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## GATHERING ICE CROP

CUT FROM CLEAN BODY OF WATER NOT TOO SHALLOW.

Storage Need Not Be Elaborate But There Are Important Points to Observe.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Our winters in Canada are usually very favorable for the production of ice. Ice is one of our most certain crops. In order to make use of this ice in the summer for cooling purposes it is necessary to store it properly during the winter season. Ice storage is not a difficult or costly matter; to make successful use of a few general principles must be applied carefully. The purpose of this short article is to mention these and show how they are applied for the successful storage of ice on the farm.

In the first place, the ice should be cut from a clean and sanitary body of water which is not too shallow. In harvesting the ice it will pay to take some care in marking out the strips of ice, and cutting the strips up into cakes so that they will be all of a size, and have even clean-cut faces. If cakes are cut in this manner, they will store much easier and tighter in the bin. Large size cakes keep better than small ones, but the size is limited on account of handling. A very good size is 18 or 22 inches square. The depth or thickness, of course, will vary with severity of the winter and the exposure of the ice to the weather. Cold dry days are best for harvesting and storing ice. If a number of people in any section cut and store ice regularly, it is a good practice to do the work co-operatively, as it can be done more economically, more conveniently and in a more efficient manner than by the single-handed method.

The storage for the ice need not be an elaborate or costly structure by any means. Frequently some portion of the farm buildings can be conveniently converted into an ice storage, for instance the corner of a shed where a simple bin can be built large enough to store the ice required. On nearly every farm some suitable storage about the present structures may be found, or made by slight alterations or additions. On the dairy farm it is quite a common practice to have a small isolated building combining ice storage, cooling room and dairy room. Sometimes it is possible to have the well under this building, with the pump in the dairy room. Such a combination is very useful, and no doubt its advantages warrant the extra cost over a simple bin as enclosure for ice.

Whatever may be the form of storage, it is very necessary to provide for a location with good protection from the sun's direct rays, and yet with a reasonable amount of circulation of air; a roof of thick, non-conducting material like sawdust or shavings between the ice and the atmosphere, free drainage from the bottom of the storage, live circulation over the top of the ice, and the ice should be packed as tightly as possible. During the warm weather care should be taken to keep the top of ice well covered up after any ice is removed.

**Space Required.**  
The rule for estimating size of storage required for a given quantity of ice is that 45 cubic feet will store a ton. According to this 40 tons would require a building about 14 feet square and 14 feet high, allowing a foot of sawdust on all sides of the ice. When ice is used chiefly for cooling milk, it is necessary to store about 1 1/4 tons per cow. If used for household purposes as well, two or three extra tons should be stored, sometimes more.

The Department of Fisheries, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., will be pleased to supply on request any interested party with copy of Bulletin 306, "Cold Storage on the Farm."—R. R. Graham, Fisheries Dept., O. A. College.

**Manure Pit Needed on Every Farm.**  
In a ton of cow manure the liquid part is equal to 61 per cent. of the total value. Ontario with her thousands of cows experiences a tremendous waste each year, partly through neglect and partly because it is human to shun all things considered unclean. Every precaution should be taken to save the liquid, as well as the solids. Fermentation or rotting goes on rapidly in dry loosely piled manure. Fermentation or rotting goes on rapidly in dry loosely piled manure. Nitrogen escapes in the form of ammonia, and the potash and phosphorus are made soluble. Once in caseous or soluble condition these valuable elements get away through leaching or washing by rains, or by evaporation. Returning to from whence they came, not waiting for the neglectful. The losses due to the chances caused by fermentations and weathering are so commonplace with many farm people that they continue the practice as a matter of course.

Concrete floors and gutters in the stables and feed yards, together with a cement manure pit in which manure may be stored, is the equipment necessary to prevent loss, and insure the proper making of manure. A ten cow herd requires a pit 16 x 16 by four feet deep. The manure from a twenty cow herd can be taken care of in a pit 24 x 20 by four feet deep. A small tank can be arranged at one end into which the unabsorbed liquid may run. This can be used as it is, or pumped back over the pile to prevent heating. The pit should be covered by a suitable roof. This will keep out the rain, support the manure carrier track and provide shelter for the driveway.

Many of the disease conditions common to live stock are harbored in the manure and for this reason alone it pays well to keep the stock away from the manure pile. Plan and build to prevent waste or fertility, unsanitary conditions and for the maintenance of the health of the farm live stock.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

## THE CURE OF RINGWORM

CAUSE AND CURE OF SCALY AND UNSIGHTLY PATCHES.

Caused by a Parasite—Yearlings and Calves Most Susceptible—Treatment Suggested.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Ringworm is a skin disease present in many herds during the winter period. It is a disease of domestication, favored by poor animal husbandry practice. Quite common and most frequently seen in young cattle, appearing a short time after freeze-up when the animals have returned from pastures to the infected quarters that they occupy during the feeding period.

Caused by a Parasite.

The parasite, *Trichophyton tonsurans*, which is responsible for the ringworm condition, is a hardy rascal and can live in the stables, feed-racks, manure and yards from spring to autumn and is always ready to welcome his victim, be it a man, a horse, a sheep, a pig or a steer. Cattle are preferred offering a skin that is usually soft and porous—just what the parasite needs. The transmission of the parasite may be direct or indirect. Indirect by means of harness, curry comb, blanket, bedding, tie chain, halter, manure or stall partitions. In cattle natural infection occurs through contact of diseased and healthy animals, as rubbing or licking one another. The parasite after reaching an animal locates in the hair follicles, causing the hair to become brittle and to split or break off. A single organism once established under favorable conditions multiplies at a tremendous rate, so much so that thousands of hair follicles are invaded and the circular patches of grey scaly crust increase. Yearlings and Calves Are Most Susceptible, particularly so if crowded together in warm stables where the organism is present on walls or manure. The disease appears around the ears, eyes, neck, lips and tail-head, the parts that an itchy animal can rub on an infected object most easily. The period of incubation for this parasite varies from seven to thirty days. Small nodules covered with asbestos-like crust first appear, growing into areas several inches in diameter. These are generally thicker or darker than on light skin. Considerable irritation develops, causing the animal to rub the encrusted area adding inflammation with thickening and cracks. If the crust is removed a raw bleeding surface is exposed.

**Treatment Suggested.**

As soon as ringworm is detected an effort should be made to isolate the affected animals and to treat them at once. A definite plan of treatment should be followed. Wash the encrusted areas with water and soap to soften the scale, remove the hair around the area and also the scale, then dry and paint over with iodine. The iodine should be applied daily until the affected part is healed. Ointments containing sulphur, or an ointment made of one part powdered blue-stone to six parts of vasoline, may be used instead of iodine. Pine tar is also a good dressing. Oils and greases tend to check the development of ringworm. This disease could be prevented and the loss caused by its presence prevented by the practice of proper clean-up measures in the stables and yards used by the farm animals.—L. Stevenson, Director of Extension, O. A. College.

## MINERAL DEFICIENCIES.

How These Deficiencies In Both Soils and From Animals May Be Corrected.

During recent years a great deal of consideration has been given to the possible effects of mineral deficiencies, reducing the vitality and lowering the resistance of animals against abortion disease and sterility. This seems to be more especially the case in dairy herds which are kept at a high state of milk production, remaining indoors most of the time on a fixed ration deficient in mineral elements, namely lime and phosphorus. Run down and exhausted pastures should therefore be rejuvenated by a liberal application of mineral fertilizers in order that grain, forage and pasture contain a sufficient amount of minerals may be grown for feed.

In all cases of nutritional deficiency, the nature of the deficiency should be determined and corrected as far as possible. In a general sense the deficiencies can usually be corrected in a herd by liberal feeding of a balanced ration, allowing sufficient exercise and as large a use of luscious pastures as possible. Where mineral deficiency is presumed to be present, direct benefit to the feed, such as lime phosphate, salt, potassium iodide and sulphate of iron.—G. D. McElvray, D.C.Sc., Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph.

## Shoeing of the Horse.

As shoeing has certain injurious influences it should be guarded by the following practices:

1. Removal of excessive growth.

2. Fit shoe to foot and not foot to shoe.

3. Avoid rasping surface of the wall.

4. Leave the sole thick.

5. Do not cut away the bar.

6. Don't trim the frog except to detach loose portions.

7. Shoe selected should be suitable for the horse and nature of his work.

8. Hot fitting is not injurious unless foot is burned.

9. Nail low and use as few nails as possible.

10. Don't hammer down clinches with violence.

The horse is entitled to every consideration from the farrier, in that the shoe nailed to his hoof is placed in such a way as to give comfort and protection. Many a good horse has been made to suffer through careless shoeing. Give the faithful horse a square deal.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

See Supplement in  
to-day's "Record"  
for opening announcement of  
Falls' Annual February Sale that  
begins Saturday.

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