

Farm and Dairy Ice Houses

Essential to Comfort and Health During the Summer

One of Canada's abundant natural resources is our annual crop of ice. The value of the ice harvest is not usually appreciated. This is probably due, largely, to the fact that at the time ice is plentiful it is not required for immediate needs. With many of those who should be most interested, it is the old story of letting the future take care of itself, with the result that in periods of excessive heat, such as were experienced last summer, large quantities of meats,

amidst of her household cares, endeavouring to make the farm home a real home for her family, the farmer's wife is entitled to this little attention on the part of those she is trying to make comfortable.

There are few localities in Canada where a supply of ice cannot be obtained during the winter months. In most cases, farmers, either by themselves or co-operatively, are able to harvest and store it. The wonder is, then, that any farmer or dairyman would be without a supply.

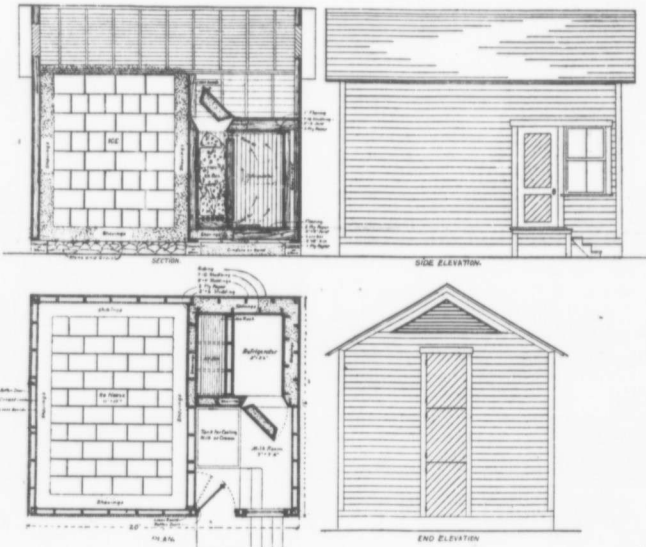
To preserve a domestic supply of ice is a simple matter. An unoccupied corner of an outbuilding may be utilized, by enclosing the necessary space with rough boards. About 40 cubic feet of space should be allowed per ton of ice. If the soil is porous, no provision need

fresh meat and other requirements at hand, when, without his ice supply, his family might be forced to depend upon the smoked and pickled varieties for the table during the hot weather.

Full particulars and details of construction of this ice house and others may be secured from Bulletin 35, Dairy and Cold Storage Series, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner will also supply blue prints free on application.

As an index to the amount of ice required, the following figures may be quoted:

A cubic foot of ice weighs 57½ pounds. One ton of solid ice measures, approximately, 35 cubic feet. A consumption of two cubic feet (115 pounds) per day for four months would amount to nearly



Cut No. 130

A well-built Ice House, combining ice storage, milk room and refrigerator

dairy products and other foods spoil for the want of ice.

To the farmer, ice is almost a necessity in the summer. Exposed in the fields, to the heat, he finds a cool drink invigorating and refreshing. To his horses, panting from exertion and heat, a piece of ice applied to the head not only revivifies them, but may be the means of saving their lives.

In the farm home there is nothing more invigorating than the cool dishes which may be provided with the assistance of an ice supply. One of the attractions of the city to the rural young in the warm weather is this ability to secure these cooling delicacies. In the

made for drainage. If it is impervious clay, it should be undrained. The earth should be covered with six inches of broken stone, cinders or gravel, on which spread about a foot of planing-mill shavings. Between the walls and ice should be placed at least a foot of shavings or sawdust, and the ice should be covered with a foot of the same material.

The illustration shown herewith is of a more pretentious ice house, with built-in refrigerator and milk room. This has the advantage of providing every facility for the care of dairy products as well as the food supplies of the household, enabling the farmer to have his

seven tons. Allowing for the waste when such a comparatively small body of ice is stored, a building 10 feet square and 10 feet high will afford ample space for that quantity of ice if it is carefully packed.

Fifty pounds per day for four months would amount to three tons. Allowing for waste, a solid block of ice six feet square and six 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.

Protecting Our Communities Watersheds

Water Supplies for Municipalities Must Be Kept Free of Pollution

Recently compiled statistics respecting Canadian waterworks show that many of our systems are supplied by gravity from distant sources, thus minimizing the danger of pollution. The number of such systems is rapidly growing, as well as their importance, over 100 of them are in use in the Dominion, including those of many large cities from Halifax to Vancouver. The necessity of properly protecting against both pollution and deforestation of the watersheds upon which these systems depend cannot be too strongly urged.

In this connection, the example of Newark, N.J., is unique. The city now owns in fee simple some 62 per cent of the 63 square miles of the watersheds from which its supply is drawn, and in the course of a few years will probably own the whole area. This case is hardly parallel to that of Seattle or other far western cities which own all or large portions of the watersheds of their municipal water supplies, for the impounding reservoirs of those cities are comparatively unpopulated areas, while Newark's reservoirs are within a 30 mile radius of New York city.

Experience indicates the practical impossibility of enforcing legislation and regulations upon an indifferent public, and the only feasible method of protecting watersheds is complete control and exclusion from settlement. In Canada, most of these watersheds are yet unpopulated and immediate action would avoid future complication.

Scientific forestry has been conducted with great success on some of these reservations in the United States. With many municipalities waterworks departments, forest to the U.S. has become an important access while a private company, supplying water to Nashua, N.H., has demonstrated complete success on a 1,000-acre tract, which is a yielding considerable profits and will continue to do so indefinitely.—L.G.D.

10 blocks 18 x 36 inches, 10 inch thick—1 ton.
8 blocks 18 x 36 inches, 12 inch thick—1 ton.
7 blocks 18 x 36 inches, 14 inch thick—1 ton.
6 blocks 18 x 36 inches, 16 inch thick—1 ton.
5 blocks 18 x 36 inches, 20 inch thick—1 ton.