

will take care of forty pounds of roots; or, otherwise expressed, each running foot in a roothouse twelve feet wide and six feet clear in height will provide for about fifty hushels of roots. Posts six feet apart and as high as the top of the ground should be placed on all four sides to form a wall (Figs. 1 and 2). Seven and a half foot split or whole cedar fence posts are the best for the purpose, though many will find it expedient to use local hut less durable wood, such as poplar. These posts may be boarded on the outside with rough lumber before being set up and raised to position in sections. The boards should keep the earth between the posts from caving in and should form a comparatively tight wall. On top of these posts plates should be laid, made up of either a couple of two-by-sixes or a piece of timber. Poles or joists should be laid across from one plate to the other, and on top of these, rough boards to form a ceiling. Large posts should be set in a row about six feet apart through the middle of the cellar. These posts should

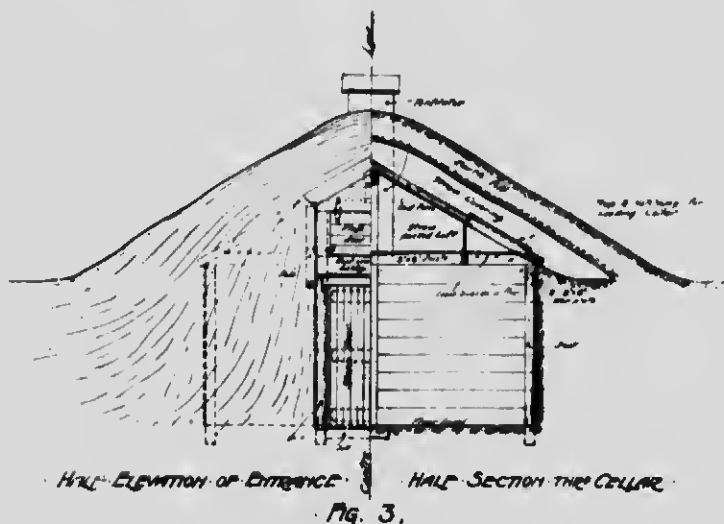


Fig. 3.

extend up through the ceiling to the peak, on which a ridge pole is placed. In a twelve foot wide cellar, the middle posts should be two and a half feet longer than the side posts, so as to make a satisfactory slope and also to make a loft which will hold considerable straw. The roof consists of posts, preferably cedar, laid close together, one end resting on the plate and the other on the ridge-pole. On top of these posts should be spread dry straw four feet deep and on top of the straw, earth to a depth of ten to twelve inches should be placed evenly and firmly to run the water off. The gable end in the bank should be boarded and well banked with straw and earth. In the other gable end a small door should be made through which straw can be put and well