care must be taken to so place strips of tar paper that they will make the joints at both sides of the door airtight A 10 or 12 inch board should be fastened into each corner to extend from the bottom to the top, and the space behind should be filled with sawdust.



(A) Studs. (B) Tuch lumber. (C) Tar paper. (D) Matched or planed lumber. (E) Tar paper. (F) Outside siding. (G) Door. (H) Cleats. (I) Outside door on hinges, and in two or three pieces. (N) Comer bard. (O) Sawdust.

To preserve the inside lumber it should receive a A covering of tar paper, with the edges lapped four inches, should then be tacked on. Over that should lor part of some other building is to be fitted up for

silage uses, the inside finish of the silo should he the same as for a separate structure.

FILLING THE SILO.

For economical filling, the tools, implements and conveniences should, as far as possible, be adapted to conveniences should, as tar as possible, be adapted to the cheap and easy performance of the work. That implies the making the best use of the machinery al-ready owned on the farm. For the cutting of the com-in the field I prefer and recommend a common corn knife, or an old fashioned

sickle. A strong reaper may do the work by horse-power, but if the crop be heavy and the corn from ten to twelve heavy and the corn from ten to twelve feet high the rakes will not cleau the board, and stalks will be draggled behind. For a hauling convenience an ordinary waggon may be made to serve by putting the wheels from a front axle on the bind axle. A fruck or a waggon with low wheels and a large flat platform may be used. In either of these cases, by trailing a gang-way behind, the persons loading the fodder may carry it up in armfuls. These are not the best conveniences, nor do I recommend that way of loading. In the way now to be described the handiest kind of a truck can be provided. Three strong pieces of timber 6 by 6 inches and each 12 feet long are used. Strong poles will serve the purpose if flattened on one side. They are placed 16 inches apart, centre to centre, and the middle piece is extended 3 feet be-Three yond the two outside ones. feet from the other ends of the two outside pieces a 2-inch plank, 8 feet long, is securely bolted across the three 12-feet pieces. A covering of planks is continued, each securely bolted, until the platform comes to the end of the two

reach and front support. It can best be attached to the front axle by a long kingbolt passing down through it. large, flat washer and a screw nut with a key under it will make a strong, suitable and safe connection. A brace passing back from the top to the front plank of the platform will improve the attachment. The two pieces extending beyond the plat-form at the other end are to be attached to the hind axle on the under side. Two clamps passing over the axle with a bar and nuts beneath the 6 by 6 pieces will fasten them securely to the under side. The "hounds" can be used as a brace by attaching the end of it to the middle piece through the hindplatform.



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