

equidistant from each other, are erected on or 2 inches outside the circle traced on the cement. If set on the circle they will take the place of staves, and will in either case serve instead of clips or lugs for the hoops. Four other temporary posts of 2- by 4-inch material will be necessary, as indicated in figure.

As the erection of staves proceeds, carefully plumb them in both directions, and nail each to its neighbour through the holes bored for this purpose.

Hoops.

Round hoops made from $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch iron or steel rods are commonly used. When the posts are made use of for joining the hoops, each hoop is composed of two, three, or four sections threaded for several inches at both ends for the nuts and washers. Joining by means of lugs or clips, as in Figs. 15 and 16, is to be preferred to the post method, and in this case a hoop continuous around the silo is employed. Place two hoops below the lowest door, the first close to the bottom, the second 18 inches or so above. Gradually increase



(Fig. 15.) Lug for hoops.

the space between them until it amounts to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the top. Staples should be driven over each hoop at intervals, to hold it in position if it becomes loose. Let each stave be so attached to at least two hoops. The hoops must be drawn tight enough before filling to close up the spaces between



(Fig. 16.) Clip for hoops.

the staves, and prevent foreign matter entering, but not perfectly tight. Watch closely for a few days after filling, and if the strain becomes intense, loosen slightly.

Roof.

When the silo is built outside it is well to roof it. Bracing the silo by means of guy-wires will make it secure in windy weather.

CUTTING AND DRAWING IN THE CORN.

For cutting the corn, the hook in Fig. 17 will be found very convenient. When drawing in, a low platform wagon is useful. The illustrations given in Fig. 18 show how it is constructed.

FILLING THE SILO.

When filling the silo, it is recommended to have the material, as it falls from the carrier or blower, descend through a tube made of sacks with the bottoms out. This allows a more thorough mixing of stems and leaves than when other means are used to keep the surface level. Fill the silo, packing theilage evenly in all parts, allow the mass to settle, then fill again, and