THE NEW SUPERIOR WIREBOUND
COMPOSITION BOOK

THE GYRAL

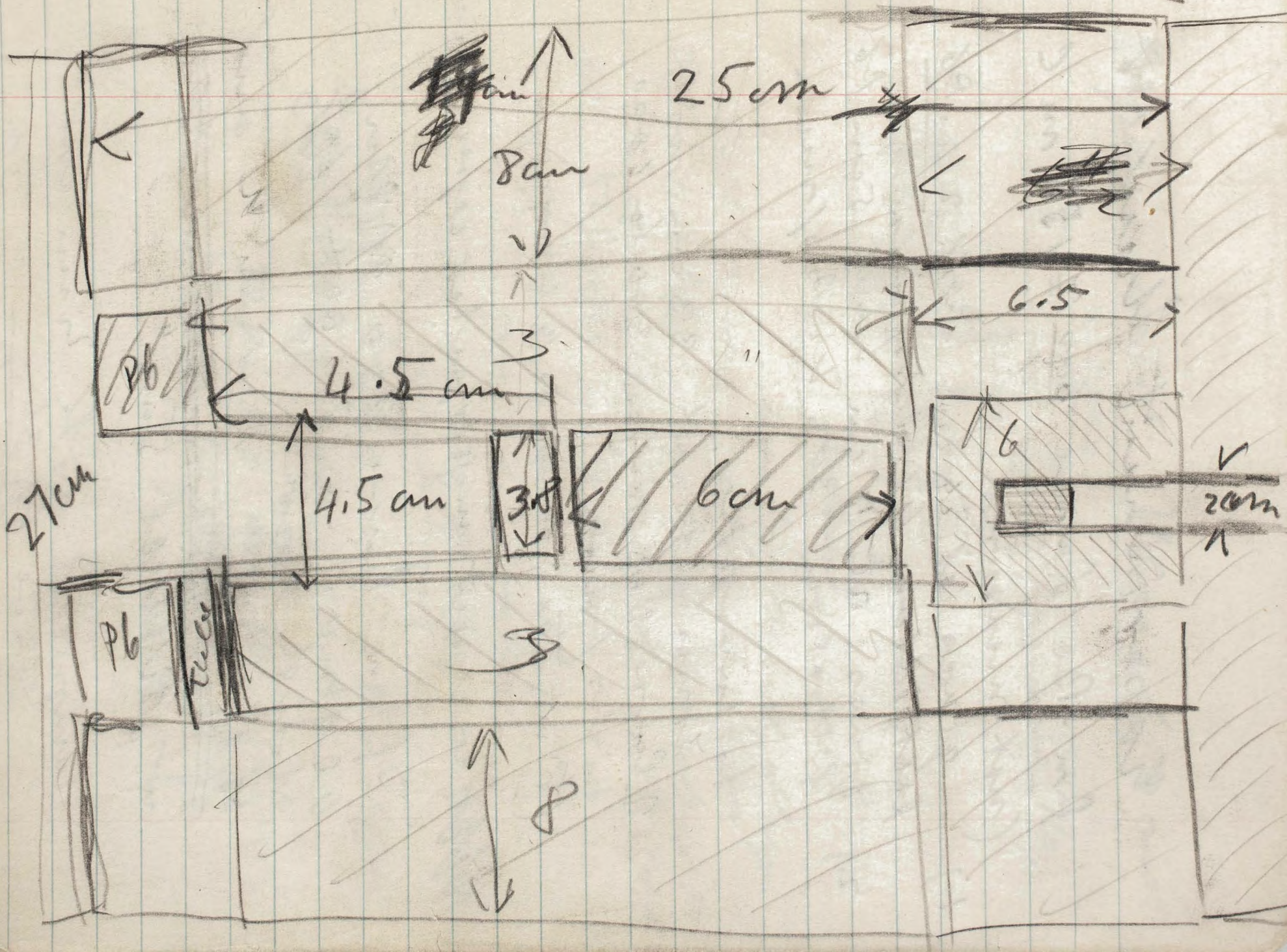
PATENT PENDING

ALBANY, N.Y.

G-738

LEAVES TURN FREE and
FAST . . . LIE FLAT IN
PERFECT ALIGNMENT

U. S. A


25cm
8cm
3
6.5
P6
4.5 cm
4.5 cm
3cm
6cm
27cm
6
2cm
P6
8

Experiment March 12th

Rn-Be Source $\frac{600}{4} \cong 150$ mC

(not measured)

1.) gives at 24 cm with 2 cm Pb filtration 47 kicks/min

2.) gives at 7 cm with 5 cm Pb filtration 303 kicks/min

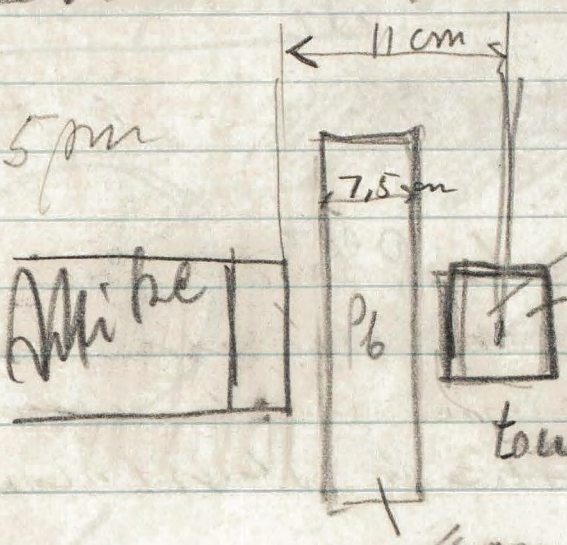
to compare:
Zinn gets at 33 cm with 2 Curie D+D source 300 to 1000 kicks/min
($\frac{1}{r^2}$ ist $\frac{1}{20}$x ; strength is 14 times)

~~What~~ To expect in projected experiment

If we have 200 ~~mg~~ mg aspirin, and get 10% slowed down.
of this 10% wept in the and
~~of this 10% [illegible]~~
~~or~~ " distance 5.5 cm "
"

compared with Zinn we have ~~$\frac{4}{36}$~~ $\frac{36}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{1010} = \frac{1}{30}$

Experiment March 2 nd



1.) 1 gram Ra

4 on top of each other

small kicks with occasional long kicks, small kicks about 2 times / background in height.

52 kicks in 14 min

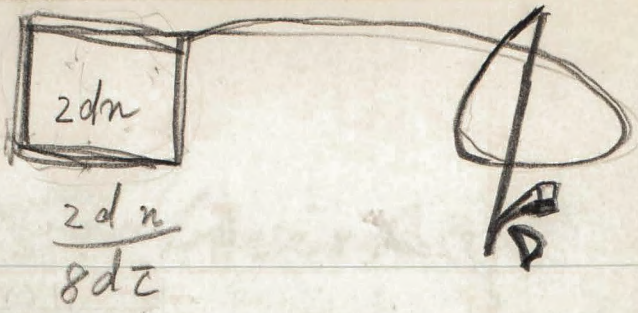
2.) 5[15] no Be no Ra

1 or two kicks in 5 min (Ra+Be in Room)

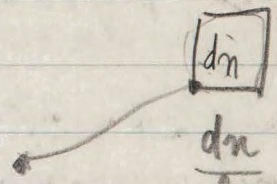
3.) no kicks with Ra ~~out~~ without Be

4.) 32 kicks in 10 min

3 to 4 big kicks

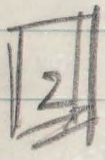


$\frac{2dn}{8dz}$



$\frac{dn}{dz}$

ρdz



Adams
Ridgewood 6-3614
Jersey

Chelsea 3 9786
Miss Nesbett

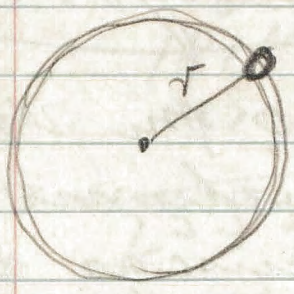
Atwater 9 4158

If density,
flow 75.7 gm

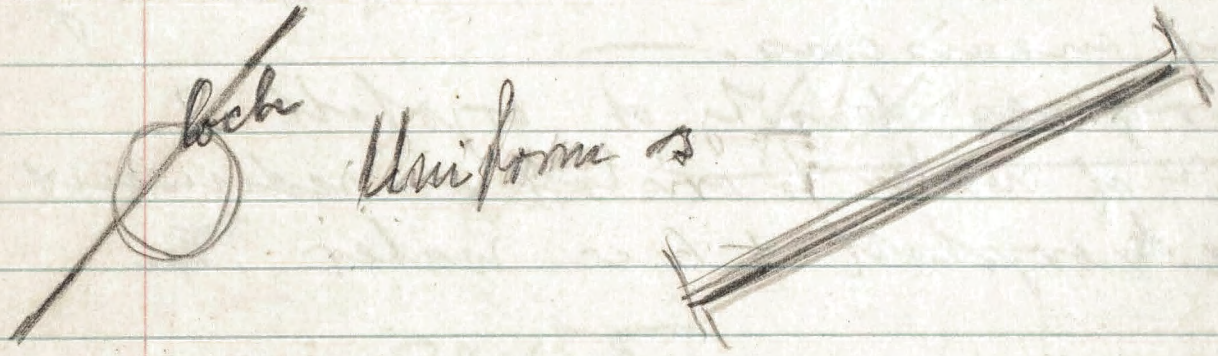
Upon

No 2-6906

Sun Large scale Exp—



a small afunct range
but longer than a



Test on U March 4

Black Uranium oxide
by from Erschumfels (Belgian
U_3O_8)

20 cc Water + 70 gm oxide
give 29 to 30 cc total volume
Oxide settles with meniscus at
16 cc some yellowish stuff floating
above meniscus. —

This gives density of crystall 7
ratio of water to crystall in sediment
10 cc ~~to~~ crystall + 6 cc water. —

March 5

20 cc water
+ 50 gm Black Uranium oxide
(On Pont, Eldorado Brand) give 28 cc
mixture i.e 50 gm in 8 cc solid crystall

20 cc water
+ 70 gm (Eldorado) give
30 cc mixture i.e density of
crystall is 7

to be filled with oxide

Tin can empty = 255 gm

Copper block + 73½ gm

181½
73½
255 gm

when filled with

Box filled:

5 lb + 10/16 lb =

2582 gm

March 2

2552
255
2300

(45 test tubes) about 70 tubes
in addition to the P6
5 test tubes in 35
ten tubes

$10\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inside

$\frac{\pi}{4}\left((10.5)^2 - (4.5)^2\right)$ 110

$\frac{2300\text{ rpm}}{742\text{ cc}} = \frac{70.6}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times 10.5 \times 10.5 \times 10.5}$ $\frac{20.2}{90.8}$

$= 3.1$

9 pm

24 against 272

Proposed exp

CC

2yr Water	7yr H_2O
$\frac{2}{9}$	5.52

$\frac{120}{480}$
$\frac{}{600}$

$7 \frac{480}{600} = 5.52$

$\frac{5.52}{240}$

$\frac{1}{3} 10^{-24}$

In mixture

H captures $\frac{2}{9 \times 3} \, 110^{-24}$ $\frac{5.52 \times 2 \times 10^{-24}}{240}$

$\frac{2}{27} \sim \frac{11}{240}$

0.074
$0.096 \times$
$0.120 \times$

$\frac{H_{capt}}{Total\ capt} = 0.301$

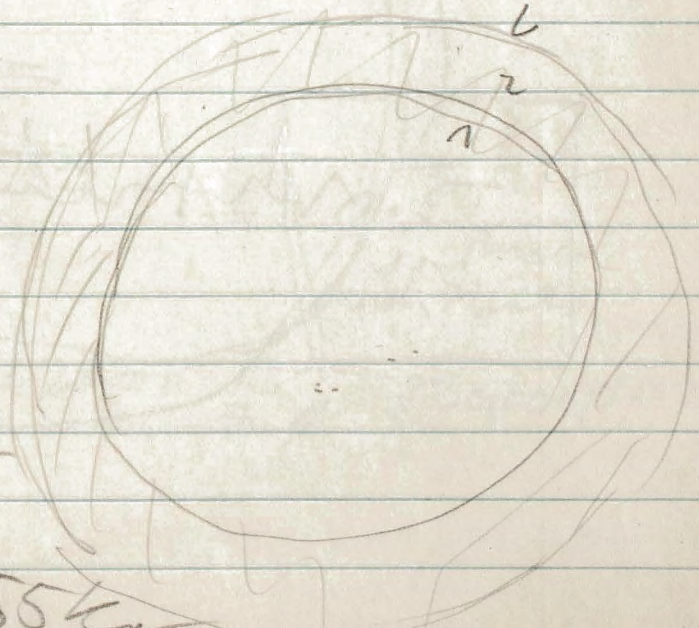
40 cm

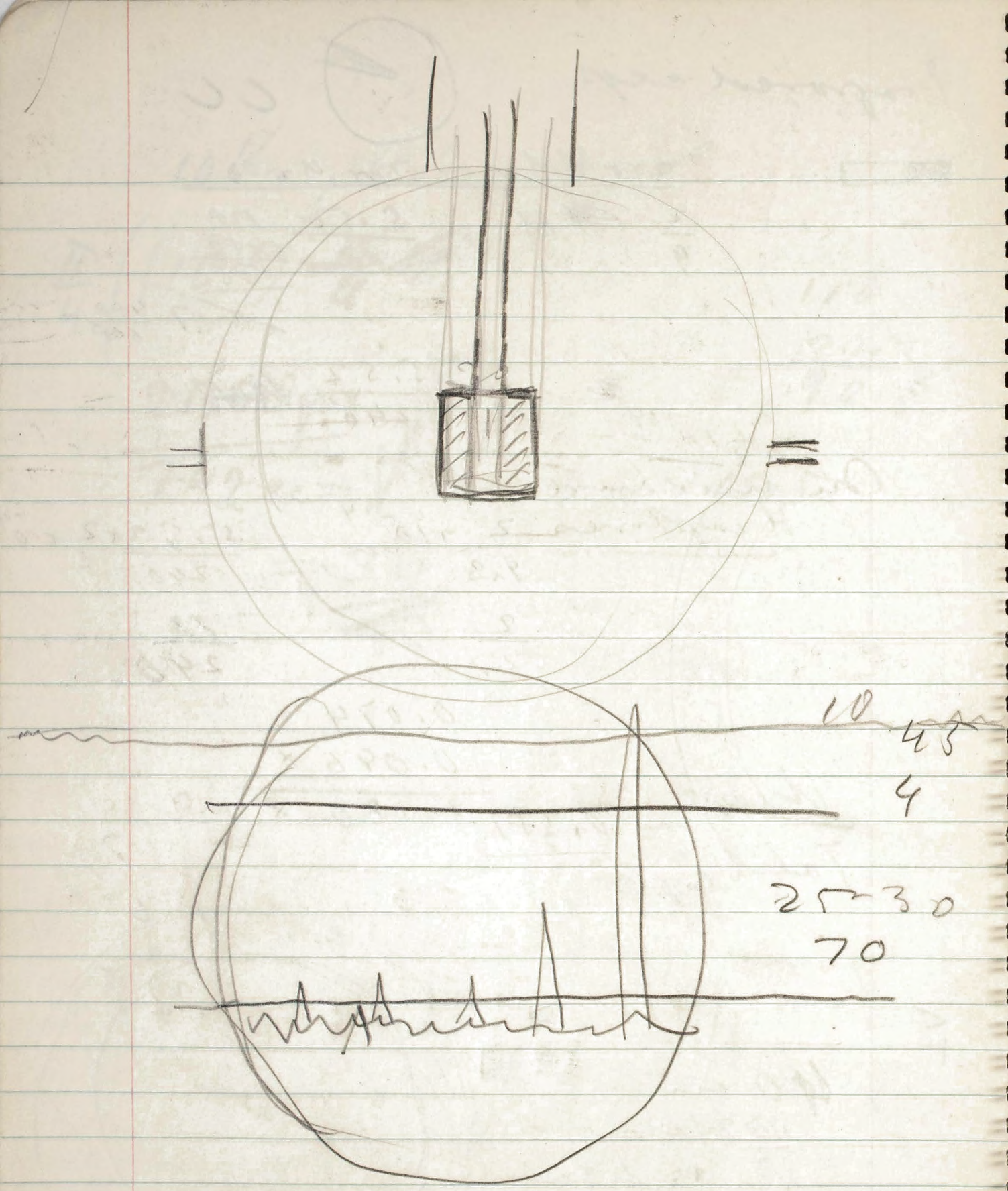
$\frac{4\pi}{3} 1000$

32 Liter

70 kg

for d = 50 cm 155 kg




10
45
4
25-30
70

U

with 2.2 Roentgen/min. fresh source

5/7 of the position

$\frac{7}{5}$ 2.2 = $\frac{15.4}{5}$ = 3.1

No to be absorbable neutron

with other source

$\frac{1}{2}$ of fresh value

13 Photo

40.6 Radon

therefore $\frac{13}{2 \times 40.6} = \frac{13}{81} = 0.5$

$\frac{1}{6}$

4×10^{-24}

$\frac{3.1 \times 13}{81}$ = 0.5/min with Photo

$\frac{0.5 \times 1000}{1.5 \text{ mgm}} \times 2000 \simeq 830,000$ Neutrons

500/min

σ 12cc $\times 10 \times 2.7 \times 10^{9}\ 10^{-24}$

$= 3 \times 2\ \sigma\ 10^{-3}$

Average distance 5 cm

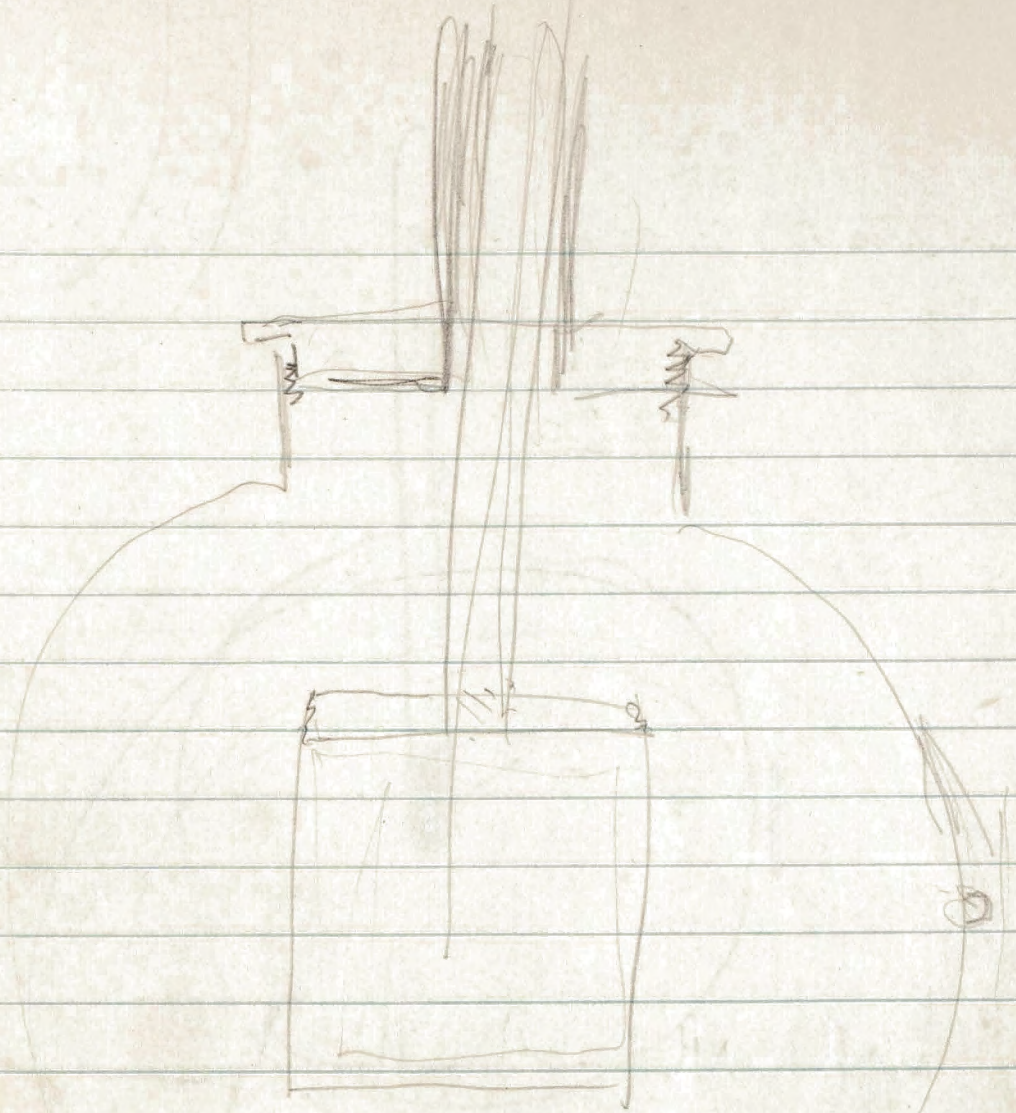
$\sigma . 10^{-5}$

8.3

ρ neutrons per proton

gives

$\rho\sigma = 6$



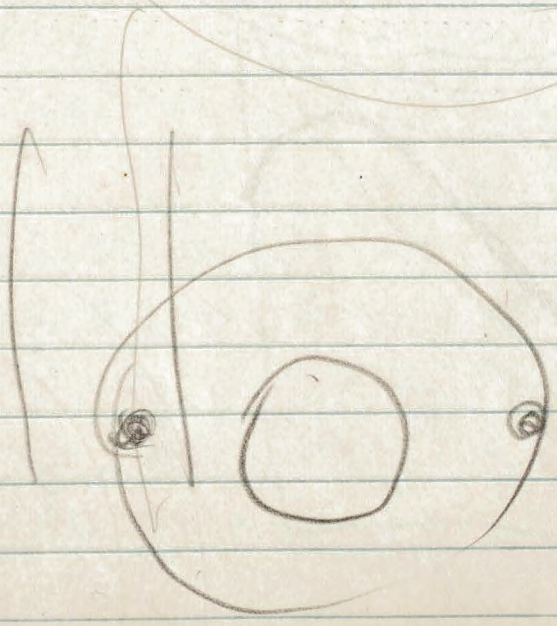
250 m

5 cm

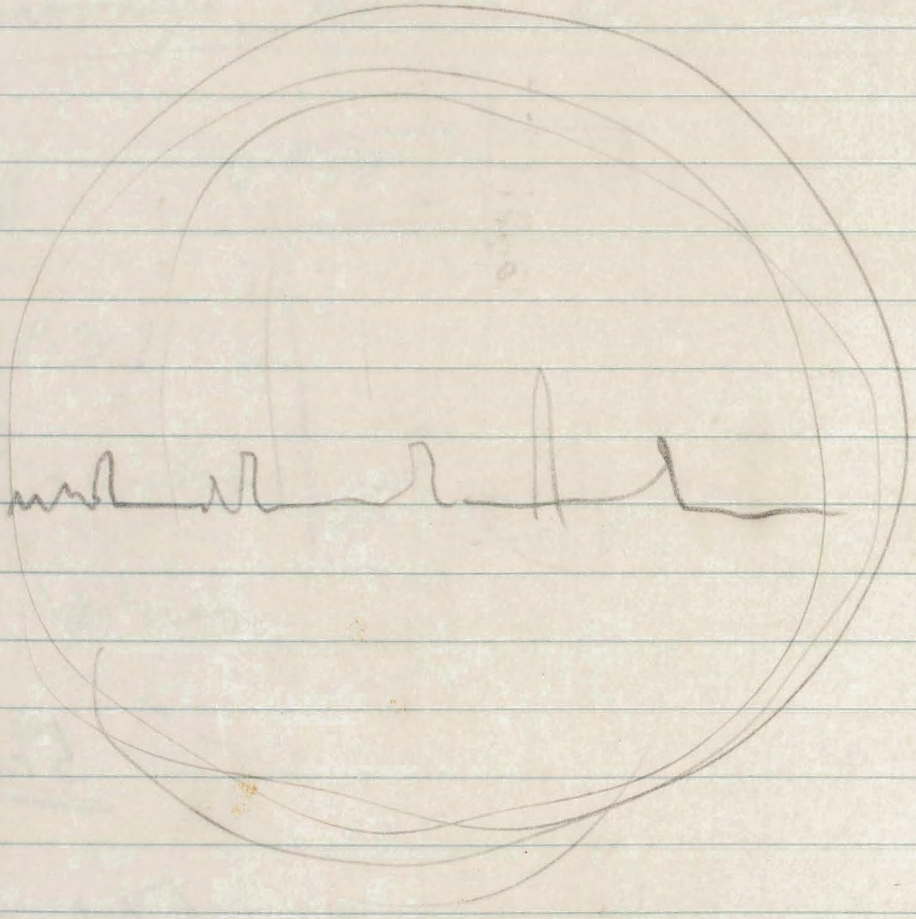
500,000

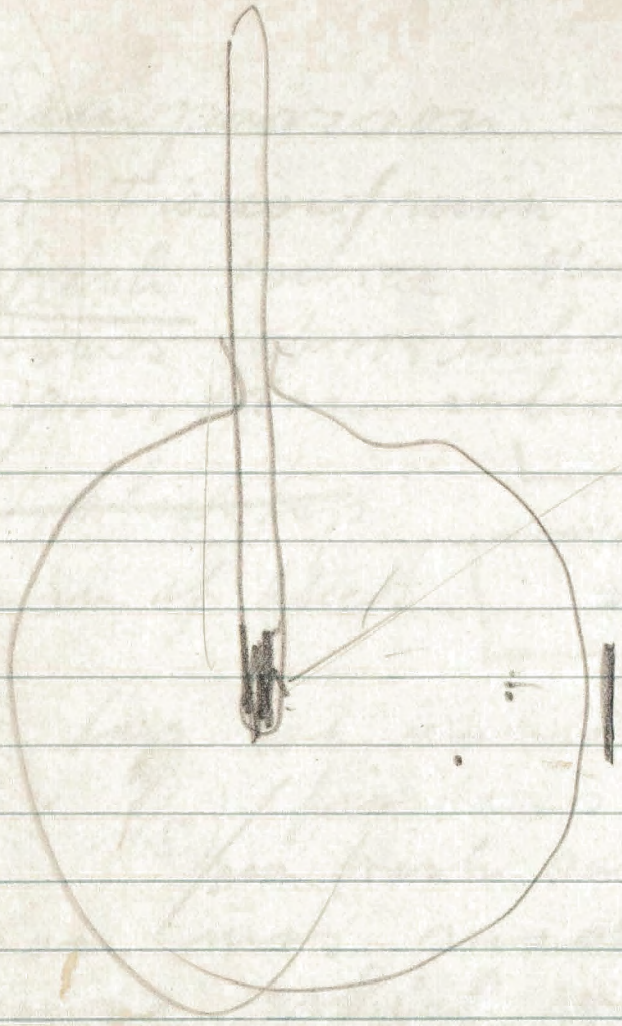
$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^5$

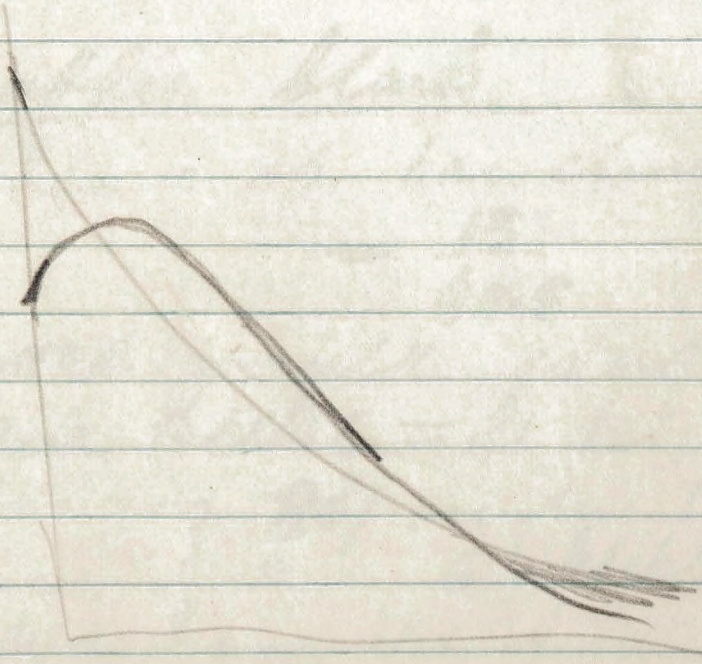
$5 \cdot 10^9$



10^4





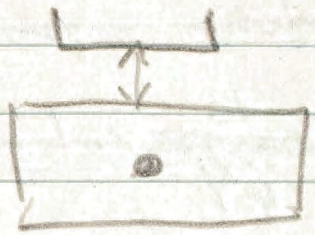


Fermi comparison :—

2.2 Fissions/min
with fresh source due to
neutrons absorbable by Cd
in a position which has factor

of 5/7 ~~of block top~~

in comparison of block top



On block top we would have
3.1 (2.2 × 7/5) fissions with
fresh source :—

Comparison was made with
other source which was 1/2 of
fresh value :

Rh and Paraffin block

Rh in place of ion chamber

$= \frac{13}{40.6}$

fresh source would give in Rh
2 × 40.6 kicks = 81 kicks
of this say 80% are due to C
neutrons i.e 64 kicks due to C

therefore we have in 2mm exp

2000

neutrons in Rh with fresh source

$$2300 \times \frac{715}{\cancel{400}} \quad \text{pull} = 2300 \times \frac{0.85}{\cancel{777}}$$

$$\frac{845}{715 + 130} = \cancel{1800\,gm}\ U \quad 1950\,gm$$

~~640~~ 715

~~for~~ in Zinn experiment we ~~do~~ have therefore ~~……~~

$$\frac{13}{64}\, 3.1 \times \frac{1950\,gm}{\frac{1.5}{1000}\,gm} \text{ fission/min}$$

$$= \frac{13 \times 3.1 \times 1.95 \cdot 10^6}{96} = \frac{78.5}{\cancel{13 \times 3.1 \ldots}} = [\text{illegible}]\ 820{,}000/\text{min}$$

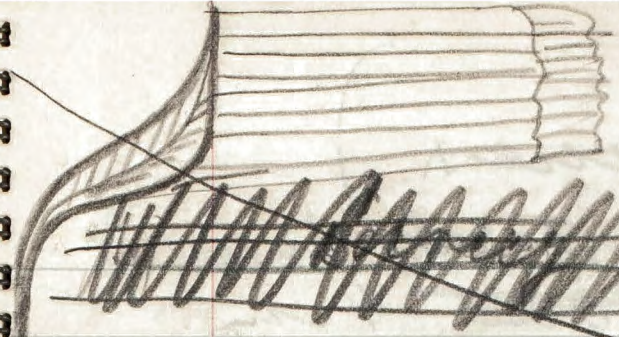
Zinn ion chamber 10 Atm. He
average dist. from U = 5 cm. —
~~……~~ 2 cm diameter; 4 cm long
3 cm² × 4 cm = 12 cc

kick/min $\sigma \rho \times \frac{12 \times 10 \times 6.10^{23}}{22\,10^3 \times \cancel{820\,000}} \frac{820{,}000}{4\pi\, 25} =$

in ion chamber $\frac{\sigma'' \rho \times 10^{-24} \cdot 12 \times 10 \times 6\,10^{23}\ 820{,}000}{4\pi \times 25 \times 22 \times 10^3} =$

$$= \frac{\sigma'' \rho\ 6 \times 12 \times 820\ \cancel{000}}{12 \times 25 \times 22} = \frac{\sigma'' \rho\ \cancel{1305}\ 4900}{550}$$

$$\sigma'' \rho = \frac{550}{4900} \times \text{Zinn kick/obs/min}$$



Tungsten

$\sigma_{Tu} = \frac{6}{10} \cdot 10^{-24} \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{23}$

$\sigma_{\rho}'' = \frac{55 \times 45}{1300} = 45$

$\sigma_{\rho}'' = \frac{55 \times 45}{490} \simeq 5$

Fission measured directly.

Repeat tungsten in neck of chamber! March 11

Fission per hour

Number in proportion

pushed up against lead

in ten min 556/10 min

background 20/5 min before

background 48/10 min after

in ten min 540/10 min

Brig U chamber (Jones)
2 Plates (coated thick on
1 side only each) ~~40cm~~ 4 cm
in diameter 4 mm apart

$$\underline{\underline{2}} \times \pi \times \left(\frac{4}{2}\right)^2 = \pi \times 8 = 25 \text{ cm}^2$$

with 2 cm range $= \frac{1.3}{500}$ gm 3.15

$$\frac{25 \times 1.3}{500} = \frac{6.5}{100} \text{ gm}$$

possibly more U in equivalent layer! say 2x

$\frac{100 \times 2300}{6.5}$ ~~gm~~ 50 fission / min

$= \frac{23}{20} \frac{10^7}{6.5} = \times \frac{1}{2}(?)$

$= 770,000$

6 per U

for 1 per N

$\times \frac{23}{20} = 885,000$

for ~~[illegible]~~ $\frac{1}{2}$ 885 000 = 442,500 / 200 =

2,214 / min

4 cm

12 cm

$4\pi \; 4^2 \; 6 \times 10^{23}$ 120 cc / 22400

$\times 1.5'' \; 10^{-24}$

α neutrons / fiss

cont March

March 11

4 P.M

Experiment

1.) UO/Ho chamber Media/

59/0.56

Bdas → Hand

81 kicks over „6" in 10 min

~~Ho 636 in 10 min over bias~~

636 in 10 min over bias

2-Ho ~~Ho~~ but head cylinder leo

Hand

6 kicks over „6" in 10 min

174 kicks/10 min over bias

---

3 Ho but Bdas 91/0.56

bias not affecting Hand Counter counts

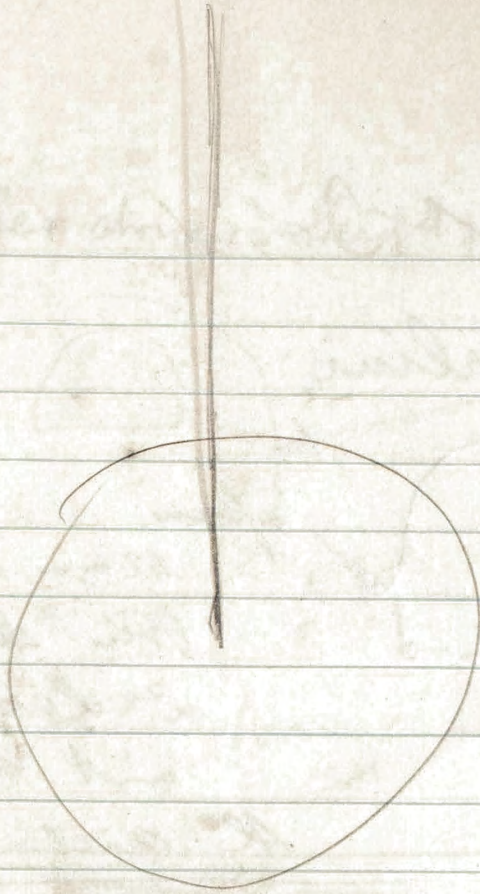
3 kicks/10 min above „6"

350/10 min over bias

UO 81/10 min kicks above „6"

924/10 over bias

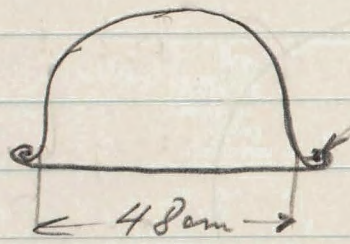
this is 57/ dues hr (UO)
(min



Supde

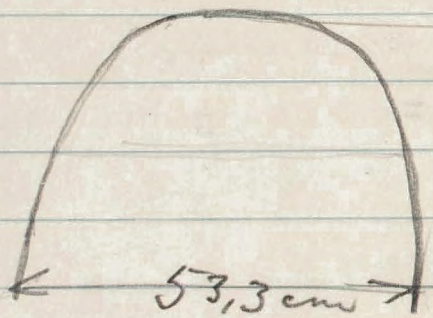
Spheres

I Grand Parlini



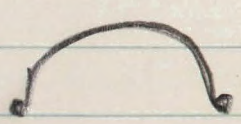
span
1,2 mm oder 1,6 mm Cu
Preis #40 für
2 Halbkugeln
mit Deckel
All auch möglich

II Manoria



Aluminium
ca. 1,6 mm stark
10 pro
Halbkugel

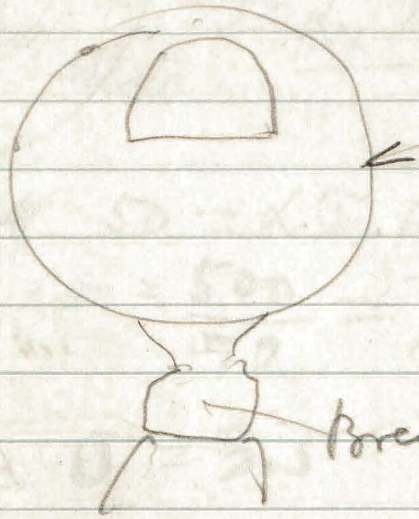
III Hotel or baker beating bowl



Stahl verzinnt ca 2-3 mm
(größere vielleicht etwas stärker)

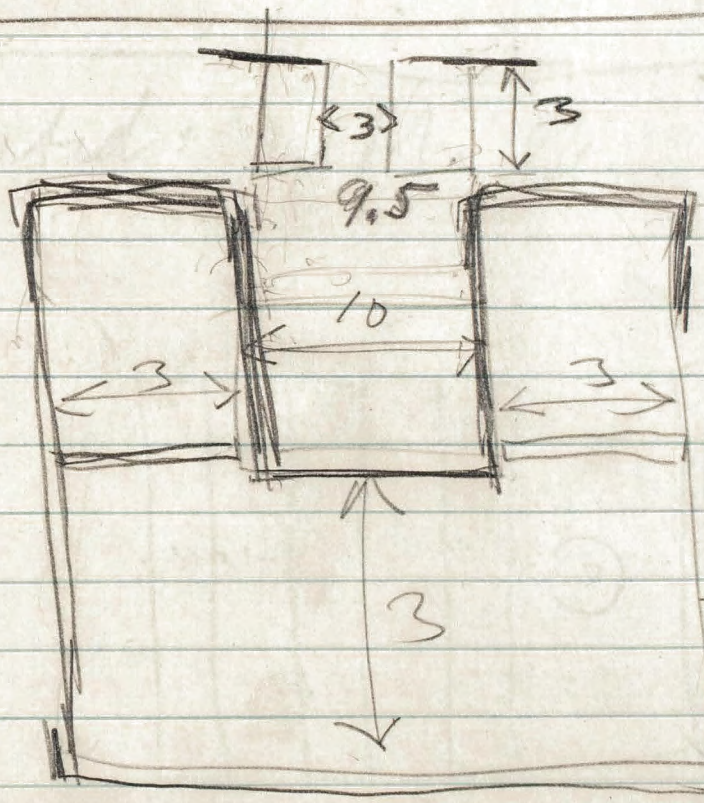
Durchmesser	Tiefe	Preis
40 cm	2"	$2.50
56 cm	22 cm	
63 cm	25 cm	
71 cm	28 cm	
80 cm	29,5	# 11

IV Barber dryer sterilizer



ca 60 cm – 80 cm d.
dick. Kupfer
gelegentlich käufe
ca. 30 $

Brenner



2 of each

11/4 in

50 Mg ($MnSO_4 + 4H_2O$)

H Calc March 13

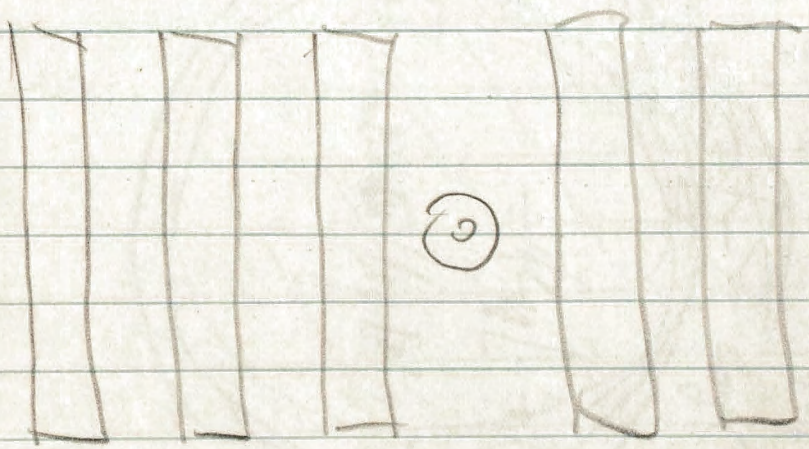
$$\text{kochs/min} = \frac{\alpha \times 2214 \times 6 \times 10^{23} \times 120 \cdot \sigma / 10^{24}}{22400}$$

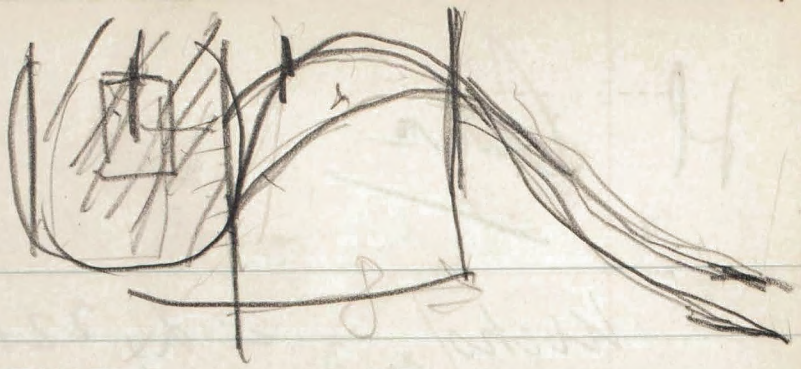
~~$$50 = \alpha\sigma \; 6 \times 12 \times \frac{2214}{22400}$$~~

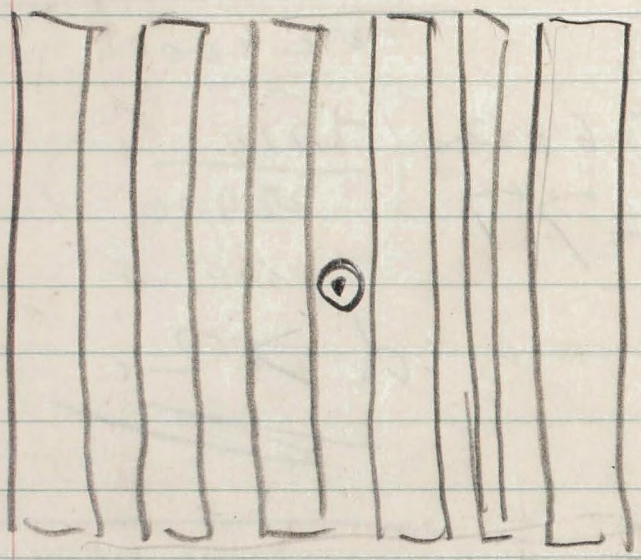
$$\alpha\sigma = \frac{500}{72} = 7.7$$

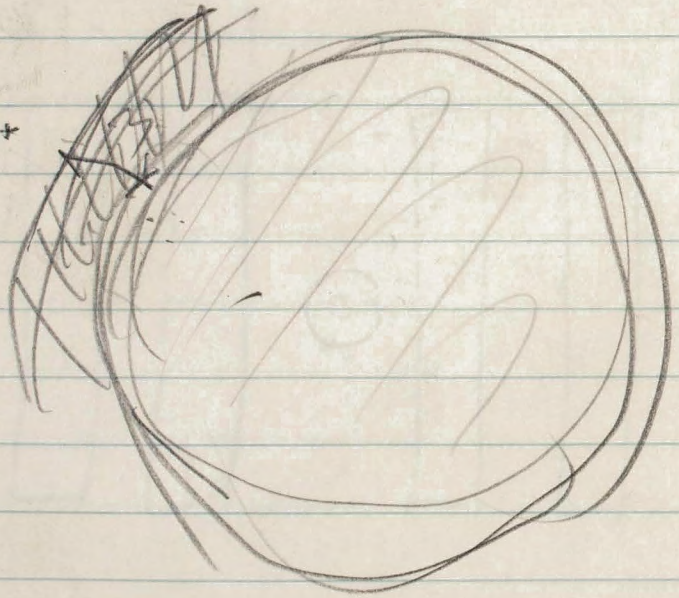
$\sigma = 3.5$ $\quad \alpha \geq 2$

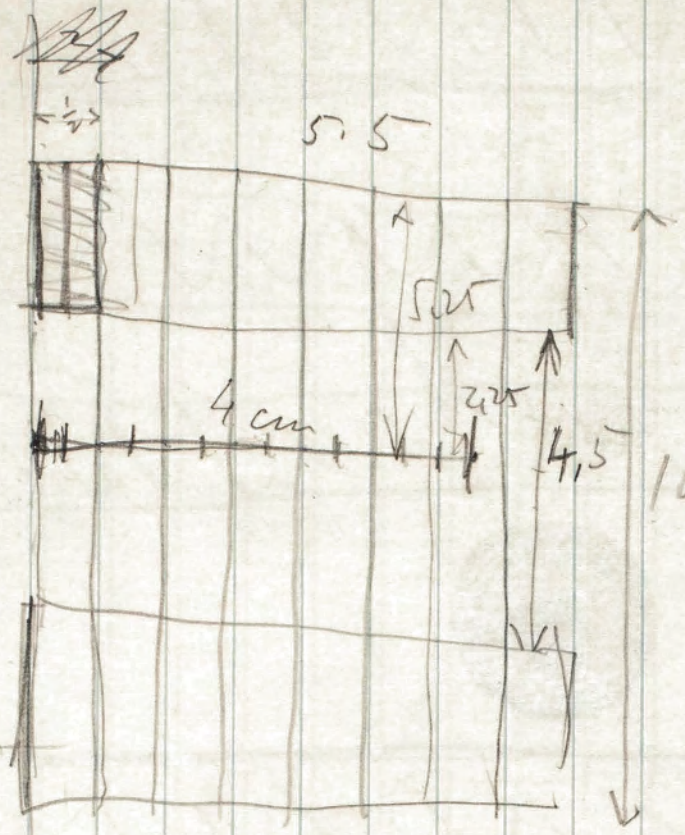
Projected: Mn Mg











$$2\pi \int \frac{r}{z^2+r^2}\,dr = \left[\pi \log(z^2+r^2)\right]_{r=\frac{4.5}{2}}^{r=\frac{10.5}{2}}$$

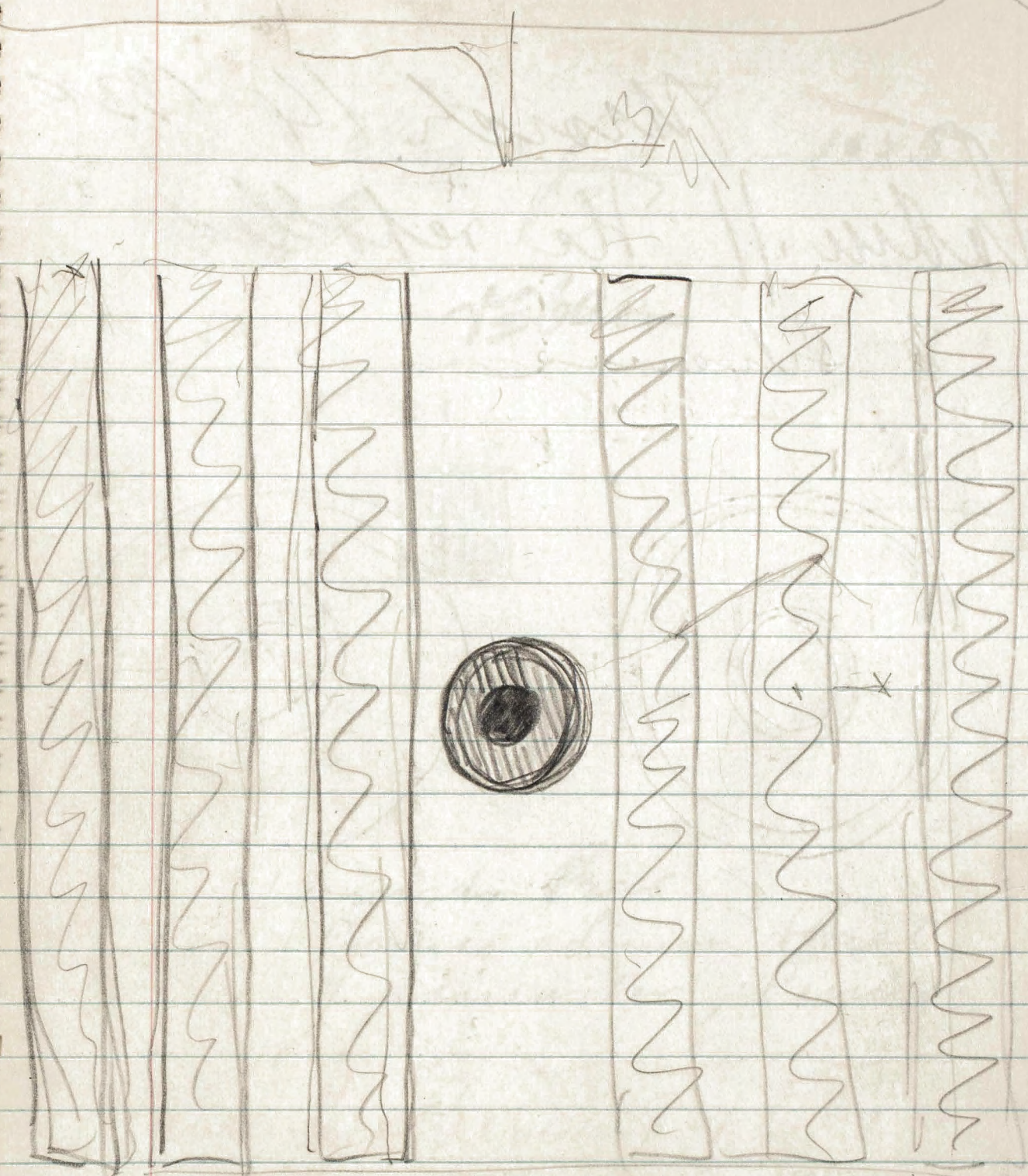
$$= \pi \left(\log\left[z^2+\left(\frac{10.5}{2}\right)^2\right] - \log z^2+\left(\frac{4.5}{2}\right)^2 \right)$$

$$= 2.3026\pi \left(\log\left[z^2+30.25\right] - \log\left[z^2+5.0625\right] \right)$$

5.25 · 5.25 · 27.5625 · 30.25

2.25 · 4.5 · 4.5 · 2.5 · 1 · 2.5 · 5.0625

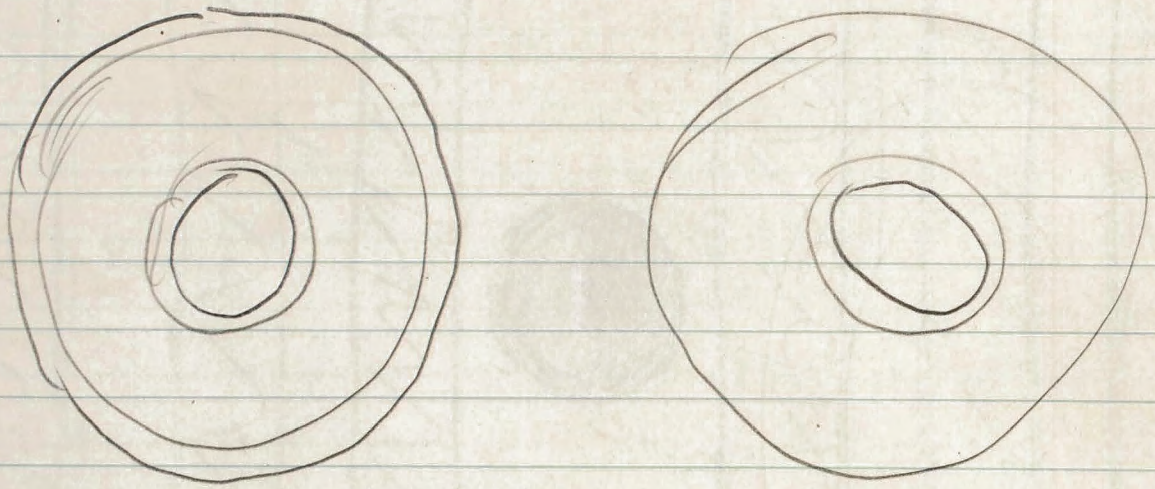
1.5 × 1.5



March 14 '33 P

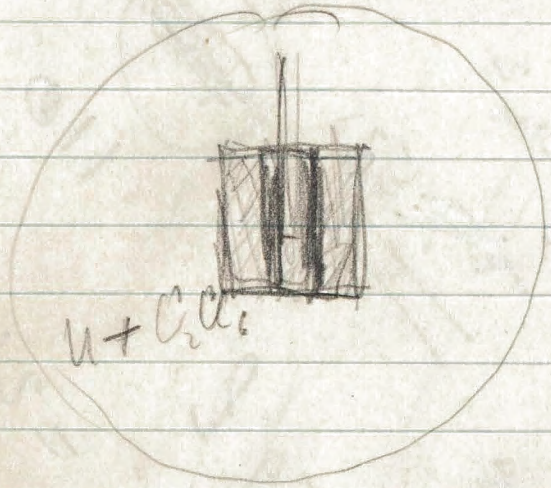
Cadmium. // He repolled

the Schemes



$L = \frac{24 \times 1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{100}{137}} = 12 \times 5$

$T = 60$ dyne



445

Lancaster Press
Prince & Lemon Street
Lancaster, Penna.

Hahn Wedekind, Strasmann
Chem. Ber. 70. 1378. 1937
Fully mit $(CH_3COO)Na$ in essig
saurer als $NaUO_2(CH_3COO)_3$

~~3600 cm²~~ 2850 total

- 950 covered

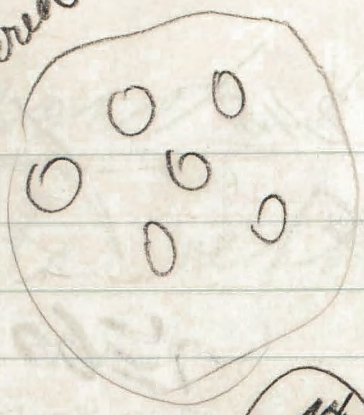
~~1200~~ cm²

~~4.76~~ ~~cm~~

4.76 ϕ cm

17.9 cm²

1 7/8



~~53~~

110

17.9 x 60 x 55

~~59000~~

55

530

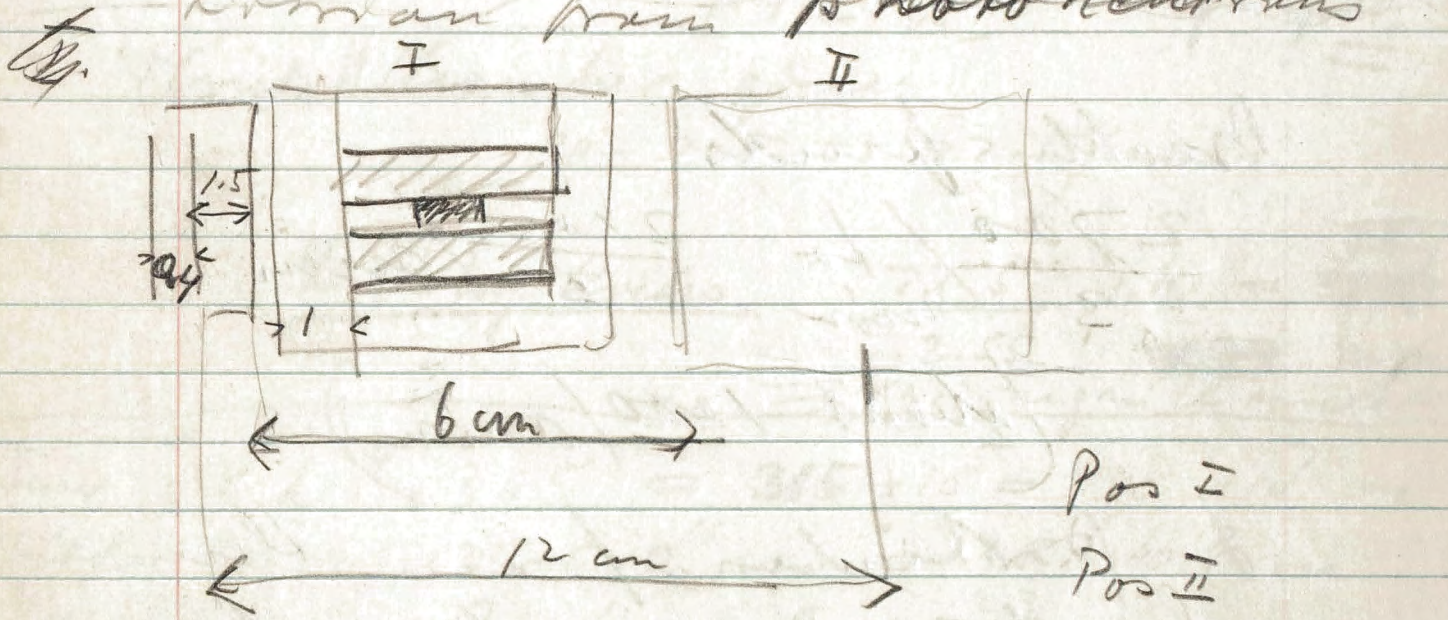
59 l

4 x 60 = 240 kg

1.) Rare Earth
2.) Thorium sep. D. an Mn
3.) Uranium Thorium
4.) Fission
5.) U-Heavywater

24th March 1939

Thorium beam Photoneutrons



25/h 6 cm dick

0.13

$$25 = \frac{\sigma \cdot 300 \times 25000 \times 60 \times 60 \times 0.13 \times 6 \times 10^{23}}{4\pi \cdot 36 \cdot 280}$$

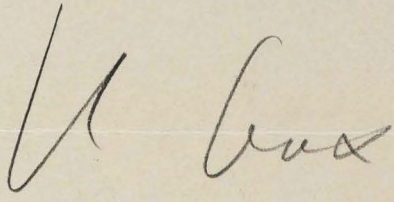
$$\sigma = \frac{25 \times 4\pi \cdot 36 \cdot 280}{75 \times 10^{6} \times 36 \times 13 \times 6} \quad \frac{15.5}{3\ 10^{5}} \times 10^{-23}$$

$$= \frac{1,5}{10^{3}}\ 10^{-24}$$

5.5 7.5

or 7.5 9.5

length 4 cm



$\frac{2700}{3}$ to $\frac{3100}{3}$

about 1000 cards

Brooks

$$\begin{array}{r} 6.10 \\ -2.24 \\ \hline 2.86 \end{array}$$

$4\sqrt{N} = 200$

$N = (50)^2 = 2500$ cm

~~10,000~~

Bubble funds

$\frac{2700}{3}$/min to $\frac{3100}{3}$/min

(about 1000/min)

α-particles from thin sheet, 3 min observation

~~8.934 x 10^3~~ α particles per pm ~~of~~ $4\pi(I+\frac{1}{4})$ per sec.

Kovarik, Adams
P.R. 40, 725. 1932

Compount.

(120) H bricks | 16 Atm H_2 / 12 cc

1636 gm U_3O_8 Belgian U

Average Distance: 4.06

Small Chamber gives with Radon source 2.55/min

1.42 U_I ~~1.87~~ gm of U

Thick U Chamber gives

$80 - 2.5 = 77.5$/min

U giving tracks $\frac{77.5}{2.55}\ 1.42 =$ ~~[illegible]~~ mgm

$= 43.2$ mgm U metall

Year $8.6 \times 10^4 \times 365 = 315 \times 10^5 = 3.15 \times 10^7$ sec

1/2 life $4.6 \times 3.15 \times 10^{16}$ sec $= 1.45 \times 10^{17}$ sec

$U_I + U_{II}\ \alpha = 2\ \frac{1}{2}\ \frac{6.0\ 10^{23}}{240 \times 1.45\ 10^{17}}$

$\nu_1 = \frac{6.0}{2.4 \times 1.45}\ 10^4 = 1.73 \times 10^4$/sec ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ /sec

---

24.8 α per sec from 1 gm metall | $\frac{1000}{60} = x$

-18

Breath $\lambda = 4.7\ 10$ sec

$10^{18} \times \frac{1000 \times 60}{4.7 \times 3600}$ | $\frac{dn}{dt} = N\lambda =$ ~~1000×60~~ $\times$ ~~4.7×10^{-18}~~ N

$N = \frac{1000}{60 \cdot 4.7}$ 10^18

$N = 3.55 \times 10^{18}$

$N = \frac{6\ 10^{23}}{4.7 \times 10 \times 3.600}$

$gm = \frac{238 \times 3.55 \cdot 10^{18}}{6 \times 10^{23}}$

$gm = \frac{240}{47.0 \times 3\,600}$

$mgm = \frac{2'38 \times 3.55}{6}$

$mgm = \frac{240}{47 \times 3.6} = 1.42$

$= 1.42$

U content

March 29

Rhodium test

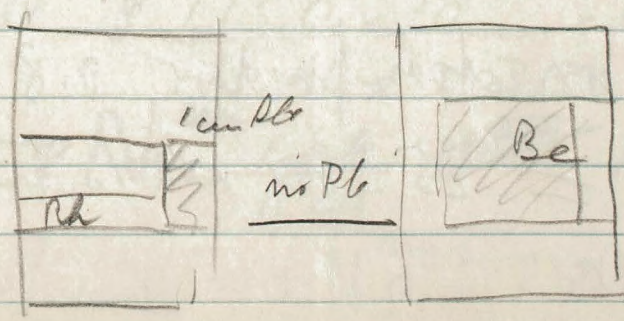
Exp large fuels

lower limit for correction factor:

$\frac{50 + 86}{32 + 86} = \frac{136}{118} = 1.15$

perhaps. 0.87

two small fuels involve U and



Plutonium test continued

$\frac{64.5}{48} = 1.34$

reciprocal 0.745

completed $\frac{66.2}{47.5} = 1.39$

reciprocal 0.72

Composite

1636 gm U_3O_8 ≡ 1380 gm U metal

238 × 3 = 715

factor = 0.845

715
128
843

Thick U chamber corresponds to 43.2 mgm U metal

gives relation: A /min

$\frac{f}{min} = \frac{1380\ A \cdot 10^3}{43.2 \times}$ = 32000 A /min

With Rh correction factor 0.8 A = 38.5 /min

$f^{corr}/min = 25500 \times A/min = 1.040,000$

$\frac{10.5}{2} = 5.25$

(Integral of Dela) $\pi (27.5 - 5) = \pi 22.5$

$$\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\frac{4.3}{\pi \times 22.5}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi \times 22.5}{4.3}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{71}{4.3}} = \sqrt{16.5}$$

Computation; $= 4.06\ cm$

$$4\pi (4.06)^2$$

$$4\pi\ 16.6 = 207.5\ cm^2$$

$$\frac{N^{sec} \times \sigma \times 12 \times 16 \quad 6.10^{23}}{207.5 \qquad 22 \cdot 10^3} = Kicks/sec$$

$$Kicks/sec = \frac{12 \times 16 \times 6 \times 10^{23}}{224 \times 10^3 \times 207.5} \sigma N^{sec}$$

$\frac{10^7}{228} = \sigma\ 10^6$

$$\times \frac{273}{298}$$

$= 0.92$ = proper Temperature Correction

$$Kicks/sec = \sigma N^{sec} \rho \frac{1150 \times 10^{20}}{22.4 \times 207.5} \times 0.92$$

$$Kicks/min = \sigma \rho N^{min}_{x} \frac{1.06}{4.64} 10^{-4} \times 10^{24}$$

$$Kicks/min = \sigma N \rho^{min}\ 2.28 \times 10^{-5} \times 10^{24}$$

H Composite cont.

kicks = 120/min

$$120 = \sigma\rho\ 1.04\ 0,000 \times 2.28 \times 10^{-5} \times 10^{24}$$

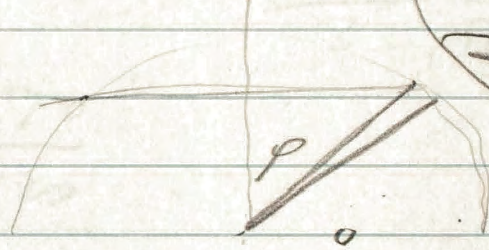
$$\frac{1.2\ 10^{7}}{2.28 \times 1.04 \times 10^{6}} = \sigma\rho = 5.06$$

/2

Integrating [illegible] U chamber

range consideration

$$\int = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi \cos\varphi \, d\varphi$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\varphi \, d\varphi$$

$$-\frac{1}{4}\Big[\cos 2\varphi\Big]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$\cos 2\varphi$

4

Compute
solid angle &c. again

kicks/min = fiss/min σ_f 12.16 6.10^{23}

aha!!

Exp. March 30

kicks 371
lead plate in!! 321
312

1004 = 335 (4)
3 (Pb) 67
268 ≈ 270

270
120

LESSON SCHEDULE

DATE

FAMILY NAME GIVEN NAME

SECTION ROOM

	MON.	RM.	TUES.	RM.	WED.	RM.	THURS.	RM.	FRI.	RM.
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										

FEDERAL MONEY

10 cents (ct.) make ..... 1 dime
10 dimes " ..... 1 dollar ($)
10 dollars " ..... 1 eagle

ENGLISH MONEY

4 farthings make 1 penny (d.)
12 pence " 1 shilling (s.)
20 shillings " 1 pound (£)
21 " 1 guinea

FRENCH MONEY

100 centimes make 1 franc

GERMAN MONEY

100 pfennig make 1 mark

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

16 drams (dr.) make 1 ounce marked (oz)
16 ounces " 1 pound " (lb)
25 pounds " 1 quarter " (qr)
4 qrs. or 100 lb " 1 hund. wt " (cwt)
20 hundred (cwt.) " 1 ton " (T)

METRIC SYSTEM

0.3937 inches (1/10 m.) make 1 centimeter
39.37 inches (3 ft. 3⅜ in.) " 1 meter
0.62137 miles (⅝ miles) " 1 kilometer
1550 sq. inches " 1 sq. meter
2.471 acres " 1 hectare
35.314 cu. feet " 1 cu. meter
1.056 liquid quarts " 1 liter
2 bushels and 3.35 pecks " 1 hectoliter
15.432 troy grains " 1 gram
2.2046 avoir. lbs. " 1 kilogram

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT

20 grains (gr.) make 1 scruple marked (℈)
3 scruples " 1 dram " (ʒ)
8 drams " 1 ounce " (℥)
2 ounces " 1 pound " (lb)

TROY WEIGHT

24 grains (gr.) make 1 pennyweight (dwt.)
20 pennyweights " 1 ounce ..... (oz.)
12 ounces " 1 pound ..... (lb)

PAPER MEASURE

24 sheets (sh.) ..... make ..... 1 quire
20 quires (qu.) ..... " ..... 1 ream
10 reams (rm.) ..... " ..... 1 bale (ba.)

LONG MEASURE

12 inches ..... make ..... 1 foot
3 feet ..... " ..... 1 yard
6 feet ..... " ..... 1 fathom
5½ yards ..... " ..... 1 pole or rod
40 rods ..... " ..... 1 furlong
8 furlongs ..... " ..... 1 mile
3 miles ..... " ..... 1 league
69⅓ miles ..... " ..... 1 degree

SQUARE MEASURE

144 sq. inches ..... make 1 sq. foot
9 sq. feet ..... " 1 sq. yard
272¼ sq. ft. or 30¼ sq. yds ..... " 1 sq. rod, perch or pole
40 sq. rods ..... make 1 rood
4 roods or 160 sq. rods ..... make 1 acre
43560 sq. ft. or 4840 sq. yds
640 acres ..... make 1 sq. mile

SOLID OR CUBIC MEASURE

1728 cubic inches make 1 cubic foot
27 " feet " 1 " yard
128 " " " 1 cord of wood
24¾ " " " 1 perch of stone

NOTE—A cord of wood or a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet high, therefore 8 x 4 x 4 equals 128.

A perch of stone or brick is 16½ feet long, 1½ feet wide and 1 foot high.

DRY MEASURE

2 pints (pt.) ..... make ..... 1 quart
8 quarts (qt.) ..... " ..... 1 peck
4 pecks (pk.) ..... " ..... 1 bushel
36 bushels (bu.) ..... " ..... 1 chaldron (ch.)

LIQUID MEASURE

4 gills ..... make 1 pint
2 pints ..... " 1 quart
4 quarts ..... " 1 gallon
31½ gallons ..... " 1 barrel
2 bbl. or 63 gals " 1 hogshead (hhd)

TIME MEASURE

60 seconds ..... make ..... 1 minute
60 minutes ..... " ..... 1 hour
24 hours ..... " ..... 1 day
7 days ..... " ..... 1 week
365 days ..... " ..... 1 common year
366 days ..... " ..... 1 leap year
100 years ..... " ..... 1 century

MISCELLANEOUS DENOMINATIONS

12 units ..... make ..... 1 dozen
12 dozen ..... " ..... 1 gross
12 gross ..... " ..... 1 great gross
20 units ..... " ..... 1 score
56 lbs. ..... " ..... 1 firkin of butter
100 lbs. ..... " ..... 1 quintal dried salt fish
100 lbs. ..... " ..... 1 cask of raisins

196 lbs. ..... make ..... 1 bbl. of flour
200 lbs. ..... " ..... 1 bbl. of beef, pork or fish
280 lbs. ..... " ..... 1 bbl. of salt at the N. Y. State Salt works
32 lbs. ..... " ..... 1 bushel of oats
48 lbs. ..... " ..... 1 bushel of barley
56 lbs. ..... " ..... 1 bushel of corn or rye
60 lbs. ..... " ..... 1 bushel of wheat