

**PUTTING UP ICE.**—Ice is almost indispensable to the dairyman for bringing his milk and cream to, and keeping them at the proper temperature. Aside from its use in the dairy ice is a luxury which well repays all the cost of putting it up, and the wonder is that so few farmers lay in a liberal stock. The essential conditions are that it shall be closely packed in a mass, that there shall be no air spaces at the bottom, that it shall be surrounded, (packed in,) by a good non-conducting material in sufficient quantity, that it shall have a tight roof to exclude rain, and that ventilation is provided. A cheap board building with the cracks battened answers about as well as a costly structure with double walls filled in. The keeping of the ice does not depend so much upon the walls of the building as upon the kind and amount of material with which it is packed. Sawdust or dry tan bark furnish the best packing materials. But these in many localities are difficult to obtain. Next to these dry cut straw or chaff is probably the best, and almost any farm can furnish the straw. Cut straw is better than whole, because it packs closer and makes a better non-conductor, though whole straw is often successfully used. In the latter case the space for filling between the pile of ice and the walls of the building needs to be wider than if cut straw were used. In case cut straw is used we would leave a space of 16 inches for filling, but with whole straw of two feet. The sills of the building should rest on the ground, or on a wall built for them, allowing no air to enter underneath. We would lay tile a foot below the surface inside, with its outlet some distance away, to keep the bottom dry, but tile should not open into the building to admit air. A foundation of at least a foot deep of the packing material, sawdust, tan or straw, should be laid over the bottom, on which to build the pile of ice, and the blocks should be cut as nearly as possible of uniform size so as to pack closely, and it is well to go over each layer as it is put in and fill all cracks with pounded ice so as to make the pile as near solid as possible. When the pile is finished, or as it progresses, the filling between it and the sides of the building should be made and tramped down as solidly as possible, and a covering of at least two feet in depth be made over all. Ventilation should be provided for by openings in the gables or a ventilating shaft going up through the roof to permit the escape of the moist air which gathers above the ice. The door should be for convenience made in two sections, an upper and lower, with boards laid across on the inside of the frame holding the packing material in place.

The proper size depends upon the amount of ice that will be required. Ice will measure about forty cubic feet to the ton, and ten tons would be a liberal supply for family use. This would be equivalent to a pile 8 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 6 1/2 feet high. If we allow two feet on all sides for packing space, the building to hold this amount in the form above given would need to be 12x12 feet with nine foot posts. A door in the gable would be needed for putting in the top layers and taking out ice early in the season. As cheap and good a way for a cheap building would be to set posts in the ground three on a side (except the end where the doors are) with 2x4, for plate and middle and bottom girdles, and board up and down and batten, banking up at the bottom to exclude air. The roof should project considerably on all sides so as to shade the sides, and if it could be built under the shade of trees it would be all the better. When expense is no object and a permanent structure is desired, a brick or stone foundation should be put in on which to lay the sills, which should be bedded in mortar, and double walls can be made by using 2x8 or 2x12 for studding and filling the space between the outside and inside boarding. Ice should be cut and put up only in freezing weather. If cut and handled when the temperature is above freezing, the blocks splinter and crack, and its keeping qualities are considerably injured.

Chemists have discovered that large quantities of citric acid can be extracted from the cranberry, varying from one to one and a fourth per cent. If the extraction of this amount proves profitable it will open a new market for the fruit, and tend to raise its price.

The *Scottish Agricultural Gazette* made a conspectus of the live stock of the world. From this it is found that there are, in round numbers, 92,000,000 head of cattle, 36,000,000 horses, 200,000,000 sheep, and about 46,000,000 swine in Europe. Of countries outside of Europe, the United States has 45,510,000 cattle, 48,322,000 sheep, 12,077,000 horses, 46,092,000 swine; the La Plata States of South America, 19,500,000 head of cattle, 70,000,000 sheep, and 500,000 swine. To these must be added 30,000,000 cattle found on the pampas grass plains. The Australasian colonies have 8,500,000 head of cattle, 75,000,000 head of sheep, and 800,000 head of swine. Total in the world, 195,500,000 cattle, 48,000,000 horses, 393,322,000 sheep, and 93,300,000 swine.

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**ADVICE TO MOTHERS.**—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers: there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind.

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## "BELL" ORGANS AT THE COLONIAL. PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY.

In musical instruments, certainly Messrs. W. Bell & Co., of Guelph, Ont., have reason to be proud of their success and it is universally conceded that their display was about the most prominent in their line.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, personally congratulated them on having the most handsome exhibit: the stand itself, a work of art in design and fitting, having been erected at a cost, it is said, of £600. The wood-work is in enamelled white, and real gold, handsomely carved, and the drapery is in silk plush and Indian muslin.

The Marquis of Lorne, and H. R. H. the Princess Louise, after thoroughly testing the instruments made and exhibited by the different manufacturers, decided to buy one of the illuminated pipe top "Bell" organs. This sale was followed by others to the R't. Hon. Sir Robert Bourke, Governor of Madras, India, and Sir Robert Affleck, each of whom purchased one of their large and handsome organs.

The popularity of this instrument is growing more extensively every year in the British Isles, and on the continent, confirming the critical judgment of experts, who have pronounced them superior to all others for purity of tone and pleasing design.

In the Citadel of Quebec, a "Bell" organ graces its drawing-rooms for the use of the Marquis and Marchioness of Landdowne, and in far distant Victoria, B. C., Lady Douglass selected a "Bell" organ for her use.

Perfection in these instruments has only been attained after years of experience and study, using the best material and employing none but skilled and practical workmen, Messrs Bell & Co. have produced an organ without an equal.

Prominent English organists, who have tried them at the Exhibition, have been delighted with them. The *Invention*, a journal published in London, says:—"The excellence of workmanship, and quality of the 'Bell' organs, leave only one verdict possible to any expert who cares to personally inspect them, as we have done for ourselves, and we have pleasure in expressing ourselves as greatly pleased with the genuine organ tone brought out in their instruments."

The *Music Trade Journal* says:—"That Messrs. Bell & Co. are now doing a very flourishing business, which ought certainly to be much extended as a result of their handsome exhibit at the Colindale, and it is gratifying to note that the judges at the Exhibition have endorsed our opinion as to the excellence of their instruments."

We understand that Messrs. Bell & Co. have received the Gold Medal at the Liverpool Exhibition, which has just closed.

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