

7. All the gutters and drains should be carefully flushed and disinfected with a solution of chloride of lime; 1 lb to every 4 gallons of water.

8. To disinfect the atmosphere, sulphur may be burned or formaline vaporized.

The use of chlorhydric acid is also recommended, especially in the case of typhus, in lieu of carbolic acid. It should be dissolved in twenty times its weight of water.

The stables should be whitewashed with lime twice a year even when there are no epidemics.

**Calves.**—From the economic standpoint calves are one of the indispensable by-products of the stable, which should be turned to the best account to reduce the cost price of the milk which is the principal product.

They are raised either to replace cows that have gone out of service or are destined for slaughter. It is by replacing the bad or the inferior cows of a herd that its improvement can be best promoted and the cost price of the milk reduced. The calves for slaughter would return but a small profit if they did not serve to utilize the skim-milk, one of the important by-products of the dairy, upon which it is always preferable to feed them. This is one of the best ways of turning the skim-milk to profitable account and this fact should not be overlooked. To fatten them with other foods purchased outside or even taken from the farm would not always be the best rule to follow from an economical point of view.

*Calves for Raising.*—Calves for raising are the basis of the improvement of the herds and the farmer should devote all his skill to their selection, especially then to properly feeding them and to developing the forms and qualities which these animals inherit from their parents and which are chiefly prized. A well selected and well fed heifer should always make a better cow than her dam, so long as perfection has not been reached. It is in this way that the most famous herds have been formed. Selection and raising are the key to the improvement of the herds. We necessarily presume that the farmer can always secure the services of a first class thorough-bred bull.

The basis of the food of calves for raising, during the first five or six months, is fresh skim milk. Good skim milk suffices to give to a calf a strong frame and strong muscles. Too much fatty matter in the milk is not needful