The Foundation

in building a silo a good foundation is necessary. It should be laid one to two feet in depth, depending on the nature of the soii, and shouid be a foot above the general level of the ground. The footing should be one and a half or two feet wide at the bottom, and may be tapered to eight inches wide at the top. Some farmers prefer the silo to extend four or five feet below the surface of the ground, but this means a much more expensive foundation, greater difficulty in securing drainage and greater iabor i.i getting the ensilage from the silo. Care should be taken that the top of the foundation on which the staves are to be placed is a perfect circie. When buiiding the wail, five or six pieces of flat iron shouid be put in the cement at equal distances, and should extend above the wail three or four inches to act as anchors. In these projecting ends smail hoies should be drilied, and the irons bolted to the staves. This wiii prevent the wind from shifting the silo off the foundations.

Setting Up

in setting up the staves it wiil be found convenient to use iath or ordinary flour barrei staves, tacked both on the inside and the outside, to hold the staves in place untii the iron hoops are put on. When the points are reached where the doors are to be iocated, one stave should be sawed nearly through in the right piace for the top and bottom of each door, cutting with the saw a bevel of about 45 degrees. When the wail is finished the saw may be inserted at these points, and the other staves sawed to secure a door of the desired width. The pieces sawed out of the staves should be used in making the doors. A circular plate made of 2x6 material shouid be nailed around the inside of the staves, ievel with the top, to carry the ends of the rafters and roof boards.

Band iron or round iron may be used for hoops, round iron being preferred on account of offering less friction in tightening or adjusting. Hoops of five-eighths inch round iron are recommended, and they shouid be in two iengths to faciiitate tightening. The best way to secure the hoop is by means of patented cast-iron iugs, which can usuaiiy be secured through hardware merchants or impiement dealers. The hoops shouid be iong enough so that they can be iengthened when the siio is being fiiied, and should be threaded far enough back so that they can be tightened when the silo is empty.

Care shouid be taken to have the siio air-tight. Great care is necessary at the doors, and where the staves rest on the foundation wail the angie shouid be plastered inside with a iight coat of cement. The staves shouid be set as close to the inner edge of the foundation wail as possibie, so as not to ieave a shoulder, as in the settiing process an air space would be made which wouid cause the ensilage to spoil.

Roof and Floor

A cheap and suitabie roof may be constructed by taking boards the desired length and cutting them diagonally, putting the base of the board on the plate and the point at the centre,