

**A New Barn That Owes Much of Its Attractiveness to Whitewash and Green Paint.**

This is an exterior view of the new barn erected by W. H. Snowden, Peterboro Co., Ont., an interior view of which was shown in Farm and Dairy some weeks ago. The body of the building is covered with white rock wash which is superior to whitewash in appearance and lasting qualities. The trimmings are green. —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

roughage, preferably clover, alfalfa or pea-vine hay; but if these are not available, mixed dry bright corn fodder, or shucks may be used. This roughage should be kept before the calves in a rack or box where it can be kept clean and fresh by renewing each day. The calf, when it is a week old, will begin to pick at this, and at one month of age will be taking a considerable amount. As in feeding grain, cleanliness is of great importance.

The calf will do well on pasture, and if this can be provided convenient to the buildings he will be able to get the greatest part of his roughage in this way.

Cleanliness is one of the most important factors in feeding young calves. Clean feeding pails, troughs, and stalls are safeguards against digestive troubles. Milk should be fed only in clean pails, which should be washed and scalded after each feeding. All feed boxes should be kept clean. Special care should be taken to prevent meal from fermenting in the corners of boxes. Fermented or mouldy feed will often upset the digestive system of a calf and endanger its life. No more grain should be fed than will be cleaned up in a few minutes. The bedding in calf stalls becomes wet very quickly. The calf should by all means be kept dry, and it is therefore necessary to keep the stalls well bedded at all times.

#### Scours in Calves

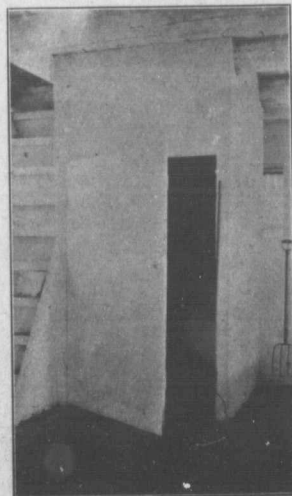
The principal difficulty in raising calves is scours. This trouble is usually due to mistakes in feeding—dirty milk, dirty pails, sour milk, fermented grain, irregular feeding, overfeeding; almost any mistake in feeding is liable to bring about this trouble. The first thing to be done in such cases is to reduce the feed about one-half and see that it is fresh and clean in every respect. Oftentimes this will be all that is necessary, and then the calf can be gradually brought back to full feed. If the trouble is serious and persistent, give the calf two or four tablespoonfuls of castor oil in milk as a physic, and two to three times daily a mixture of one part salol and two parts subnitrate of bismuth in doses of one to two teaspoonfuls, depending upon the severity of the case and the size of the calf. If scours is general and persistent, it will be well also to disinfect the calf stalls with compound solution of cresol, or some other good disinfectant.

If calves begin to scour in one or two days after birth and the discharge is white, acute contagious scouring is probably the trouble and will require the most thorough scouring and the prompt services of a competent veterinarian.—Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

#### Ice House Construction

A. C. L., Perth Co., Ont.

**WE** have just hauled a nice supply of dry sawdust for the ice house this winter. Of course, there is no ice on the pond yet, but there is nothing like being ready in time, and



#### A Fine Point in Clean Milk Production.

The more dust there is floating in the atmosphere of the stable, the more difficult it is to produce milk suitable for a city retail trade. R. J. Waller, in his new stable, has gotten around one part of the dust difficulty by closing in the hay chutes at small points, but one worthy of emulation in dairy stables.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

the kind of sawdust I want could not be got next February. We have just finished up the last of our ice, a little earlier than I like to, and while preparing my own ice house for refilling, I would like to ask how many dairy farmers have ice houses at all. I have had two, and both satisfactory. The first cost nothing; that is, no money outlay. The second cost \$150 for materials, plus a lot of our own labor. It is a solid concrete building, with a milk house in connection. But my first house, which did service for a great many years, will probably be of more general interest.

The plan for this first house was not original with me. I got the general idea in the Family Herald many years ago. I selected a well-drained site, situated on a side hill, so that I could run a gangway from the hilltop to the gable door of the ice house and run all the ice in on the level. This reduced the labor of filling the house considerably. Then I planted corner posts 14 feet long on the four corners of the rectangle, 14x14 feet, leaving 10 feet of the posts above the soil. On either side I planted two additional posts at regular intervals. The square was then boarded up with rough lumber that was lying around on both sides of the posts, and the space between filled with sawdust, leaving room for a continuous door on one side. The roof was made A shaped and covered with a cheap brand of roofing paper. This, too, had been left over from another job. Drainage from the bottom was ensured by making the floor of round poles, through which waste water could trickle. In filling, I put 15 inches of sawdust on the floor and left 12 inches space around the edge to be packed with sawdust. Then I finished off with almost two feet of sawdust on top and small gable windows at either end, giving ventilation over the top.

In filling an ice house, I always lay the first blocks flat, the next layer on edge, next flat, and so on until the house is full. After each layer is laid in, water is poured over to fill the cracks between the blocks, and it will freeze there. In taking out, I never take blocks out of the second layer until all of the first layer has been removed, and at all times I make sure that there is lots of sawdust over the ice.

All of the material in this old ice house came from lumber that was lying around the farm, and most farms I know have a supply of this character. Our new ice house was built when our dairy herd increased and we needed more room. I find a good general rate is one ton of ice to each dairy cow. Ten blocks of ice two feet square and 12 inches thick, approximate one ton.

#### Good Production from Large Dairy

Andrew Henderson, Leeds Co., Ont.

**I** AM writing a short account of what my herd of 38 Ayrshires and Ayrshire grade cows made me for the year 1914. Including milk sent to the factory, cream shipped, and butter made, but not counting the milk used for the family, which was from three to five quarts daily, besides an additional family for six months, also supplying a large camp ground with from 100 to 150 lbs. of milk a day for eight days, and an occasional quart or two to a couple of other families residing nearby, besides quite a lot fed to young calves, the net amount of money taken in was \$2,053.74 for the year, or an average of \$77.73 a cow.

This herd is composed of 25 cows, five three-year-old heifers, 4 two-year-olds and one farrow cow.

Their feed ration, after going on grass, consisted of one quart ground oats, bran, oilcake meal and gluten feed mixed twice a day, night and morning, till they were stabled in the fall.

How does this compare with some of my neighbors' herds? I would like to hear from them.

The outcome of crossing can never be depended upon and the second generation will be more unsatisfactory than the first. The dairy farmer who selects good animals from the breed which best suits his tastes and locality, and not only selects good individuals, but selects those which will transmit their strong characters, then stays with that breed and continues to grow better individuals by incessantly weeding out the poorer ones will meet success in due measure of financial returns and in that joy of achievement gained from work well done.—W. J. McC.

#### Milk Accounts

#### RAYHAM farmer

whose homes are so close do it conveniently from a day's way of the "Forge" pose of viewing it to the farmer very much in view of the crops, and what it means in this field of grain is a hold; there is no such keen appreciation a farmer, and—it is as can see such crops Road, where what steps up to the forty and acre standard. Forge putation all its own.

On the 15th of July along the Forge were even topped, thick, of yellow shading a ripe, for what has been this showery season came into view we the best we've seen we thought of them trying to name the

We were going to Elliott, who isn't a game man famous in a first farming, who sometimes milk cheese. We turn off the Forge to the old North Bayham the Elliott buildings brick chimney." Am houses and barns of Elliott, father and son

#### School Training

I discovered later its own place in the whom we presently did a field by the roadside through the 150-acre appearance of Mr. Elliott. Somehow one always with years, I had been O.A.C. but I could from the systematic an impromptu description of his business. What else the schools give or to give, a mental trap in system is, always ed. Young Mr. Elliott ping down from his vator, and coming this corn to meet us, an account off-hand of crop rotation, his feed system, his labor-saving devices, his expenses, dividends, etc., as rapidly, concise as a clerk tabulates the bill a sheaf of money.

"I scarcely know to tell you. You know just general farming

"A. E. Paragon is the name of an editorial in the St. Thomas Journal a secretary of his visit to the farms of James and George. It is so good that we see it in full herewith. and Dairy numbers the note among "Our Follies."