

Since a stage of growth near maturity is on all sides acknowledged to be advantageous for the preservation of the crop in a silo, the following varieties are named as the best adapted of any that we have tested, for growth in those districts where the corn-growing season does not exceed 100 days.

Pearce's Prolific, King Philip Flint, Pride of the North No. 23 and Longfellow.

Where a longer growing season or a favorable one may be depended upon, the following varieties have shown that they are worthy of commendation :

Wisconsin White Flint.	Angel of Midnight.
Wisconsin Yellow Dent	Golden Dew Drop.
Sibley's Pride of the North.	Canada Yellow.
Wisconsin White Dent.	Horse Tooth, and others.

In sections of the province where larger varieties of corn will mature—enough to carry ears to the glazing or roasting period—the following varieties may be expected to return larger yields than those already mentioned :

Mammoth Southern Sweet.	Sheep Tooth.
Red Cob Ensilage.	Hickory King.
Giant Prolific Sweet Ensilage.	Parish White Dent, and others.

SILO CONSTRUCTION.

Besides the silo, built in the new main-barn buildings, one was constructed in the corner of an old frame barn—all above ground, which was being remodelled for cows for the Experimental Dairy. The plan of its construction was made to differ in some particulars, from the directions given in the Bulletin XLII on BUILDING A SILO. The finish on the inside of the studs was different on each of the four sides of the silo.

On one side of the silo, a lining of inch lumber dressed on one side, was nailed on the studs; this was covered with a sheeting of tar-paper; on the tar-paper was put a lining of inch lumber dressed on one side, tongued and grooved.

On another side of the silo, the construction on the inside of the studs was similar, with only the difference, that the inside lining of lumber was not tongued and grooved.

On the third side of the silo, the studs were lined on the inside with tar-paper; on that was nailed horizontally, a sheeting of inch lumber tongued and grooved and dressed on the side next the inside of the silo.

On the fourth side of the silo, the finish on the inside of the studs was made by the use of only one thickness of inch lumber neither dressed nor tongued and grooved; it was nailed on the studs horizontally.

The following concise statement may help to make the differences of inside finish, clear to the minds of the readers who have had no experience in silo building :

First side; studs 2"×10"; inch lumber dressed on one side; tar-paper; inch lumber dressed on one side, tongued and grooved.

Second side; 2"×10"; inch lumber dressed on one side; tar-paper; inch lumber dressed on one side but not tongued and grooved.

Third side; studs 2"×10"; tar-paper; inch lumber dressed on one side and tongued and grooved.

Fourth side; studs 2"×10"; inch lumber as it came from the saw.

The lumber on all the sides was put on horizontally. The purpose of the DIFFERENCES in the construction of the sides was to discover the cheapest way of building one that would preserve the silage.

I may here anticipate by reporting that up to the time of writing, with the exception of a short distance from the top of the silage there was practically no waste or spoiling against the first, second and third sides. Against the fourth side, the silage was decayed

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