Doors .- The doorway into Ante-room and the doorway between Ante-room and Refrigerator to be fitted with bevelled frames, as shown in plnn. Make the doors bevelled to fit frames, with two courses of 7" spruce sheathing both inside and outside with a 4 inch space filled with shavings, these doors to have an opening 6' x 2'6"

The door from the Ante-room into the Ice Chamber to be of same construction as other doors, with an opening 4' x 2' 6" clear. The bevelled faces of all doors to be covered with felt to make as nearly as possible an air-tight joint.

clear.

Window .- Make n window 2' x 2' in Ante-room opposite the door into the Refrigerator so as to allow some light to enter the Refrigerator when the door is open. The window to be fitted with double sash well battened.

Openings for Air Circulation .- Make two openings, each 18" x 6" in the partition between Ice Chamber and Refrigerator. Place one opening at the ceiling d Refrigerator and the other near the floor. Fit each opening with a sliding cover Make two similar openings 12" x 6" in partition between Ante-room and Iee Chambr.

Inside finish .- The whole interior of the Ice Chamber, Ante-room and Refigerator should be given a coat of boiled linseed oil. The Ante-room and Refrigerater should be finished in hard oil varnish or whitewash.

Put no ventilalor in the Ice Chamber, Aute-room or Refrigerator.

Notes.

The Circulation System .- Plate I shows plan and section of a creamery refrigerator on the circulation system. It will be seen that there is a connection between the two rooms which provides for the circulation of air over the ice and through the Refrigerator and Ante-room. The working of such a cold storage is automatic, and requires only to be regulated by the opening and closing of the slides that control the eireulation of air. The ice is not covered, as the thorough insulation of the walk of the Ice Chamber is depended on to prevent undue waste of ice. Considering the two systems in the light of our present experience, we recommend the air circulation system for Canadian ereameries.

Filling the Ice Chamber.-Before filling the Ice Chamber, lay about ten inches of planing mill shavings or sawdust over the permanent floor of the Ice Chamber and eover with loose boards. This layer of insulating material can be renewed when it shows signs of decay or mustiness. Pack the ice closely against the sides of the Ice Chamber.

Insulation .- Refrigerating engineers have during the last few years practically disearded the empty space-the so-called dead air space-once extensively used for insulating purposes. Theoretically, a dead air space is a poor conductor of heat. but the ordinary air space is not a dead air space. As one side of the space becomes warmer than the other, the air immediately in contact with it becomes lighter on account of the increase in temperature, and at once ascends, while colder air from the other side takes its place. Thus we have a circulation of air within the space and heat is carried from one side to the other by convection.