

Rural Architecture.

Design for an Exhibition Building.

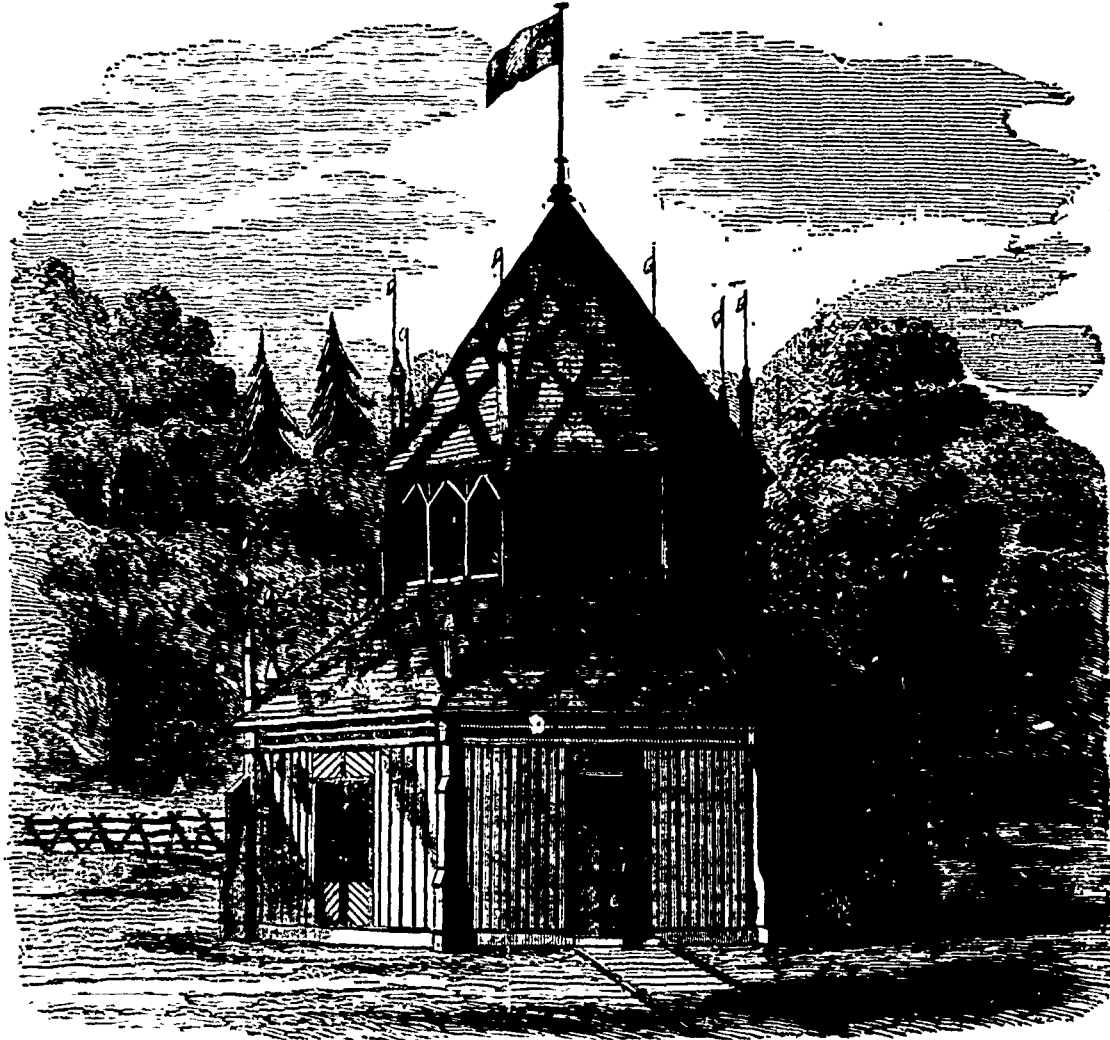
We herewith present our readers with a plan and perspective view of a building suitable for the exhibition of agricultural produce. It is drawn about 70 feet across between the outside framing, and of this size it could be built for about \$4,000. It has the advantage, moreover, of being capable of either reduction or augmentation in size without spoiling the design. It could thus be made suitable for either a county or a township agricultural society. Supposing it was erected, it could be easily enlarged without injuring its appearance by the addition of sheds leading up to each doorway. It is proposed to

space of $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch between—the top edges to be chamfered off to prevent splinters; the space between will be for the dust to fall through. The outer framing should have posts 6x6, and studs 6x3, with horizontal ties 6x2, not more than 3 feet apart; on these lay inch-dressed vertical boards, and cover the joints with a moulded fillet 3x1 inches. The inner posts to be 12 inches in diameter, with turned caps. The heads to be tied to each other and to outer framing by iron tie-rods; these rods will serve for the suspension of specimens of ladies' work at exhibition time. On head of posts lay a curb 10x6, on the top of which lay a ring of flat iron 2x $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, either in lengths well bolted together, or in one piece welded together. A similar tie to be let into the upper plate immediately under the roof. At each angle fix a curved hip rafter or rib, deep enough to take a

asserted that a plan of this shape is the most economical which can be adopted for the purpose, covering a greater area with less hold for high winds than any other shape except the circular; and the circular, involving as it does about double price for all fittings, cannot compete with the plan we have adopted. Of course, the foregoing specification does not pretend to describe every particulars of construction, but only to give an outline, to show the practical man what the main features are intended to be.

Barn Cellars.

I would advise any man that builds a farm to have a cellar by all means. There is more damage done to fodder in a badly constructed, poorly ventilated tie-up in twenty-four hours than comes from a well-



EXHIBITION BUILDING.

be erected of frame work or cedar posts, but it would look well if built in iron and glass, although, of course, in that case the expense would be very much greater. The following is an outline specification of what would be necessary to erect it in frame work.

Set down cedar posts 6 feet long and not more than 6 feet apart under the outside framing, and bed the same on rough flag-stones not less than 2 feet in width each way. Place a similar post under each shaft of inner framing. Fix sills on the top of posts 6x8, all to be halved together, and have iron straps at angles, a cross-side to go from each angle to one of the inner shafts. Across sills lay joists 12x2. The space under the central show-board need not be floored, but the joists can finish on a sill on cedar posts as before described. For a floor, lay stuff 3x2, with a

partin 6x6 in the middle; on this lay common rafters 8x2, cover them on the inside with dressed sheeting, with grooved and tongued joints. The ribs of upper roof to finish into a large pendant, which will be continued through the roof and be bored out to receive the flag-staff. The whole of the inside to be lined with dressed sheeting and be twice stained and twice varnished; the boards being alternately stained light and dark. Round the eaves, inside and outside, place moulded cornices, those inside to be picked out in two colors as directed: the iron work to be painted blue, with gilt crosses, the vanes to be treated in a similar manner; the outside to be painted in two colors. The framing may appear too slight for a building of this size, but the form of the building makes it very strong, and it may be safely

arranged cellar in as many years. I have had some experience in building barns and handling hay and grain, which may possibly help some one. If a large barn is wanted, have the barn 60 feet wide, so as to tie-up four rows of cattle. Have the cellar wall nine feet high, the sides five feet high, and there will be a good chance to light the cellar. Support the frame with rows of stone posts; have the tie-up eight feet high, leaving six feet on each side and eight feet through the centre for feed floors. Have the plank where the cattle stand four feet to four feet ten inches deep, according to the size of the cattle to be stabled. Have a drop eight inches deep and eighteen inches wide for manure, and to put in manok, &c. Have the barn high enough to hold all the fodder required for our long winters. Let the door to drive