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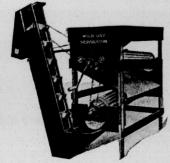
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This is not a Fanning Mill, but a special machine for taking wild oats out of Tame Oats, Wheat and Barley, which we do perfectly and to your entire satisfaction.

perfectly and to your entire satisfaction. You will note the cleaner is made with a hopper which empties into the two upper rolls made of galvanized wire and corrugated. These corrugations make the grain tumble on end rather than to slide on its side such as would be the case in sliding over flat sieves. Long bearded barley cannot be separated on a flat surface because it will go wherever the oats do. The grain standing on end as it does, allows the wild oats, which are thin berries, to go through the roll; barley being large and plump will not. The separation is in this way accomplished as the rolls revolve—and the result is remarkable.

This machine will also pay big dividends just on grading tame oats alone. Mustard and wild oats are easily taken out. Because of the tumbling motion which allows the oats to get on end, the thin ill-shaped kernels are cleaned out; the nice fat plump tame oats are saved for your seed. The same applies to cleaning wheat.

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CONSTRUCTION OF BARN FLOORS

Concrete barn floors are made in two styles. The older type has a rough 1:3:5 mix as the foundation, with a 1:1½ cement mortar finish, and the other is a five-inch depth of 1:2:3 concrete. This latter method of construction is to be preferred, in that the floor is made in one piece and it does away with the possibility of poor workman-ship being responsible for the two parts of the other floor breaking apart. If the ground on which the barn is built is low lying, it is essential before laying the concrete that proper drainage be provided. There should be packed well down into the soil a depth of about six inches of broken stone, rubble and cinders, from which an outlet is provided to take away any moisture which might tend to lay in the ground. In any case, if the ground is dry enough to stand the concrete without drainage, it should first of all be well packed down by rolling or tamping so that a perfectly solid foundation will be available on which to lay the floor. In order to overcome the possibility of cracks appearing in the finished floor owing to slight subsequent sinking of the foundation soil in some places, in some barns the floors are laid in slabs about 36 square feet in area. Forms are made for these out of 2x5 inch lumber, the whole being made six feet square. When laying the floor the slabs are made alternately, each slab being allowed to partially harden be-fore the forms are removed. Then the intervening spaces are filled up and per fectly tight joints result.

The Mixture

Fine aggregate consists of sand or crushed stone, free from dust, well graded from fine material so that it will pass thru a ‡-inch mesh screen. Coarse aggregate consists of fine, clean gravel and broken stone varying in size from 1 inch to 11 inches. It is a mistake in mixing cement to use gravel just fresh from the pit. All the material should be cleaned, and in order to obtain this condition it should be run thru sieves of the right size to take out all dirt and impurities. the gravel is mixed with earth or loam it should be washed before being used. For the best results one sack of Portland cement-containing about one cubic foot—two cubic feet of fine aggregate, and three cubic feet of coarse aggregate should be used. The sand and cement should be first of all thoroughly mixed together dry until all trace of light streaks has disappeared. Then the coarse gravel should be shovelled on and thoroughly mixed in. This being done, water should be added gently so as not to wash out the cement, and the whole mixture should be thoroughly turned over until the entire mass is thoroughly wet. It should be of a uniform consistency thruout. Only enough water should be used so that the water in the resultant mass should appear on the surface after it is tamped slightly. When laid, the floor slabs can be levelled up by drawing a straight-edge over the form edges and the top should be finished with a wooden float. As soon as the floor has settled enough to bear it, water should be thrown on and the whole covered with damp straw, old bags, blankets or other material, so as to keep the concrete damp. This should be kept wet for several days during the hardening process, and the floor should not be used at all until thoroughly set, say in from ten days to two weeks.

Lighting the Farm Home Continued from Page 7

My power-house is located about twenty feet from my dwelling. have a one-and-a-half horse-power engine belted direct to the dynamo. There a self-starter on the switchboard. The dynamo would suffice for thirty-

five or forty lights. The cost of operation varies according to the number of lights used, and the machinery operated. At present we operate only an electrical washingmachine. We seldom use all the lights at once. Last winter the average cost was about sixty cents a week. This We seldom use all the lights summer it cost but little more than twenty cents a week.

The entire cost of our plant, includ-

ing engine, electric washer and instal-lation, was \$543.02, freight paid and everything complete. We have to fill our storage batteries twice a week in our storage batteries twice a week in winter, and once a week in summer. We usually run our engine on Monday, when our washing-machine is in use; filling our batteries at the same time. Four hours of steady running usually suffices to fill them. We never let the pressure run lower than thirty volts. The indicator on the switch-hourd shows how many volts the hatboard shows how many volts the bat-teries carry, and how fast we are mak-ing electricity when running the en-

Our plant has given us perfect satisfaction so far, and we have run it for nearly a year. We enjoy the electric lights so much, and they save us such an amount of work, that we feel it would be very hard to get along with-

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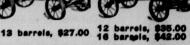




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