

UPPER HALF.

When the sheathing and lath have been put on to within about a yard of the top of the first length of studding, a platform may be laid to enable the workmen to erect the second half in the same manner as the first was put up. It is well to leave the centre piece resting on the concrete floor, and extend it by adding another piece. The second half of the studding should be spiked to the first with a lap of about 2 feet. After plumbing and tying in place, the sheathing and lath are put on, and finally after removing the platform the middle is completed. Care must be taken that no wide cracks are left.

PLASTERING.

The wall of the silo is plastered to a depth of about 1 inch, with a rich, well-mixed mortar or concrete made from three parts of sharp, clean, coarse sand, or finely crushed stone, and one part of good cement. The mortar should be about as thick as that used in plastering a house. By giving the cement lining a wash of cement once in two years, the lining is protected against wear and corrosion.

DOORS.

When the studding is being spiked for the erection of the upper half of the silo, care must be taken that the studding between which the doors are to come are not hipged, but are put end to end and tied together with a 6-foot piece of 2- by 4-inch spiked to each at the juncture. This allows a door-jamb, which is simply another 2- by 4-inch set back from the inside edge of the stud $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and either well spiked or bolted into place. The upper and lower jambs of the door are made from short lengths of 2- by 4-inch spiked across at the proper places. The doors may be made from flooring-boards milled together at right angles, with a sheet or two of tar-paper between.

SIDING.

Put hoops on the silo and nail lumber to them. The hoops are made of three thicknesses of the sheathing lumber put around the silo every 4 feet. Put on one thickness at a time, breaking joints to ensure strength, and be careful not to cross doors. Nail the lumber vertically and cover the cracks with strips.

ROOF.

The roof most easy of construction is that given for a concrete silo, but a plate similar to the lower sill on this must be put around on the top of the studding. Provide for a circulation of air through the wall to prevent decay of the woodwork.

BRACING.

Anchor the silo firmly with four strong guy-wires, not too long.

THE STAVE SILO.

THE STAVES.

Hemlock and spruce are very suitable for staves. They may be of 2- by 4-inch or 2- by 6-inch scantling, or they may be from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches thick, and from 5 to 9 inches wide; but 2- by 6-inch material, with at least one side and the edges dressed, is preferable, especially for the larger silos. A slight bevel may be given the edges with advantage, except in the