

that beet-growing is not hard on the land. The fact should be realized that the sugar beet derives its chief nutrition from the air, is, in fact, crystallized air. When the farmer sells it he is not selling a particle of the soil strength, only the air products. Sugar-beet growing is one of the branches of higher-grade farming.

### Our Old Chop Box and the New One.

By D. Lawrence.

We had an old-fashioned chop-box in the barn with a sloping top, like a writing desk (Fig. 1), holding from 18 to 20 bags of chop. It was very awkward to get the chop from the bottom. We had it under our floor grinder, which was set on the barn floor, but we had to put up and take down a spout every time we ground any grain, and even with the spout or pipe sometimes a considerable portion of the fine chop would blow away. We built a new one, something like Fig. 2, of 2x4 studding, lined with square matched one-inch spruce, with the dressed side in, so that the chop would slide down easier. The new box is a very great improvement. Being up close to the barn floor, there is no opportunity for waste by fine chop blowing away, because we grind by wind-power, and there is always some draft; then by the chop going in at the top we are always using the chop that was ground first. We do not have to stoop down and lean over the edge of the box to get the last of the chop out; we utilize the space under the barn floor that was not of any service in the case of the old box, and we can now store away a much larger quantity of chop in the same floor space. It will hold

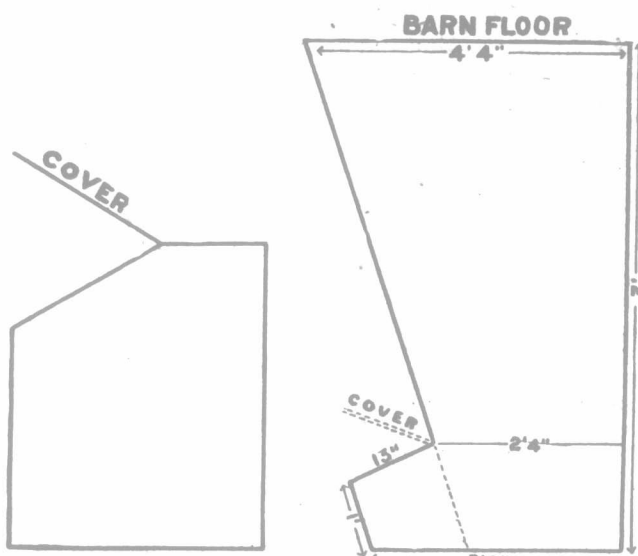


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

about 50 bags instead of 20, the maximum capacity of the old box. We built a partition in the box, so that we have a smaller compartment for bran, the larger one being for oat chop. We cut a small door in the floor over the small compartment, so that we can empty the bran from the barn floor. We built the bottom of our box about eight inches from the floor of stable, so that the cat could get in in order to have an interview with any rats or mice that might presume to operate there; it might be an improvement to make the bottom at least 12 or 15 inches from the floor. The improvement is worth much more to us than all the cost, and we want others to reap the benefit of our experience; if you improve upon our plan and make something still better, we ask of you to write it up and send it to the greatest agricultural journal in the world—the "Farmer's Advocate."

[Note.—The "Farmer's Advocate" will be pleased to receive from its readers concise descriptions, with sketches in pen and ink or pencil, from which cuts can be made to illustrate any handy contrivance for use about the farm, preferably those actually tested and found valuable by the writer. Suitable remuneration will be made for those found acceptable.—Editor.]

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When success causes "swelled head," then success in the history of that "patient" is at an end. He who thinks he has nothing more to learn will learn nothing more.

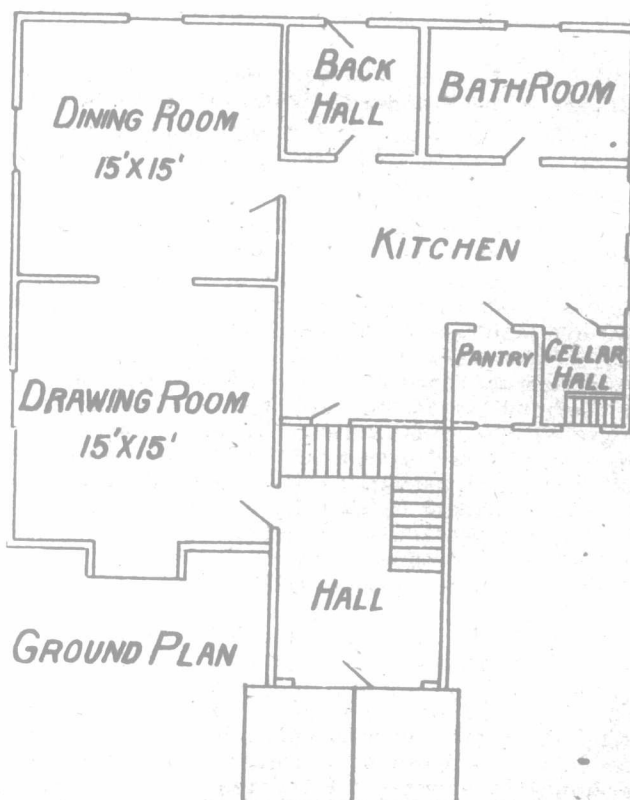
### A Modern Farmhouse.

The accompanying plans are for a farmhouse suitable for a farm of one hundred acres, the cost of erecting the structure to be within \$2,000.

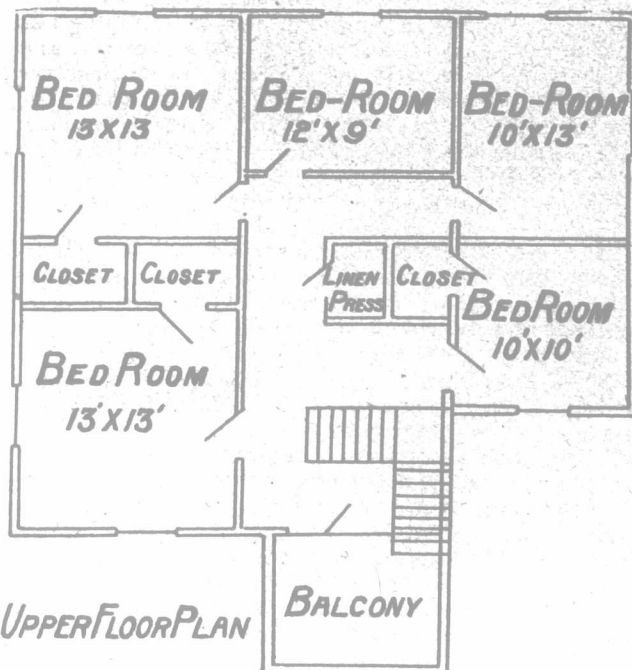
In building with a limited amount of capital to expend, one of the main considerations to be borne in mind is to make the building of no greater dimensions than is really necessary, in order that something of an overplus may be left to spend on the interior fittings, etc., as these details are so powerful in making a home really comfortable. So often we find a house of large, showy exterior, in which there are rooms practically unused, and at the same time there is a lack of finish and a scarcity of small conveniences



FRONT ELEVATION.



GROUND PLAN



UPPER FLOOR PLAN

give a far more artistic effect outside, but at the same time cuts into the space inside the house, and unless planned on a large scale, gives small rooms, which can only be overcome by considerable extra outlay.

The plans here shown aim at striking the happy medium. The outlines of the house are fairly broken, and at the same time the space taken up is used as far as possible to aid the general scheme of the plan. The effect would be solid and substantial, as over-ornamentation, such as elaborate turned-work on the porch and balcony, has been purposely left out.

The foundation and cellar walls are of cement, one foot thick. The size of the cellar is 22 ft. by 20 ft., which would not necessitate its being under the sitting-room and dining-room, which would be found an advantage if roots were stored. The openings to the cellar windows will also be cemented on the sides, a thickness of four inches being ample. These openings should be of a size to allow of the easy getting in and out of an ordinary crate, and they should be provided with wooden shutters, which can be let down in the event of continued stormy weather.

The structure of the house is the usual framed pattern, consisting of 2x4 scantlings, weather boarded, felt papered, and clap-boarded on the outside. It is presumed that lumber can be obtained at a reasonable figure, but the plans can as well be used for roughcast or cement, should the building be done in a district where lumber is high in price.

The shingled roof is one-third pitch, which, although somewhat steep, will be found advisable, as such a roof is more lasting than a flatter one.

The hall is brought forward eight feet, which gives more room to the apartments in the rear of the house, and also gives pleasant prominence to the entrance, and at the same time provides for a balcony opening from the upper floor.

The drawing-room, entered from the hall, joins the dining-room by an opening five feet wide, which can be closed on occasion by rolling-doors, or simply by curtains hung within the opening. If rolling-doors are used, care should be taken that the grooves in which they work are completely boxed in from the main partitioning, or an unpleasant draft will be caused.

The kitchen is provided with a back hall, which would be a suitable place for a pump over a cistern of rain-water. It would be well, too, to fit this back hall with a seat or bench, as a suggestive place to change farm boots before coming into the house. The bath-room, also opening from the kitchen, is purposely placed on the ground floor, as in a house of this cost it can be more easily fitted with water supply, and being adjacent to the kitchen-stove, hot water can easily be obtained, and the room will also be warmed from the same source.

The plan of the upper floor speaks for itself. Three of the bedrooms are provided with good closet-room, and a linen-press opens from the passageway. The glass door and windows opening onto the balcony light the passage, and also provide good ventilation to the surrounding rooms.

For interior finish it is suggested that hardwood be used for all the floors, and pine for the doors, window mouldings, etc. The hardwood floors, when oiled and polished, amply repay the extra cost, as rugs come far cheaper than carpets, and the saving of labor in cleaning, together with the more hygienic condition generally, are considerable items. The pine fittings for the rest of the house are capable of great variation by colored stains and paint, and will by these means produce far more harmonious results in conjunction with wall papers and kalsomine than hardwood with its more restricted shade of brown.

The bay-window in the drawing-room would be a suitable place to fit a low seat, running round the three sides of it.

The dining-room walls should be wainscoted about three feet high, as the constant moving of chairs which must take place in this room is very likely to injure the walls. A wooden wainscot also gives an air of comfort and solidity to such a room when it is painted in accordance with the general scheme of decoration.

The kitchen should also be wainscoted in a like manner.

For exterior finish the roof is stained a deep red, and the gables painted the same shade; also the small gable of the porch and the projecting roof of the bay-window. The main body of the house is painted a deep buff color, with dull green trimmings to the windows, etc.

The small windows each side of the entrance door, and the door to the balcony, are glazed with colored "shell" or "cathedral" glass, as also are the upper panes of the bay-window in the sitting-room.

The finished house will be found to be roomy, well ventilated, and convenient. The outside effect will be artistic and substantial, when set off by well-planted trees, a lawn and flower garden. The inside will be capable of decorative treatment that will be beautiful, and at the same time "homelike," in every good sense of the word.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

A. E. GLEED.