

Fifty pounds per day for four months would amount to 3 tons. Allowing for waste, a solid block of ice 6 feet square and 6 feet high should be sufficient if properly stored.

For the purpose of estimating the weight of ice roughly by the number of blocks, the following table will be found convenient:—

12	blocks	18 x 36 inches,	8 inches thick	=	1 ton
10	"	18 x 36 "	10 "	=	1 "
8	"	18 x 36 "	12 "	=	1 "
7	"	18 x 36 "	14 "	=	1 "
6	"	18 x 36 "	16 "	=	1 "
5	"	18 x 36 "	20 "	=	1 "

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ORDINARY STORAGE OF ICE.

(Extract from Bulletin No. 10.)

1. Provide for drainage by filling the area of the ice-house with broken stones or cobble stones, covered with cinders or gravel. A few inches will do on the top of a gravelly and porous soil. On a heavy clay soil a greater depth will be necessary. A tile drain should be laid in the earth, under the gravel, along the centre of the building.

2. Lay 2 x 6-inch sills, double, and binding at corners, or one sill 8 x 8 feet, on posts. Set up 2 x 6-inch studs at 24-inch centres, topped with 2 x 6-inch plates, double. Sheet the outside of the studs with matched siding. Line the inside with rough boards, as well as the under side of the rafters. Leave space between studs empty.

Have doors in sections running up from the sill to the gable at one end of the ice-house.

3. Before putting in the ice cover the stones or gravel in the ice-house with 12 inches of *dry* saw-dust.

4. Pack the ice directly on the sawdust. Leave a space of 12 inches between the walls and the ice. Place the cakes of ice as close together as possible, and fill in all unavoidable spaces with crushed ice or snow, well rammed. Never use any saw-dust between the tiers.

5. Fill the 12-inch space between the ice and the wall with *dry* saw-dust. Be careful that the saw-dust does not contain any ice chips or snow. When no saw-dust is available, cut hay or cut straw, or chaff, may be used, but in this case the space between the wall and the ice should be twice as large (24 inches instead of 12) and care should be taken to have the hay or straw packed as well as possible.

6. Cover the ice on top with saw-dust or long hay; 12 inches of saw-dust will do. Hay should be put on 2 feet thick. Hay and saw-dust make an equally good covering, if used in proper quantities.

When saw-dust is used, put on 2 feet thick at first. This will leave 12 inches to spare to fill in the sides in the spring, when the saw-dust along the sides has settled.

7. A loft floor over the ice-house does more harm than good, as it prevents circulation of air and keeps the covering damp. Have an opening at each end of the gable fitted with louvre boards, and have a ventilator 18-inch square going through the middle of the roof to create a thorough circulation of air and thus prevent accumulation of heat under the roof.

8. Bank the ice-house up above the sill with earth or saw-dust, in order to prevent any entrance of air around the sill.

Copies of Bulletin No. 20 may be obtained free for each patron of a creamery, by application to the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa.