Shavings.—Shavings must be thoroughly dry, free from bark or other dirt. Shavings from some odourles wood, such as hemlock, spruce or white wood, to have the preference.

Shavings in compressed bales, weighing from 60 to 100 lbs., may be procured from the following firms: Wm. Rutherford & Sons Co., Montreal; J. & G. Esplin, Box Manufacturers, Montreal; The Capital Planing Mills, Ottawa; The Firstbrook Box Company, Limited, Toronto.

Bales of shavings received in a damp condition should be opened, and the shavings exposed to the air and stirred occasionally until they are dry.

The spaces in the walls should be filled gradually, as the inside sheathing is being put c.a, the shavings thoroughly packed.

About 8 lbs. of shavings, closely packed, will be required for each cubic foot of space filled. For a room $8 \times 8 \times 7$ feet, with ante-room $8 \times 4 \times 7$ feet, built on this specification, 3,000 lbs. will be needed.

Cinders.-Coal cinders should be used wherever possible to cover the earth over area of refrigerator in preference to sand, gravel or tanbark.

CONSTRUCTION.

Foundations .- The building to rest on stone or concrete foundations.

Floor in ice chamber.—The area of the floor should be well drained and then covered with 6 to 8 inches of coal cinders, ashes or dry sand.

Lay a light floor which will come about 2 inches below the bottom of the main joists. The joists should be heavy enough, according to the size of the building, to carry the great weight of the ice. The joists may be covered with two courses of 1-inch matched lumber, with damp-proof paper between, or one course of 2-inch tongued and grooved plank. The whole to be finished with galvanized iron, with soldered seams, to make it absolutely water-tight. The galvanized iron should be turned up on the wall about 8 inches. The floor should have a slope of 1 inch in 3 feet, with a gutter at the lower edge, to provide drainage for the melting ice. The drain from the gutter should be trapped to prevent passage of air. An ice rack as shown in plan is necessary to protect the galvanized iron when filling with ice, and also to facilitate drainage. The space between the joists to be filled with shavings.

Floors in the cold storage and ante-rooms.—To be the same as for ice chamber, except that no slope or drainage is required, and it need not be covered with galvanized iron.

Walls.—Set up two rows of $2 \ge 4$ -inch studs so as to leave a space of 12 inches as shown in plan. Studs of inside row to be set alternately with the stude of outside row. (See plan.)

Cover outside of frame with tongued and grooved boards, paper and siding.

Provide for an air space in that part of the outside wall which will be exposed to the direct rays of the sun, as follows :--

Cover studs with two thicknesses of boards and paper, lay furring strips $2 \ge 2$ inches, and nail the siding on the strips, leaving the spaces open at top and bottom for circulation of air. (This provision is not shown on plan.)

The inside of the frame to receive two thicknesses of boards, with paper betwe

Ceiling.—Joists $2 \ge 8$ inches at 16-inch centres. Spaces between joists must be filled with shavings. Cover under side of joists with two thicknesses of boards and paper, and cover top with two-ply of boards and paper.

Air-space for ice chamber.—The inside of the ice chamber should have a 1-inch airspace, as shown in the plan, to prevent moisture from the ice penetrating the insula-