

buildings and to convey it into the stables through iron pipes of $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Wells should be always far away from the dung piles and the privies, by which they are more easily tainted than is generally imagined. As far as possible, the arrangements to bring the water into the stable should be such as to place the water within reach of the cows.

Site.—A preference should be given to elevated and airy sites for the stables; damp spots should be avoided. The subsoil of the stables should be carefully drained, if it be not naturally so.

The soil is always impregnated with air and this air, often unhealthy in damp places, is liable to ascend into the stables.

Service.—The convenience of the service may be secured in many different ways; it is somewhat a matter of taste, habit and circumstances. It is consequently impossible to here lay down general rules or to point out the arrangements suited to all cases.

Disinfection of the Stables.—In the event of epidemic, the stables must be disinfected. The following are the principal rules for disinfection set forth by Trumbower :

1. Remove the hay, straw and sweepings and burn them,
2. Remove the manure and bury it in a field, to which the animals have no access.
3. Clean out the mangers, racks, stalls and all the woodwork with care ; wash them with hot water in which two ounces of carbolic acid per gallon have been dissolved. Preference for this purpose may be given to formaline at the rate of 2 to 3 ounces per gallon of water.
4. Whitewash all the inside of the stable, the floors, ceilings and walls with lime, in which one pound of chloride of lime to every four gallons of water has been dissolved. Slaked lime should also be used to whitewash the walls.

This rule especially applies to the stalls and mangers.

5. All rotten woodwork should be removed, burned and replaced by new,
6. All the vessels, forks, shovels, brooms and other implements should be washed and lime-washed.