PROF ALEXANDER

On Love, Courtship, Marriage and Jealousy.

People Talk of Falling In Love as They Would of Falling Off a Log -The Only True Union.

Prof. Alexander lectured to a crowded house on the 18th. In opening, he said that the destiny of every young woman is marriage, but there was a tendency in the present age for young men to remain single. The reason was that young men had the mistaken idea that they must make their fortunes before marriage. Nothing would help young couples better than understand what the real struggle of life was. Another reason why young men do not marry was the quirreling and bickering they saw in so many homes. Why these bickerings? It was because people thought that to love with all their hearts is all that is wanted to constitute perfect happiness. "Girls," he said, "the shortest way to a man's heart is the little non-essentials, but to live through his stomach." The heart has nothing to do with love or religion. It is the soul that must be consulted, something deeper and grander than the heart. People talked of falling into love as they would of falling off a log. Love was a form of the force of gravity. Love cemented the whole universe. It was the natural action of every faculty of the mind. The modern love story should be called the lust story and the people who shed tears over East Lynne and the silliest idea of pure, honest love. That would be the most complete union in which all the loves moted. It would be absurd for a man who loved home to marry a woman who did not want children. People who think of wedlock should study each other and see that they are companions. Wives who wonder why men go to the club, should give more attention to their husband's talk and less to their own hats. The professor gave several illustrations of perfect companionship, and then asserted that in nine cases out of ten, matched couples could have found out wherein they radically differed had they been honest with each other before marriage. If the "quality" of a man and woman was not alike, although they were alike in every other respect, they could not be happy together. Love was illustrated by the chart on the stage. A good full plum lip, said the lecturer, is a sign of a 'oving disposition. The loving girl and the natural flirt were next described. He believed there was too much flirting these days. He had little reverence for conventionalities.

but he had the highest possible rever-

ence for the holiest of all human feel-

ings, hence he despised the man or

man ever flirts with the girl he intends

to make his wife. Isn't that so, boys?"

(Loud applause.) The jealous minded

person was next described, and a typ-

The great tendency of the day was

man, young woman, he asked, have

you ever done anything to make your

wife or your husband leave a good

ought to remember that he is a pro-

able ancester and in entering into

marriage to keep that idea before him.

The great law of nature was order, or

Courting at the present time is a

game of blind mans buff, in which

John and Mary Ann are generally

both fooled. But after marriage came

the rude awakening, and they realized

that they had to live with each other.

and that neither was what the other

at first imagined. The best plan was

to act honestly with each other when

courting; to be honest and free with

each other in every respect; to trust each other with all the secrets of

their lives. Then when married let

no man or woman come in between

you. Have a home of your own, if it

is only a dry goods box. Don't live

with father or mother. It does not

work one time in a thousand. When

you take a girl away from her mother

remember what for twenty years she

has done for your wife, and treat

your mother-in-law accordingly. God

bless the old maids, he said, when they

were old maids, because they rebelled

against the orderto get married and

would not give their hands where

they could not give their hearts. Now-

adays a girl was educated to get mar-

ried, as the acme of her life; but he

warned young men to have nothing

to do with slovenly, slouchy girls, or

those who allow their parents to do

the house work while they played the

pliano or did fancy work. Have noth-

ing to do with the girl who is asham-

ed of her mother, who works for a living. To the girls he said, have

nothing to do with the young man

who is waiting for his rich father or

uncle to die. Riches take wings, girls,

and if you had that kind of a husband

left on your hands you could not self

it for anything. Have nothing to do

with the selfish, contemptible fellow

who never takes his sister to places

marry for money was the worst kind-

of all marriages, and yet it was get-

ting to be the most common of all.

What, he asked, was the difference

between the woman who married for

money and the woman who sold her

soul for money? The Magdalen of

the streets was less a menace to so-

diety than the woman who shiellded

herself behind a marriage ceremony.

A marriage ceremony never did and

never could make a marriage. It is the union of two souls joined toge-

ther immutably, no man can tell how, by love. That was God's law, and

unless it preceded our law there was

together will never want to get as-

under. It's what we have joined to-

gether, then lied about it and said God did it, that wants to break apart

pretty quick. He sometimes wished

they had clergymen with as much

backbone as a banana or a jelly fish,

who would talk the plain truth on this

rriage. What God hath joined

ment and enjoyment.

the Irishman expressed it, everybody a larger scale.

manufacturers of Diamond mplaining of having received orthless dyes from certain dealse names are known) instead Diamond Dyes that were asked anufacturers of Diamond Dyes. ney deplore this unwise and practice of substituting, give any greater protection to

and in a few weeks I was able

ack to my work. That is two

go, and since then I have been

health, for which I have to

Mother Seigel's Syrup. (Signed)

Thomas Meddings, 115 Farring-

fire, as we said, it is the light

able stuff that burns first.

why Mr. Meddings got to be so

thin. The flesh or fat is the

the body. In health it keeps up

rmth and furnishes the power.

keep up the fuel we must eat.

disease is a conflagration; it

burn the house up, and often

And it always burns the flesh

re or less of it. The fat goes

the muscles, etc., afterwards

the way of it. About that time

riend was well on towards that

but it wasn't lung disease that

m, albeit he had the cough and

eats. They go also with indi-

and dyspepsia-his real and

his disease wouldn't allow the

h to digest fcod. Hence he con-

all the flesh he had stored up,

en (luckily for him) he began to

other Seigel's Curative Syrup,

et his stomach and liver right

ve his victuals a chance to feed

et headway. When it is in your quench the first spark with

city editor was favored yester-

Japanese Consul Nosse with

sample bottles of beer, brewed

hama by the Japan Brewery

is handsomely put up and

ie trade mark Kirin on taste-

thographed labels. The beer is

ike Canadian Tager, but is

sweeter. The flavor is plea-

ugh, and liquor is generous

bodied. The Japanese are

line with modern ideas and

m to catch on very success-

the manufacture of things

nduce to comfort and good

Must Protect Themselves.

il ladies have recently written

Vancouver World, Oct. 29.

D COMPLAINTS.

Seigel's Curative Syrup.

BEER FROM JAPAN.

same it is dangerous to let

ady. He got feeble and thin

ant moves out.

eet, Walsall, March 6th, 1894.,,

ic than they are now affording way of warnings through the of the press. vers of dyes who ask for the Dyes should look for the the outer envelope. If the Diamond" is not seen, rest asou are being offered some mis-

ond Dyes are the only perfect the world for home dyeing. t druggists and dealers sell

## THE SUGAR SUPPLY.

ington, Nov. 17 .- This year's gar supply of the world surthat of 1895, notwithstanding mous Cuban deficit, according al statistics received from Rusofficial Russian estimate of rld's raw sugar production for r is as follows! Production of gar, 4,960,000 tons; production of gar, 2,655,000 tons; stock on 150,000 tons; total, 8,765,000 tons, ar the corresponding total was



ELLINGTON ST., MONTREAL.

HE CULTIVATOR \_AND\_\_ 1897 INTRY GENTLEMAN

THE BEST OF THE

RICULTURAL WEEKLIES DEVOTED TO

Crops and Processes, rticulture and Fruit-Growing, Live Stock and Dairying

also includes all miner departof rural interest, such as the Yard, Entomology, Bee-keepreenhouse and Grapery, Veter-Replies, Farm Questions and Fireside Reading, Domestic ny, and a summary of the news week. Its Market Reports are ally complete, and much attenpaid to the Prospects of the as throwing light upon one of st important of all questions buy and when to sell. It is y illustrated, and contains more matter than ever before. The ption price is \$2.50 per year, but a SPECIAL REDUCTION in

CLUB RATES FOR 1897 eriptions, in one remittance- - - \$ 4

do --- 10 do --- 15 tlons, do new subscribers for I advance now, we will send the weekly, from our receipt of the ance, to January 1st, 1897, with-

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passing of words by somebody called a clergyman. Slavery in fended from many a pulphe. It was abolished, but a greater slavery, that of mammon, was sweeping over the land and fathers and mothers brought their God-given daughters to the mart, where the clergyman, acting as auctioneer, knocked them down to the highest bidder. And the plous par-

cnits call these marriages holy! A man was a fool who expected a voman to obey him. He could not have a companion and a servant in one. Was there a man in the house, he asked, who carried the purse and held it so tightly that his wife had to go through his pants at night when he slept to get a 25 cent piece? That man made the mother of his children a thief. He had no respect for the man who insisted on paying all the bills. Many a man forgot that the one thing a woman hungers for is attention. He is agreeable everywhere but at home. Many a home was miserable because the two, while loving each other, never said so. His advice was not to wrangle and fangle over together and work together with the essentials. In spite of all he had said about women, he believed they were much better than the young men of this age. Why did the every-day young fellow want a wingless angel for a wife? He should feel flattered if the average young woman would accept him. Prof. Alexander closed with a fervent tribute to the depth and intensity of woman's love for the object of her love.

At the close two ladies and two young gentlemen were called to the platform and their characters and dispositions explained by the profes-

This afternoon he will address ladies only, and his lecture tonight will be open only to men.

AN PTEM FOR SAILORS. (From Harper's Round Table).) Here is an important statement-if true for those interested in sailing. An English newspaper says that while it is hard to believe that the speed of a sailing vessel can be increase by boring holes in her salls, an Italian sea-captain nevertheless claims to have conducted experiments which go a long way towards proving it. His theory is that the force of the wind cannot fairly take effect on an inflated sail, because of the cushion of immovable air which fills up the hollow. To prevent the formation of this cushion, the captain bored a number of holes in the sail. These holes let through the air which would otherwise have been retained in the hollow of the sail, and allowed the wind to exercise its whole power by striking fairly against the sail itself. Several woman who trifled with it. "Girls, no trials of this device have been made, and it has been found that in a light wind a boat with ordinary sails made four knots, while with the perforated sails she covered five and a quarter ical head pointed out on the chart. knots. In a fresh breeze she made seven knots with ordinary and eight flippancy, and young folk were not apt and three-quarter knots with the perto remember that marriage was the forated sails; and in a strong wind only sacrament here on earth. Young she made eight knots with the old and ten knots with the new sails. This gain-from twenty to twenty-five per rife or your husband leave a good cent—is of so much importance that tome and share a home with you? As

HEART RELIEF.

The selection of a proper mate was next elaborated, the professor showing what types should not marry each other and what types would be blessed with perfect issue as well as giving a blessing to each other through life.

Eight Years' Hanging Between Life and Death With Acu e Heart Disease And in 30 Minutes After Taking First Dose of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Relief Comes — What It old for A fred Couldry, West Shefford, Que., It can do for Any Suff 1 or From the Same Cause.

"I had been suffering from acute heart trouble for over four years. When doctors had tried and failed to give me relike I procured Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. In thirty minutes after the first tose I had relief, and although mine was a case of long standing, eight bothles effected a permanent cure, and I firmly believe, after knowing what it has done for me, that there is no hopeless case while this great cure is to be had. I dheerfully sanction the use of any testimony in whatever way it may do the most good."

TOOLE AS A BARBER.

An English paper vouches for this as a new story of the actor, Toole: One day he went into a barber shop in London to get shaved, and, finding the barber out, he determined to have a little fun before his return. So he took off his coat, put on a thinner one and quietly waited for a customer. An elderly gentleman came in soon: "Shave, sir ?" salid our pretended bar-

The old gentleman took a chair and Toole began to lather, expecting every moment the barber would appear. Five minutes passed and no barber the joker began to get desperate and conceived a bright idea. Putting up his brush he quickly changed his coat again, took his hat and was about to slip behind the gentleman's back, when the worthy turned his head and exclaimed: "Here, sir, aren't you going to shave me?" "No, sir!" promptly replied Toole. "The fact is, we only lather here, sir. They shave four doors below."

A SENSATION "REATED

In the Maritime Provinces by

RYCKMAN'S KOOTENAY CURE

Hundreds Already Cured of Rheumatism.

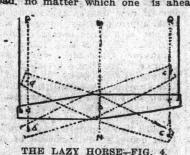
St. John, N. B., Sept. 3, 1896. S. S. Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamil-

ton. Ont.: Gentlemen-Having suffered from Rheumatism for nearly two years and having tried nearly every remedy in the market, without obtaining relief, I became completely discouraged I was persuaded against my judg ment to try Ryckman's Kootena Cure, and by it was completely cured. At first it made me very sore, but soon the pain began to leave me and now I am well and free from suffermatter. Marriage was something ing. Y more sacred and holy than the mere 90 High street. Yours truly,

ern states was upheld and de- Hew He May Be Compelled to De His Share of the Work.

The question is often discussed whether, when two horses work on an "evener" without stay-chains, the lazy horse that lags behind thereby draws just one-half of the load, or more, or less than half. The truth is that either of the three may be true, according to how the evener and clevises

1.-If all three clevis holes, a, b, and c, are equally distant from each other and are on a straight line, and if the clevises play freely on their pins, each horse will draw exactly half of the load, no matter which one is ahead.

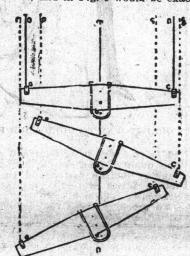


THE LAZY HORSE-FIG. 4.

Fig. 4 shows this. If the line of the clevis holes, a, b, and c, is not at right angles with the central line of draft, m n, both horses will be nearer that line, but both will be equally distant from it, drawing in lines a p and c q, parallel with m n. Hence each will draw half of the load. 2.—But if, as in Fig. 5, the three

clevises are rigid (as sometimes on mowing machines) and the central point of draft (or fnlcrum, b, is behind, and the fulcrums, a and c, are in front of the evener, then when both horses are even, as in the upper posi-tion shown in Fig. 5, each draws half. But when the lazy horse at c lags behind (middle of Fig. 5), he throws his line of draft, c q, further from the middle line of draft m n, than is a p. That is, the lazy horse has by his laziness given himself the long end of the lever.

If. however, the free horse lags at a. (bottom of Fig. 5), his line of draft, a r. is thrown further off from the center line, m n. That is, he gets the long end of the lever. For, in this last case (bottom of Fig. 5), a line drawn from a to b would make a right angle with the line, m n, while a line from b to c would form a sharp angle with the center line of draft, m n, and of course, c would be nearer to that line. 3.—But if the centre hole, b, for the main clevis were ahead of the middle line, and in Fig. 5 would be exact-



ly reversed, and the lazy horse by lagging behind would give himself the short end of the lever and must do the most work. This can be inferred from Fig. 5. without a separate cut to illustrate it.

Of course, the only correct way is to have the three holes (fulcrums or points of draft), a, b, c, exactly on a line. Then each horse draws exactly his half of the load no matter whether he forges ahead or lags behind .-Ohio Farmer.

COMBINE FOR PRODUCTION.

Why Do Not Small Farmers Own Implements in Common?

James Jeslin, of Massachusetts, in a letter to the New England Farmer, says many things that are as applicable to the farmers of this province as they are to those of New England.

"Labor saving implements have become a necessity. The farmer of small means cannot afford to purchase all the modern appliances, and the consequence is that he works at a dis-The farmer, however, advantage. with a fairly good farm, well stocked, equipped, and of ample size stands in another class. I could name several farms of one hundred to one hundred and fifty acres within ten miles which are returning the owners a handsome profit. The gulf between a farmer of small means with a poor farm to start with and the farm just described is very great indeed. It seems to me, however, that the small farmers might combine their energies and humbler resources by forming groups of four to six and become the owners of more of the improved and labor saving ma-

chines and use them alternatively. "Wouldn't it be a good thing to put in practice the old adage, 'Owe no man anything?' Haven't we been boasting of our independence when, in fact, we farmer at a trifling expense. For an are quite dependent? Isn't the debtor, upright to place the windmill on, I use whether, state, town or individual, a dependent, in other words, a slave? The great trouble at present is that we are a debtor nation. We are a debtor state. Our municipalities are debtors also. Capitalists across the water own our securities to-day. England, Germany, and France do our carrying trade. Foreign companies do most of our insurance. We need a cessation from the propentity to extend our indebtedness. Until we gain our freedom from foreign debt we shall not be a people free in fact.

"No class of people feels more sensitively the effect of our large indebtedness than the farmer. It touches him first; it clings to him to the end."

Grit For Fowls.

Some farmers find it difficult to provide hens with sand, says the American Agriculturist. Make a mortar from coarse sand or gravel and put into barrels. In the winter put one of these in the henhouse, and cut out some of the staves. The hens will soon be busy. It will help to keep their bills short and they will not be so apt to pick eggs open and eat them.

THE WEEKLY SUN \$1.00 a year.

A Farmer Who Has Used Them For Six

Years on Their Merits A great many farmers are getting to use bushel boxes in handling potatoes, apples and other vegetables and fruit; and yet there are many who do not yet know the advantage in using them, says J. H. Palm, in Ohio Farmer. We have been using them for six years, and find them so handy that we couldn't think of doing without them Every farmer should have bushel boxes. If he can use a saw and drive a nail he can make them himself. We made ours. Any farmer that has the is cheap the work can be done and the cost be hardly felt.

run through the planer to size it. This vorable to the rise of cream, fair refor the ends we used elm, sized to 5-8 specific recommendation of the control of was used for the sides and bottom; inch. Basswood is too soft for the ends, tube (fig. 5), which is filled with milk as the nails will not hold. It is really to the zero mark'and allowed to stand too soft for any of the box. We wouldn't use it again. We made our cream is aided in rising by warming sides. It makes a little heavier box. but much more substantial and lasting. We have handled several thousand bushels in the 200 we made first they have been handled rough, but except where broken by accident, the majority are good yet. Two years ago we made a second lot,

but made them of slats, and we like them better than the solid. If left out in the rain, as it will happen sometimes, unless turned bottom up, we would sometimes find one partly filled with water. The consequence was a very heavy box.

In making our slat boxes we used elm sawed 1-2 inch thick, which when dry is between 1-2 and 3-8 inch thick If ripped into slats 2 1-4 inches wide they will make spaces right for a box 12 inches deep, 15 inches long and 13 inches wide inside, containing 2340 cubic inches. We have never found a man that was not satisfied with the bushe they contain.

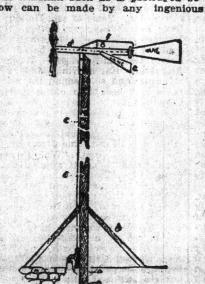
Our first lot of solid boxes were made side measure. We at first hauled a full of milk and the remainder with the grocers, in the boxes. We soon found that we were cheating ourselves out of about five or six bushels of potatoes, good measure, on every hundred. The grocers were very anxious that we deliver in the boxes, but since reducing the size of the boxes we fill their selling baskets nicely rounding. For the corners of our slat boxes we

makes a nearly 2-inch surface to nail firms. The cream test furnishes a boxes, is one of which Mr. Spitter of Mansfield gave me three to test. He uses them principally for handling eggs in cold storage, but I find them strong the beautier handling of no. enough for the heavier handing of potatoes or apples. I like the shape: it seems to carry easier than a nearer material for slats, is just what I have been looking for; inside size is 8 inches deep, 23 inches long and 13 1-2 wide The ends are solid, made of inch planed, making about 7-8. Slats 3-8x 1 1-4. I would use good, tough wood, say elm, and nail well with wire nails.

A handhold is made by making a slot or mortise about 3 or 4 inches long and an inch wide, about two inches from upper edge of the solid end. In handling an apple or potato crop lot of these boxes will pay for themselves in one season in satisfaction

more than once. CHEAP WINDMILL

Can Be Made at Small Expense by Any Ingenious Farmer. A windmill such as is portrayed be-



A CHEAP PUMP. six by six-inch elm scantling. Cut a two-inch strip four feet long from the centre and run it down on the cribbing of the well. Two polls (a, a,) were riveted through upright to crib bing. Two braces (b) of two by fourinch scantling make the upright se cure. To upper end of the upright is

to work through as wel las for the windmill to turn and face the wind. The crosspiece upon which the windmil works (d) contains a hole just large enough to allow it to turn easily on this pipe. The shaft from the windmill to pitman passes close to one side of the pipe. The tail or vane is put on the opposite side of the crosspiece to the fan and balances it. To prevent the main vane from holding the fan too straight to the wind in a storm, I placed a smaller vane (e) at the side Strong winds press against the small-er vane, turning the fan out enough to prevent breaking. The crosspied original stock is the cabbage rose. The six by six inches. At about one-third of the distance from the pipe to pitman bush is now about 25 feet high wide. Carbon is plentifully supplied to is placed a standard (g) for a lever (f)

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

bolted a piece of old pump piping about

two feet long for the sucker rod (c c)

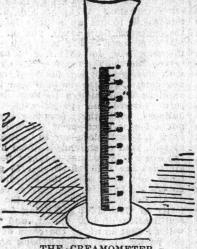
to work on. These parts were made by a blacksmith. My windmill has en in operation over a year and since placing the smaller vane (e) on the side, I have had no trouble with it; then a storm would break the leaves.-Farm and Home.

THE CREAMOMETER.

BUSHEL BOXES

Not Always Reliable, But Recommended Because It Is Very Simple.

A very simple test, and one which although not altogether reliable, is better than none, is the judgment of milk by the amount of cream it will show. This is not an accurate test, because i may fail to show cream when it should. or it may show more than it ought; however, it will not show cream if there is none in the milk. With two samples of milk having the same amount of fat different results may appear with this test, as the proportion of the fat globules which rise depends timber can get the necessary stuff the way it was handled before delivery. sawed and the cash outlay will be small; only the cost of sawing and the nails, and on wet days when his time get to the top, and they may carry up get to the top, and they may carry up with them so much of the other constituents that there will be a large bulk of When we made our first lot we had passwood or linden sawed 1-2-inch and fully conducted and conditions are fa-



THE CREAMOMETER the milk to 100 degrees Fahrenheit and after Mr. Terry's pattern, 13x13x16 in-water, or the tube may be filled half warm water, which raises the temperature and reduces the viscosity; in such case only half as much cream will appear as the milk is to be given credit for; for example, if the contents of a glass are half water and show 10 per cent. a cream upon the scale, this means, of course, 20 per cent. of the milk. If the milk is the same each day use a three-cornered piece made by rip- should be little difference in the cream and is tested in the same way, there ping a 2-inch square piece into two shown. Tubes graduated specially for pieces from opposite corners. This this test are sold by dairy-supply to, and makes a very substantial box. opportunity to look for sediment; if the A form of box, however, which we milk is not clean, dirt can be seen in like better than either our solid or slat the bottom of the cyclinder. Care

> Live Stock Pointers. Overfeeding causes balky horses. With the farm horse the walking gait s essential.

You can spirit your horse's temper by losing your own. Do not allow manure-making materials to go to waste.

A patch of rye sown in good season makes good winter pasturage.

It is not good economy to feed all: kinds and all sizes of hogs together. Profit depends as much on the cost of production as on the selling price. If allowed the privilege sheep will always take all of the exercise they

It is not a good plan to allow sheep. to be exposed to a cold rain at this There are few enterprises in which there is as small risk as in sheep rais-

If early lambs are wanted, the breeding should be done now as soon as pos-It is a waste of feed with any class of stock to give more than they can

Upon the condition of the stables largely depends the health of the A diet plentiful and healthy, but not excessive, modifies the size, form and

Stop the Cow Kicking. The kicking cow, while milking, is an abomination. To prevent the kicking a small rope or large cord should be passed around the body of the cow just in front of the udder and over the top of the hips. It need not be drawn tight, just snug will do, and no cow to which it is applied will even try to kick.

temperament of animals.—Farmers'



KICKING. cow thus tethered will lift a foot as if to kick, but somehow she seems to change her mind, and puts it down again.-Farm and Home.

A Multi-Rose Bush. In a sheltered back yard of the city, says the San Francisco Call, there is an immense rose bush which bears red. pink and white roses, with various shades between. The owner likes to experiment, and from time to time has grafted on different varieties. At one time there were thirteen, but the tea roses proved short-lived, and now there are only eight of the hardier sortsamong them La France, Madame Plantier, Pauline Lebeau, Black Prince, Castalian and White Lamarque, The

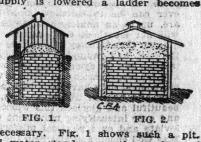
Intensify the color of the blossoms. Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

## A FARM ICEHOUSE.

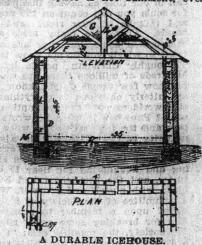
PRACTICAL METHODS OF BUILDING BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

The Factors Necessary to Secure Satisfactory Results-Two Classes of Icehouses and Their Relative Merits-All About Their Construction.

Two classes of farm ice-houses are practicable. If high dry ground or a hillside is available, a pit or submerged house can be constructed. Make a hole in the ground of the desired size, the bottom highest in the middle, so that the water from melting will drain toward the walls. At each side place a line of tile leading from the house to the side of the hill or to another drain or ditch. Drainage must be perfect, or esults will not be satisfactory. For walls, put in a frame made much like that of an ordinary corncob, with the boards close together and on the inside of the uprights. The joists should be 2 by 6 pine or hardwood, depending upon which is the cheapest. Stone may also be used. The roof is best if 2 by 6 studding is used, boarded on both sides, especially if covered with hay, straw or stalks to keep out the heat. If the pit is in a shady place which is always desirable—the gables may be left open for ventilation. If sun-strikes the roof, ordinary ventilators must be provided. Drainage must be perfect and the ventilation adequate, but it is best to have as little circulation of air as possible. A door must be made for taking out ice, and as the supply is lowered a ladder be



necessary. Fig. 1 shows such a pit. If water stands near the surface of the ground, admitting of a possibility of its rising in the pit, the safest way is to build the house entirely above ground, taking the precautions out-lined above as to location, drainage and ventilation. A floor is not absolutely necessary, although desirable. A cheap shed with rough posts, carefully double boarded and the air space filled with sawdust or chaff, will be better than nothing, and if a straw stack or heap of cornstalks could be built over it, such an affair would. keep ice fairly well. But thrifty farmers believe in building a durable icehouse that will last. The common type is shown in Fig. 2. A 6-inch dead-air space is not sufficient, even



if the outer boards are matched and the inner square edged, with tarred paper underneath both. Some think the paper is hardly necessary under the inside boards if they are matched, but square-edged boards may be used on both sides with paper on both sides of studding. Fig. 3 shows the plans of one of the largest and most experienced firms in the ice trade, which is claimed to embody all of the essential particulars necessary for a perfect ice-house, unless it be deemed desirable to put in a ventilator to carry off the heated air radiating from the roof in midday. In the elevation plan, A is a dry wall, B mortar wall, C outer posts, D inner posts, E sills laid in lime mortar, F partition under roof, G floor with hay covering, H spaces for filling between walls, J spaces for filling under roof. K double flooring laid crossways, L ties of hoop or band iron. M natural surface of ground. In the ground plan, doorways are made from top to bottom at any convenient place (the gable ends are best) boarded and filled as the rest of the house after the ice is put in. Directions as to the more important parts accompany the plan.-Farm and Home

Economy in Hauling Loads. In a talk on good roads A. J. Johnson, a civil engineer who has some very effective work in road construction in New Jersey, gave the following reasons why good roads should be constructed:

"It has been proved that on sandy roads 30 bushels of grain are a load for two horses; on so-called pike roads 50 bushels are the maximum load; on macadam roads 100 bushels, and on the best grades of telford roads 200 bushels can be carried. If these figures are correct, and there is no reason to question them, they furnish an impressive argument for the improvement of roads-an argument, noreover, which ought to appeal most forcibly to farmers, whose interest in the question has thus far been rather sluggish. The agitation for good roads accomplished little so long as it was discussed from the speculative point of view. People who read appeals view. Feople who read appeals on the subject agreed with them in theory, perhaps, but they saw no reason why they should personally do anything in the matter. But there are other practical arguments in favor of good roads that also appeal strongly to the farmer. It is said that certain New Jersey canneries pay two cents less a basket for tomatoes that have been hauled over rubble roads, because they are injured by the jolting they receive.' -Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Does This Hit You? The cranberry might be cultivated upon many a marsh that is now prac-

Brains in Feeding. The milk dairyman cannot feed ex-

actly as the butter-maker.