

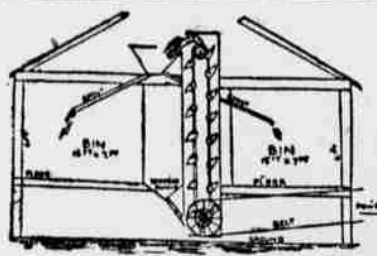


Granary with Elevator.

Here's a plan of granary to hold 3,000 bushels of grain; the walls are of stone, and an elevator is arranged to work by horse power. A granary to hold 3,000 bushels will require to be 22 feet by 38 feet inside. This will give six bins, size 15 feet by 7 feet, and 6 feet high. This will allow for a passage across the middle of the building 8 feet wide, which will give access to all of the bins and can be used for cleaning grain, as well as storing small implements. The floor should be raised four feet from the ground to make it dry and convenient for loading grain, as well as to provide for the elevator, and belting below the floor. The walls being of stone, should be 13 feet high; this will provide for 4 feet below the floor, one foot for floor, then 8 feet to the plates; this will give one foot clear over the bins. There should be a stone center wall lengthwise under the floor to carry the floor joists, which will be 12 feet long and match on middle wall. To give head room over the top joists the roof should be a third pitch.

Following is the required material:
1,250 feet roofing, one inch.
1,670 feet flooring, inch, to be laid double.
50 joists for floor, 2 inches by 12 inches, 12 feet long, 1,000 feet.
19 joists over head, 2 inches by 2 inches, 24 feet long, 610 feet.
650 feet lumber for bins, one inch.
26 studs, 4 inches by 4 inches, 8 feet long.
13 squares shingles.
150 feet inch lumber for doors.
40 rafters, 2 inches by 6 inches, 16 feet long.

To arrange an elevator for horse power, a hopper that will hold at least 50 bushels should be sunk in the floor close to the door and at one side to empty grain for the wagon. The elevator is an ordinary built elevator with buckets standing upright and in the rear corner of center bin. The box at bottom of elevator must be close on the ground to be connected with the delivery hopper by a spout, with sufficient slope that the grain will run freely. The elevator will discharge well above the upper joists into a hopper in the center of the building, to which a funnel-shaped spout is attached, that can be shifted to deliver into any of the bins. The horse power should be placed at the end of the granary, and driven by a belt or shaft, passing through an opening in the wall left for the pur-



GRANARY WITH POWER ELEVATOR.

pose. The details can be all worked out by a mechanic, one essential is to have plenty of slope for the delivery hopper to box at foot of elevator, even if it should be sunk into the ground a little.—Montreal Star.

For Calloused Shoulders.

A farmer in North Dakota gives his method of treatment and cure of calloused shoulders of work horses in the Dakota Farmer, which he says he has used with uniform success, as follows: "I cut a slit in the front part of the collar opposite the callous, then cut another slit at right angles across the first one. I then take out enough of the filling to allow for callous. After soaking face of collar in warm water I lay the front part, where cuts have been made, on a plank or something solid, and pound face of collar where it presses on callous, with round-faced hammer, till a sufficient hollow has been made. This plan will work whether collar has been used with or without pad. Then when the horse comes in from work I bathe the callous in water as hot as can be borne and paint with iodine. You will find this plan worth trying, and I will guarantee the collar will not be injured."

Alfalfa Seed.

The constantly increasing acreage of alfalfa and the high price of seed make purity and germinability of the latter of the highest importance. Bulletin No. 133, just issued by the agricultural experiment station, Manhattan, Kan., treats of alfalfa seed and the various impurities and defects to which it is liable. The methods of testing available to farmers and seedsmen and more elaborate ones practiced at the station are described in detail. The bulletin is lavishly illustrated and may be obtained free on application.

Watch for Seed Adulterations.

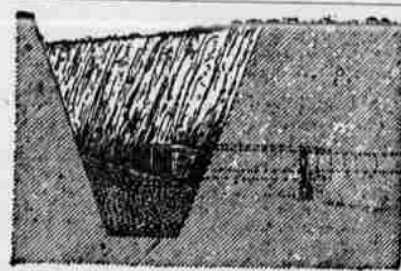
The work of different experiment stations has shown that a large number of foreign seeds are contained in clover and alfalfa seed, including the dodgers, which are so destructive to alfalfa, and a large number of bad weed pests like the narrow plantain, wild mustard and a host of new weeds.

One impure sample of last year's supply contained thirty-two species of foreign seeds, including both species of dodger, the plantains, many common weeds, three species of Western weeds that are new in Ohio and as many European weeds that have been heretofore unknown in this State. At least a dozen new weeds have been introduced into Ohio in alfalfa seed during half as many years.

While this is unacceptable it is still more so to get only black medick (yellow trefoil) plants as many have done, where supposed alfalfa seed was sown. In these times of high-priced seeds there is temptation to adulterate with cheap seeds like the black medick, etc., which have very slight value as forage plants with us; there is like disposition to offer seeds with many weed seeds, at low prices. Both these dangers are real. Intending purchasers of such seeds will do well to be assured of their quality.

Outlet for Drain.

One of the most common as well as most efficient protections for the outlet of a main drain is a plank box with wire bars placed vertically across the



DRAIN OUTLET.

end about two inches apart. Such a box should be made of 2-inch plank, 12 feet long and large enough to admit of the insertion of the tile into the upper end. A protection of this kind serves a double purpose. It prevents small animals from entering the drain and will not be damaged by frost.

Shipping Hay to Dealers.

During the last two years a number of rogues in different sections of the country have been offering a considerable advance on the market price of hay and thousands of tons have been shipped to these people for which the producer received little or no return. With hay, as with other articles of farm produce, it is usually best to sell it as near home as possible. In every farming center there are reliable dealers who will pay a fair price for such products and pay spot cash for them. True, they sell them at an advance, but it is almost impossible for the grower to reach these outside sources of demand, hence he can better afford to let the local dealer make a dollar or two than he can to take any chances in shipping himself, and especially to people of whom he knows nothing. The writer yearly sells his surplus hay to a local liveryman and gets the cash on delivery. Opportunities offer to bale it and ship to the city at an advance on the local price, but we have figured that our labor, time and element of risk in the latter proposition is not warranted by the higher price, so we "let well enough alone," and it generally pays to do this.—Indianapolis News.

Preventing Cedar Rust.

The disease called cedar rust, which spreads to apple trees from cedar apples, commonly carried on cedar trees, and pasture savins, has been investigated at the Nebraska station with the conclusion that spraying with bordeaux mixture will keep the disease in check, making the application when the cedar apples on cedar trees show the orange color, followed with another spraying ten days or two weeks later. It is also recommended to destroy cedar trees or at least to get out the cedar apples for a considerable distance around the orchards. Where spraying is carried on for apple scab, etc., the same spraying would answer for the rust.

Thunder Storms and Sour Milk.

The primary cause of sour milk is the growth of certain bacteria that are always very numerous in the air and cannot be kept out of the milk. These are most abundant during damp, heavy weather, which usually accompanies thunder storms; as such weather is particularly favorable to their development. Hence, the popular notion that thunder storms make milk sour.

Grubs in cattle are caused by the gaddy depositing its eggs on the backs of cattle, and the young larvae, after issuing from the egg, bores its way through the animal's skin and remains lodged in the cellular tissue until it attains maturity. The grub may be detected by a swelling of the skin of the animal. The swelling should be squeezed, which will cause the larvae to be ejected. If it is not easily removed, a small opening should be made in the skin with a sharp-pointed knife, and the larvae may then be extracted with a curved needle.



Illness.—A famous physician upon being asked recently what is the cause of ill health replied: "Thinking and talking about it all the time. This ceaseless introspection in which so many of the rising generation of nervous folk indulge is certainly wearing them out. When they are not worrying as to whether they sleep too much or too little, they are fidgeting over the amount of food they take or the quantity of exercise necessary for health. In short, they never give themselves a moment's peace."

Antidotes for Poison.—Oxalic acid, frequently mistaken for salts—give chalk or magnesia water and soothing drinks. Prussic acid—when there is time—hot water and brandy, hartshorn and turpentine. Corrosive sublimate—give white of eggs, wheat flour and water, or soap and water. Nitrate of silver—strong solution of common salt and an emetic. Arsenic—first, if possible, evacuate the stomach, then give lime water, chalk water and charcoal. Laudanum—strong emetic of mustard and water, strong coffee and acid drinks.

Rheumatism.—For rheumatism of the joints or even muscular rheumatism, get a druggist to fix up the following ointment, which will give relief: Belladonna, fifteen grains; salicylic acid, one dram; sodium salicylate, one dram; vaseline, one ounce. These should be carefully rubbed in a mortar until thoroughly mixed. Anoint the affected part sparingly with the ointment and then lay over it a piece of oiled silk or soft paper. In acute cases of rheumatism this application should be made several times a day and parts covered with cotton flannel. In joints occasionally afflicted with rheumatism or in lumbago, the parts should be anointed, thoroughly rubbed in and no covering but the ordinary clothing need be used.

DREAM MYSTERY.

The Events that May Be Crowded Into a Few Seconds.

The duration of a dream is so seldom accurately measured that a story published in the St. Louis Medical Record is worth repeating.

The writer, a doctor, was seized with an uncontrollable drowsiness during a call and was struggling to keep awake when he was asked by his companion, "How long may you stay in B.?" His answer, which came promptly enough, was, "That depends on the Western Union," and, catching himself, he explained that he was expecting a telegram. In fact, however, his answer related to the facts of a dream which had been sandwiched between the two parts of the sentence.

After hearing the words "How long" the doctor had dozed off, dreamed that after long and tedious experiments he had invented a wonderful apparatus for holding telegraph poles in a vertical position, had negotiated with the postal company for its sale, but unsuccessfully, and had finally gone to the authorities of the other company. They, in the dream, told him they were considering a German invention for the same purpose, and the dreamer crossed the ocean to examine the rival device, returned, explained the differences to the intending purchaser and was writing a reply when he woke in time to hear the end of his companion's question.

The events of the dream had apparently consumed months, yet the actual time that elapsed was merely that required for uttering about four short words.

Copied His Name.

A gentleman traveling in Europe engaged the services of a courier. Arriving at an inn in Austria the traveler asked his servant to enter his name in accordance with the police regulations of that country. The man replied that he had already anticipated the order, and registered him as an American gentleman of means. "But how did you write my name?" asked the master. "I can't exactly pronounce it; but I copied it carefully from your portmanteau, sir." "But it is not there," was the reply. "Bring me the book." The register was brought, and revealed, instead of a very plain English name of two syllables, the following portentous entry: "Monsieur Warranted Solid Leather."

There are plenty of good people in the world; it is one of the mistakes of the people that they talk too much about the few bad ones and not enough about the many good ones.

One of the things the average girl cannot explain is why when she announces her engagement the world does not stop going around.

A CHIMNEY-LIKE SKY-SCRAPER.

An Eighteen-Story New York Structure on a Lot 39x29 Feet.

On the most expensive piece of land in the world a unique skyscraper is being built at No. 1 Wall street, New York City. The architects to whom the building was intrusted had a puzzle presented to them. The plot of ground on which they were to plan was only 39 feet 10 inches deep and 29 feet 10 inches wide, but it had cost \$4,400,000, or about \$900 a square foot, and it was necessary to place



upon this tiny plot a building which would return in rent a fair interest on this vast sum.

All these problems made the work of the architects peculiarly difficult. They planned an eighteen-story building, its foundation resting on bed-rock, rising 220 feet above the sidewalk. The architects planned one office for each floor, and in order that these offices might not be spoiled by pillars and dividing walls omitted all internal columns, relying upon a steel frame, scientifically braced, to withstand the wind or the earthquake, for all support. This frame will be covered with a skin of stone.

It required some ingenuity to utilize every inch of space, but this was essential, for land at \$600 a square foot may not be wasted. On each floor are to be toilet rooms for men and women, telegraph, telephone and electric light wires, power, ticker service, messenger and police calls. Each floor is to be ventilated with a specially designed apparatus, which keeps the air pure and cool without opening windows, for in such a building draughts would be inevitable were the windows alone to be relied upon for ventilation.

The plot on which this building is to stand is about the most valuable bit of land in the world. The original owner held it for a long time, and many years ago a would-be buyer offered to pave the plot with silver dollars and give them as its price. The owner was at first inclined to accept this offer, but on figuring on it a while said he would not sell for less money than would pave it with gold dollars. This proposition was rejected. Many offers have been made since, but none of them came up to the owner's idea of its value until some St. Louis capitalists, who now own it, made the offer of \$4,400,000, which was accepted. So far as can be learned, no other piece of land ever brought so high a price.

The total investment will be \$5,100,000. Owners of office buildings expect to get 10 per cent a year in rents, which, after paying interest and expenses of management, leaves them only about four per cent. Therefore, these owners must get \$510,000 a year for the eighteen floors, or more than \$28,000 a floor. This means that for less than 1,200 square feet of office room a tenant must pay more than \$23 a square foot.

A Simple Library Paste.

Having noticed many recipes for making "library starch" for scrapbooks, etc., I want to give you readers a very simple one, and the very best I have ever heard of. I have several very valuable scrapbooks, smooth, durable and artistic in appearance, and have had much experience with different kinds of paste. Use common laundry starch, prepared by the same process as for laundry use, only very thick. It will keep indefinitely and grows better with age.—Exchange.

Poetry vs. Prose.

"If you love me, darling, tell me with your eyes."

That's the way the old song goes, But we find, the darlings, when they make replies,

Very often answer with their "noes."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

How She Knew.

Lady (to new maid)—You'll have to wait a little longer for your wages, Marie.

Maid—I thought as much last night when you didn't discharge me.—Translated for Tales from Megendorfer Blatter.

Some people have a good time demanding their rights.



Pleasant Old Gentleman—Have you lived here all your life, my little man? Arthur (aged 6)—Not yet.—Illustrated Bits.

Mrs. Pine—How many times have you been married? Mrs. Golightly—I'm ashamed to tell you; only once.—Town Topics.

Prospective Husband—What marriage ceremony do you prefer? Prospective Bride (the fourth time)—Catch as catch can.—Ex.

Parker—I understand your wife is pretty literary? Barker—Well, she can read Henry James in the original without a pause!—Puck.

"If it's a nice day, come and take me out in your auto, Wednesday." "But suppose it's not a nice day?" "Come the day before."—Ex.

Johnny—Come in, Sister's expectin' you. Mr. Stoplate—How do you know she is? Johnny—She's been sleepin' all the afternoon.—Cleveland Leader.

"Do you believe in marrying a girl for her money?" "Not as a general thing, but sometimes that's the only way you can get it away from her."—Ex.

Mrs. Economy—How much are the spectacles? Oculist—Two dollars, Mrs. Economy—Can't you knock off one dollar? I'm blind in one eye.—New York Mail.

Gypsy Fortune-teller (seriously)—Let me warn you. Somebody's going to cross your path. Motorist—Don't you think you'd better warn the other chap?—Punch.

She (thinking to take his mind off)—How restless the waves are, did. They always seem to be clamoring for something. Dad—Well, they won't get it if I can help it.—Ram's Horn.

"I have no home—" began the beggar. "Sorry, old man," said the brisk pedestrian, "but I have only one. However, if you'll pay my bills, I'll give you that."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Redd—Fine air up there in the country where I've been. Greene—Why didn't you bring some of it back with you? Redd—I did. It's in my automobile tires.—Yonkers Statesman.

"I hear that the new star's acting brought down the house." "Yes, it did. In one week it brought down the house from eight hundred to ten people and the ushers."—Cleveland Leader.

Tired Thompson—Wuz yer ever before a judge? Frozen Stiffe—I wuz. Tired Thompson—What did ye git? Frozen Stiffe—Life at hard labor. I wuz married by a judge.—Judge.

A man lost a leg in a railway accident, and when they picked him up the first word he said was: "Thank the Lord, it was the leg with the rheumatism in it!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Wife (to husband standing in front of mirror with razor in hand)—Are you shaving? Husband—No, I am blacking the kitchen range. Where are you—out driving or at a matinee?—Detroit Journal.

De Style—My wife tells me while out in her auto you did lots of damage. Chauffeur—But, sir, when you hired me you said your wife wanted me to run her auto in the worst way.—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Wife—What luck. The Husband (wearily)—None whatever. The Wife—Were there no servants in the intelligence office? The Husband (sadly)—Lots of them; but they had all worked for us before.—Woman's Home Companion.

Lady—What is the real difference between an apartment, a flat, and a tenement house? Janitor—In an apartment the ladies don't have no children; in a flat they has one or two. More than two makes any house a tenement, mum.—Judge.

The regular patron, a little pale and wan, dropped wearily into a chair, and took out his newspaper. "Steak, as per usual?" said the waiter. "No; I am tired to-night," the patron answered; "bring me a plate of hash."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Old Lady (to chemist)—I want a box of canine pills. Chemist—What's the matter with the dog? Old Lady (indignantly)—I want you to know, sir, that my husband is a gentleman. Chemist puts up some quinine pills in profound silence.—Pick-Me-Up.

"Say, boss," said the ragged individual, "are you a philanthropist?" "Yes, my man," answered the well-groomed one, "I believe I may say that I am." "Dat's wot I wuz afraid of. Kin yer put me wise to some common gent that would give a poor devil a dime?"—Cleveland Leader.

Tourist—What's the crowd down at the court house? Native—Oh! they're tryin' the case o' Sam Johnson, suh. Tourist—Sam Johnson? Why, he was the man who was lynched yesterday, wasn't he? Native—Yaas, suh, but to-day some o' the boys got to feelin' curious to know whethah he was innocent or guilty, suh.—Philadelphia Press.