A SMALL GRAIN ELEVATOR.

How One May Be Built—A Necessity to Farming Districts.

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In nearly every town or village in the great farming region of the west there is a grain elevator or storehouse, where the farmers may dispose of their produce. The building must necessarily be of some pretensions to be size and strength, according to the amount of grain and the way in which it is purchased for the required capacity. In such a structure the capacity and weights to be carried should be carefully computed, and the timbers which

VIEW.

support it proportioned accordingly. The standard of measure in the United States Winchester bushel, dry measure, the capacity of which is equivalent to 2.150.42 cubic inches.

One bushel of wheat or beans, 60 pounds.
One bushel of corn or rye, 56 pounds.
One bushel of oats, 32 pounds.
One bushel of barley or buckwheat, 48 pounds.
One bushel of peas, 64 pounds.
Cracked corn, corn or rye meal, 50 pounds.

From the data above given it is an easy matter first to compute the capacity of the proposed bins. By simply reducing the cubical contents to inches, and dividing the total number of inches by 2,150.42, the number of cubic inches in a bushel, will give the number of bushels which any bin will contain. To determine the weight to be carried multiply the number of bushels by the weight per bushel of the particular kind of grain which it is desired to store. To the weight of the contents of the bin must be added the weights of the floor and beams, planking, splices, etc., to obtain the total load to be carried by the supporting structure.

A cubic foot of yellow pine dry timber will weigh 45 pounds; oak, 58 pounds; white pine, 25 pounds; spruce, 25 pounds; hemlock, 27 pounds. To obtain the number of pounds of timber in any structure we reduce the number of feet of timber in board measure to cubic feet and multiply by the number of pounds in a cubic foot of the particular kind of timber used.

The safe load of the warehouse floors is usually estimated at 250 pounds per square foot in addition to the weight of the floor itself, which will vary from forty to fifty pounds per square foot.

The most economical and safe way in case of an important structure is to employ a skilled engineer or architect to make the necessary calculations.

Of course, your warehouse should be located near a railroad, and a side track so usually arranged in such a manner that empty as well as loaded cars can be switched into the desired position. Cars are filled from the top by spouts connecting with bins, which are located a sufficient height above the car so stable this to be taken care fully. The foundations should be of masonry, with broad facings proportional, so as to carefully support the weights. Ordinary earth will safely carry from two to four tons per square foot. Thermoidstreet and driveways leads to the first story, where the grain is unloaded and discharged into the elevator box and carried from this to the location desired. There are two entrances and driveways on opposite ends of the building so that the unloaded wagons may pass on without turning around. The driveways consist of a heavy plank floor spiked to strong timbers, with a railing on each side to prevent accidents.

GROUND PLAN.

The grain elevators used consist of buckets attached to a belt which runs over two pulleys, and is so arranged that it may be run horizontally or vertically or at an incline. It is propelled by horse power in most cases, attached to gearing in the basement. The elevator should be placed in a central location, so that the grain may easily be distributed to different parts of the building. There should always be a ventilator with open louvres on the sides to allow a free circulation of air, as grain when stored in large quantities will generate spontaneous heat.

The office of the warehouse is generally placed in a small building detached from the warehouse, with large scales for weighing. The illustrations given show the perspective view and plans of a small warehouse for storing grain in a western farming district. The building is a frame structure, with board and mound from the stocks of timber winds. The roof and sides of the building are lined with ordinary sheathing paper, the roof is shingled and the sides boarded with tongued and grooved lumber and painted. The doors are double lattice and hung on rollers, all provided with locks and the necessary fastenings. The built-up roof can be covered for about $5.00 complete.

A good way to construct grain bins is to spike 2x4 or 3x4 planks according to the size of the bin, lapping them at the corners, so as to work house, and building from the bottom. Lead in this manner it will make one of the strongest forms of bins. HALIE R. HAYMOND.

No Show With That Jury.

One of the old settlers of the Fort, wearying of smiling and dancing for a bid, brought suit to enforce its collection. When the day of the trial came on the old settler was a little late, and the jury had been impaneled and sworn. He entered and behind the attorney, and rapidly ran his eyes over the jury. Walk he reached the last man he spoke to his feet and, in goodness of court etiquette and decorum, called out: "Judge, every man on that jury owes me a bill. Discuss the case inside of 'Tis time up in that Justice's desk."—Ft. Worth Gazette.

THINNING PLANTS.

How to Insure an Early Development with Economy of Size.

The liberal use of seed given on the detailed folder and, but also the less desirable method of a great surplus of plants. To remove these surplus, from means economy and delicacy of plant food and moisture at an early development is just as essential as is the early removal of weeds. Uniformity of vegetation—radishes, beets, onions, etc.—and an even development cannot well be obtained except by giving each plant in the row a uniform and reasonably large amount of space. The annexed figures illustrate the contrast between a section of rows where the crop of onions was thinned at an early stage of growth and one where thinning was neglected.

The market gardener, whose aim is an early crop of beets, radishes, onions, etc., which he can gather all at once, cleaning

ONIONS PROPERLY THINNED.

the rows as he goes along, and time having then ready for a succession crop, has no other way but to thin early and thoroughly. The home gardener may do this work gradually with best results, as for instance, to use of table beets. Instead of thinning all at once to the usual distance of four to six inches apart, the plants may at first be left two or three inches apart, and when the roots have grown to some size and begin to crowd each other, in turn every other one can be removed, giving the choicest young and tender table beets, greens, etc. A similar course can be adopted with lettuce, thereby affording a fine table lettuce, with its small and tender hearts of the half grown lettuce.

In a general way, says T. Greiner in "How to Make the Garden Pay"—authority for the foregoing—the proper distance apart of growing plants, where these are yet very small, appears comparatively great, and many growers have not the nerve to pull up and throw away those

ONIONS LEFT BUNCHED.

seeds of nice plants, which as yet appear to have no standard of price. But this has to be done. Wherever distance is decided upon as the best for the particular crop, and in any particular case, should be strictly adhered to and no feeble sentimentality stand in the way of making the distance large enough. It is much safer to err in favor of giving too much space than in favor of too little.

Plate Windows Are Fashionable.

The blue glass craze had to day and its use. It delighted many a home, but it smacked a new era. It is for advent womankind who could afford the luxury and in twilight gloom opening their pretty eyes over "absolutes set" to all its phases. Then, therefore, it seemed to pass that fashion dressed a daily penance of four or five hours under the influence of the sun. It spread through this monotonously noise, despite herself the victim really put a good deal of natural warmth and light at second hand. Even at such a disadvantage the girl proved a wonderful representation, appearing as it did when the eye of vigorous American woman seemed threatened with extinction. Things are better now. Sunlight is preferred by the classes of "society." The housewife cares less to preserve the colors of carpet and rug than does her house should be bright and cheery. Schools are beginning to notice students among their advantages. Churches no longer regard a "dim, religious light" essential to devout frame of mind. Railways provide observation cars for their patrons. Let us hope that the windows, pure and simple, has come to stay, and be easy thankful.—Chicago Herald.

The Woman Who Knows It All.

The "intellectual woman," who is so much inflectured and is so anxious to have you know it, reminds me of a lark—useful, but very starting. She has thought on every subject under and over the sun, and has formed her own opinions on all matters, and the instant you touch a subject she hastens to assure you that she knows all about it. She sometimes possesses hard some features, but her too active intellect has sharpened them and hewed away the curves of beauty. She is inclined to dress severely, and to wear very dignified bonnets.

She thinks not her answers a sermon ahead of your question, and walks her pet dog Bulbs, with more tolerance. Her women friends speak of her with great respect as "such an intelligent person," and the clergymen of her faith in the early days who year hastens any visionary attention upon her. Her husband considers her a remarkably intelligent woman—but he is given to dining at the club a great deal, and meekly acknowledges that he cannot hold a candle to his wife in brain.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Ladies' Home Journal.

Walking and Dancing.

If a part of the time spent by young women in the drawing room were devoted to outdoor recreation there would be a marked improvement in their health and general appearance. There would be fewer in their cheeks and vigor in their step, instead of the languid and listless. With health comes beauty of face and form as well as cheerfulness of disposition.

Social dissipation is the bane of woman's life. A week's vital force is wasted in one night of bellicose entertainment and women, unlike her sturdier brother, drain herself of the excess of physical exertion offered by her with her own and sex. Home sweet home.

Some curious person, with the aid of a pedometer, has ascertained that the fashionable treatment dance, an evening of twenty-five dances is thirteen and one half miles, and lets, too, in a foot amusement. If the average girl were asked to take a walk of anything like this distance she would think the proposition to amount the impossibilities.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Women in the English Parcelles.

There are now nearly 700 lady clerks employed at the general postoffice in receipt of salaries ranging from £60 to £200 or £250 per annum. Of course, not all the larger proportion is to be found in the second class, where there are now 400 at a salary beginning at £60 and rising by annual increments of £5 to £80. In the first class division there are about eighty women, the maximum salary being £200, which principal clerks, of whom there are about twenty, can rise to £250 a year.—London To Dole.

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