

Stock.

A General Purpose Barn and Stables.

Mr. Donald Murray, of Hickson, Oxford county, sends us a rough sketch of a barn, stables, etc., from which we make the following illustration. It possesses some excellent and original features, which are well worthy of discussion. The following is his own description:

"The accompanying illustration represents a barn 54x111, elevated on a stone wall, having a floor running lengthwise and granary outside to one side of gangway entrance to granary from the barn floor. The object in having the granary outside is to have free circulation of air all around it, so as to protect the grain from heating when put in rather damp. The basement is divided off so as to hold all the stock, roots and manure usually kept on a medium-sized farm. The cattle and horses are fed from off the barn floor, the feed being put down in the feed manger (see fig 3). The frame part above the line is built above the floor, to form a hatch, and the part below the line in the basement holds the feed for the stock so that they cannot waste it. This kind of manger can be easily and quickly filled, and the stock is obliged to eat the feed as it is put in—for it will be noticed that the mangers are slatted at the bottom so that the feed cannot be thrown about. The manger is made larger at the bottom, so that the feed will drop down easily. There is also a door at the back of manger, opening into passage at the head of the stock, so that if there be any feed that the stock does not eat it can be taken out, or meal or something put on it so as to make them eat it. Each animal has a water bucket, connected to each other by an iron pipe, and this, when going the width of all the stalls, connects with the water tank in feed-room, thereby supplying all the stock with water when needed. There is also a sliding drawer below the feed manger, and between the water-buckets, which can be taken out into the passage at the head of the stock and cleaned, and turnips or other feed put into it, and returned to its place. The partitions between each kind of stock is tightly boarded up to the ceiling, as the breath of some stock is injurious to others, and each department should have an ample supply of air

and ventilation. The floor of the stabling has a gradual slope toward the manure shed, and behind the stock, below the gutter, there is a zinc trough, and a grating in the bottom of the gutter to filter through the liquid manure and carry it into a tank set near the manure pile. This liquid should be applied to the manure pile when getting too dry or fire-fanged. If any farmer wishes a plan of smaller dimensions, this plan can easily be made to suit

who thinks he has a better plan I would like to hear from him through the columns of your valuable journal."

In Mr. Murray's illustration, a fenced yard is drawn extending the whole length of the barn, which we have not represented as it takes up a great deal of space, and we have shortened the length from 111 feet to 91 by cutting off the department for holding the manure.

He does not say what he intends to do with the basement of the granary, but we have converted it into a tool house with a passage in the center, into which a wagon can be backed up to be loaded from the granary directly above, Fig. 4 showing how the grain can be brought down. This arrangement opens through the granary floor, and may be set behind the fanning mill, so that the cleaned grain may drop into the spout. Near the bottom of the spout will be seen a slide, by means of which bags may be filled and loaded with the greatest ease and convenience. There are hinges on the spout near the granary floor, just where the spout begins to widen, by means of which it may be fastened up in a horizontal position out of the way. Mr. Murray says nothing about the arrangement of the mows in the barn. We would suggest that there be no mows at all, and that no posts stand in the interior of the barn. The whole floor should be clear, no obstruction being offered in the turning of a wagon or in any other respects. It is not necessary to have a drive door in the end opposite the granary.

We give a plan of the basement the same as drafted by Mr. Murray. The greatest objection we can see is the position of the horse stable, there being insufficient light for this class of domestic animals. The same objection applies to the cattle stable. It is probable that he intends to throw the roots in through the windows, which would give great advantage to a long, narrow root-house; but we think it would be better if the horse stable exchanged

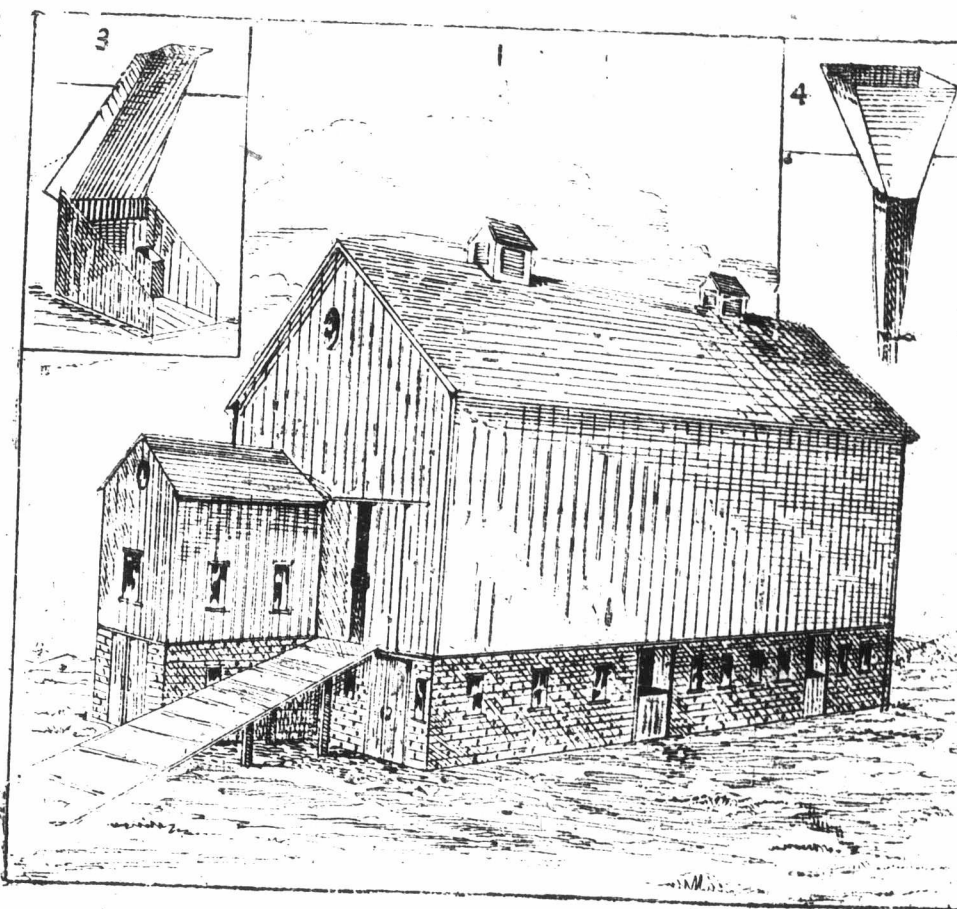


FIG. 1 - PLAN OF BARN.

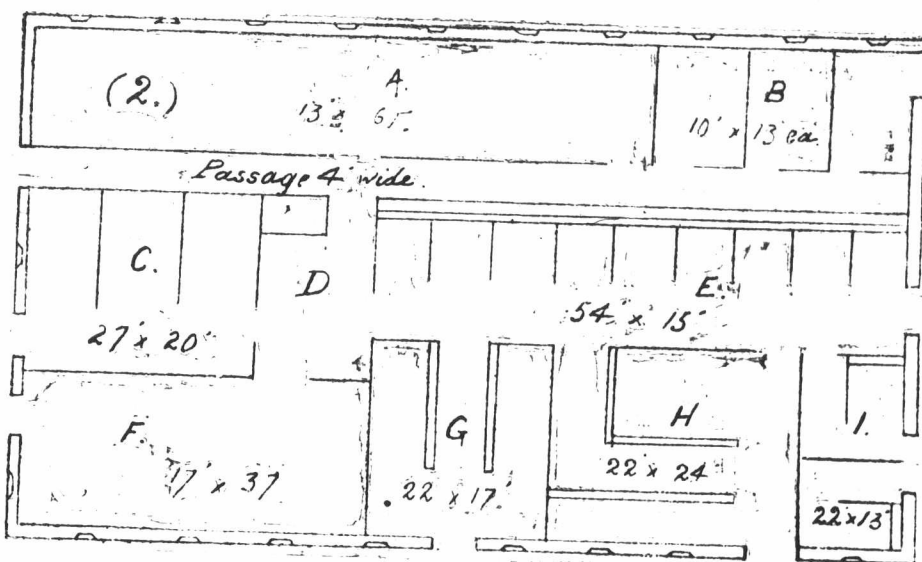


FIG. 2 - GROUND PLAN.

A—Root-house. B—Box-stalls. C—Horse Stables. D—Feed-room. E—Cattle Stable. F—Drive-house. G—Hen-house. H—Sheep-house. I—Pig-pen.

the quantity of stock desired to keep. I do not advocate boarding and battoning a barn up tight, as that prevents the grain from drying when drawn in rather damp—not to say that every farmer draws his grain in damp, but there will be a few sheaves lying down in the field, and these can be thrown against the boarding in the barn. If there is any person

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