

(Concluded from page 452.)

ous inland and Great Lake grain warehouses for transporting the grain horizontally from one part of the warehouse to the other. Thus, when the wheat is shoveled out of the railway car into a spout below the open door, it will frequently happen that the transfer takes place at some distance from the particular one of the twenty elevator legs by which the grain is to be lifted to the top of the bin. In this case it will be allowed to fall through onto a broad traveling belt of the kind shown in our illustration, upon which it will move swiftly until it reaches the spot at which it is to be delivered or "tripped." Here the belt will pass over a set of pulleys arranged above one another in such a way that the grain can be shot off the belt for such further handling as may be desired. In this particular case it will be delivered to the boot of the elevator, carried up, and discharged to its own particular bin.

Time saving is a great consideration in these huge warehouses, and one of the most interesting features is the system of swinging distributing spouts, intervening between the receiving and weighing bins at the head of the elevators and the huge honeycomb of storage bins below. One of our views shows these spouts, hinged below the floor of the top story of the building and capable of being swung around and over the top of the particular bin to which the grain is to be delivered. This arrangement is one of many ingenious arrangements by which the enormous mass and weight of grain can be received, weighed, placed in its own particular bin, drawn away therefrom, lifted, transported horizontally, and finally delivered to car or steamship in the least possible time, with unfailing accuracy, and at the minimum of cost.

In the above description we have traced the grain from a farm in the Middle West to the hold of the steamship that would carry it to Europe. As regards the general system of receiving, selling, and distributing the grain, the same methods apply to the wheat which is consigned to the great flour mills, say, of Minneapolis, or to any of the centers in which it is prepared for the consumption of the masses.

#### CHICAGO AND THE RAILROAD SYSTEM OF THE MIDDLE WEST.

(Continued from page 447.)

000 passenger station, that will be ready for occupation early in 1910. With one exception it will be the largest passenger terminal in the United States. Over thirteen acres of ground will be occupied by the station and station tracks. The approaches cover thirty additional acres, fifteen acres being used for the north and the west approaches. The present station, with capacity for handling fifty thousand passengers per day, is now overtaxed; the new terminal will be capable of taking care of a quarter of a million people every twenty-four hours.

The plans call for an elevated terminal, reached by two elevated approaches of four tracks each, and a train shed 800 feet long and 320 feet wide, that will contain sixteen tracks, each with a capacity of fifteen cars. The area of the basement is over two acres; the street floor of the station building covers one and three-quarters acres; the train shed, six acres. Altogether there will be practically ten acres of floor space devoted to public use. One of the most important features is the treatment of the train shed. This structure will not have the usual long black expanse of sooty roof that offends the eye. The sixteen long tracks which will occupy the shed will be covered by what is known as the "Bush roof," in which the curve of the roof over each pair of tracks is broken by a concrete slot or duct, running the length of each track, and so placed that the locomotive funnels will discharge through it into the open air.

The electrification of Chicago steam railways inside of the city limits is at

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A wheel base of 110 inches.

A tonneau that appears to have been made for a seven-passenger instead of a five-passenger car.

Twenty-eight to thirty actual horse-power.

Full elliptic springs in rear with semi-elliptic in front, giving to the Car an element of ease rarely found in any but the highest-priced cars.

A positive self-starting device that is added to the regular equipment at slight additional cost.

Full equipment.

For good roads or bad roads, for hills or sand, or big loads, the Lambert Friction-Drive operates with less annoyance, takes hold better and is far less liable to breakage than is the case with any other known form of transmission.

Furthermore, the extreme simplicity of the friction-drive makes it by odds the most economical transmission for the motorist. Not only are there no costly gears to replace in case of "stripping," but should the friction-band become worn or injured, it can be replaced for about one-twentieth the cost of new gears.

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