Vol. XXXIV

## Building the Dairy Barn

## With Special Emphasis on Stable Arrangement and Construction

AM Slick once remarked that big
bars and small houses on the mis of a new country were indicaC of good business managenent acoming prosperity. Sam Slick, o in public life was the gerial old ige Haliburton of Nova Scotin, was is farmer, but he reasoned that E ban is a part of the farmer's ekking equipment and should help to In the money to build a good ese later on. This reasoning aples to almost any live stock farm. opplies with double force where - live stock kept are mainly dairy W. The dairy cow is' more poorly wipped to resist severe climatic nditions than is her beef bred sis--. The latter useg most of her food cover her ribF, and incidentally fords protection against the coldest weather. The good dairy cow, Wrever, delivers her food into the iil and trusts to us to provide adepate shelter. The most successful firgmen are those who live up to lif end of the "deal."'
A good dairy barn is a source of pride to its mner. It is also a wonderful sovice of comfort nd convenience in getting the work done; it fakes the difference betweer interesting work Ind cbore drudgery. The rriter has been in fany stables that no one ould be expected to ke a pride in. Every conner of a barn with pod stables will testify that his barn investment on a profitable one from every standpoint. A Forn does not need to be unduly expensive; if t is sanitary, comfortable, and convenient it


Cow Comfort, Sanitation and Convenience, Are All Provided for in this Barn A onestorey barn like this can sometimes be bullt and properls equipped at lees cont than to remodel the old barn. Note that there is a atall with swinging steel thenchion for each cow This phote shoms the interior of the barn at Lacombe Experimental Btation in Alberta.
meets every requirement of the modern dairy barn.

## Selection of Site

The selection of the site is important, and the drainage is the most important ftem in the selection. We do not want the barn so situated that there is drainage from the barnyard to the hoase or toward the well. On the other haud, we do not want the barn in a low place where the surroundings are dump and the barnyard a mud heap. There are few situations so favorable that
it will not pay to lay tile drains every 15 feet. It is most advisable to run the harn north and south, where the stables occupy the entire basement, with windows on both sides; the stables then get a maximum of sunlight. This arrangement also preserves the roof, as where one roof slopes to the north snow or moisture will remain there, being protected from the sun, and tend to rot the shingles or rust the steel roofing. On the other hand, a roof facing the south gets too much sun.

Place the barn so that it can be seen from the road. There may be reasons in the city for having the barn as much out of sight as possible, but any farmstead is improved in appearance by the addition of a wellbuilt, well-painted barn. Have the barn about 200 feet from the house, but not much further. A good barn is an advertisement, and to many looks more attractive than a showy house.

## Rectanzular Barn is Best

The rectangular barn is the best. It can be built more cheaply and arranged more conveniently, both for the storing of fodder and the doing of chores in the stable. The ideal width is 26 feet. This allows for two rows of cattle with ample space both before and behind them. Many of the best stables visited by the writer are of this width, and many of the new dairy barns built at the agricultural colleges are 36 feet wide. When practical and professional agri-


Barn of Mr. Innes, Near Winnipeg. See How the Sunlight Floods This Stable. Mr. Innes Receives 12c More a Gallon for His Milk Than Is Paid Barn of Mr. Innes, Near Winnipeg. See How the Sunlight Floods This Stabie. Mr. Innes Receives to Most Dairymen Shipping Milk to the City of Winnipeg.

