paper between. Make a hatch over the ice box similar to the door between the refrigerator and the milk room. Fill the spaces in the floors and ceilings between the joists and also in the walls between the studs with planing mill shavings. The floor in the milk room may be constructed of wood or concrete as desired. If constructed of concrete, the floors should be made in connection with the foundation and the work should extend at least 6 inches above the floor. This will form a base to protect the wooden walls from dampness. Place an ordinary door in the milk room and a window opposite the door into the refrigerator. On the outside of the ice house, erect a door in sections extending from top to bottom. On the inside of the door frame, fit loose boards to be put in place as the ice chamber is filled with ice. In both gable ends of the building make a louvre opening for ventilation, as shown in plan.

Plan No. 3.

The specification for plan No. 3 are practically the same as for plan No. 2. The ice chamber is smaller and no provision is made for a milk room. The ante-room to the refrigerator is only large enough to swing the door in. The door between the ante-room and the refrigerator and the hatch over the ice box are intended to be constructed in the same manner as the door and hatch in plan No. 2. It is important that the window in the ante-room should be opposite the door of the refrigerator to give light in the refrigerator when it is required. It is safer to have the windo fitted with a double sash, and it need not be more than 18 inches square.

Plan No. 4.

Foundations.—The foundations should be of stone or concrete, fourteen inches thick and two or three feet deep, according to the nature of the site.

Floor in Ice Chamber.—The area of the floor in the ice chamber should be graded with a slope of three inches to one corner. Lay rows of field tile three feet apart leading to the low corner and connect same to the drain outside the building. The connecting should be trapped to prevent passage of air. Cover the tile with eight inches of coal cinders. If cinders are not procurable, clean gravel may be used. On top of cinders or gravel, lay loose boards. This forms the permanent floor of the ice chamber and provides drainage for the melting ice.

Floors in Refrigerator and Ante-room.—These floors may be made in one of the following ways:—

1. Lay four inches of concrete over area of floors. On top of this, lay three inches of cork board and finish with one-inch of cement. (See detail drawing.)

2. Cover area of floor with six to eight inches of coal cinders or dry sand or gravel. Lay a ⅞-inch tongued and grooved floor on 2-inch x 4-inch joists. Cover with damp proof building paper and then place 2-inch x 6-inch joists at 24-inch centres. Fill space between joists with planing mill shavings and cover with 1¼-inch flooring tongued and grooved. (See detail drawing.)

NOTE.—The concrete-cork board floor is much the best and being of permanent construction will be the cheapest in the end.

Walls of Ice Chamber, Refrigerator and Ante-room.—Erect two rows of 2-inch x 4-inch studs, 'staggered,' so as to leave a space of 12 inches between the inside and outside sheathing to be filled with shavings. Cover the outside with one course of ⅞-inch tongued and grooved lumber (spruce preferred), two ply of felt building paper, and finish with siding or clapboards uniform with the creamery building. Cover the