

W. Welcome Practical Programme Ideas.

Take increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land,—Lord Chatham.

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Building the Dairy Barn

With Special Emphasis on Stable Arrangement and Construction

AM Slick once remarked that big barns and small houses on the ns of a new country were indicaof good business management coming prosperity. Sam Slick, o in public life was the genial old ige Haliburton of Nova Scotiz, was a farmer, but he reasoned that barn is a part of the farmer's rking equipment and should help to m the money to build a good se later on. This reasoning apes to almost any live stock farm. applies with double force where live stock kept are mainly dairy s. The dairy cow is more poorly uipped to resist severe climatic ditions than is her beef bred sis-The latter uses most of her food cover her ribs, and incidentally erds protection against the coldest weather. The good dairy row, wever, delivers her food into the all and trusts to us to provide adeate shelter. The most successful

irymen are those who live up to

eir end of the "deal."

he

es et A good dairy barn is a source of pride to its suer. It is also a wonderful source of comfort of convenience in getting the work done; it akes the difference between interesting work at chore drudgery. The 'riter has been in any stables that no one ould be expected to ake a pride in. Every 'waver of a barn with bod stables will testify that his barn investment a a profitable one 'rom every standpoint. A arn does not need to be unduly expensive; if it is sanitary, comfortable, and convenient it



Cow Comfort, Sanitation and Convenience, Are All Provided for in this Barn A one-storey barn like this can sometimes be built and properly equipped at less cost than to remode the old barn. Note that there is a stall with aveninging steel stanchion for each cow. This photo shows the interior of the barn at Lacombe Experimental Statute in Alberta.

meets every requirement of the modern dairy

Selection of Site
The selection of the site is important, and the
drainage is the most important item in the selection. We do not want the barn so situated that
there is drainage from the barnyard to the house
or toward the well. On the other hand, we do
not want the barn in a low place where the surroundings are downp 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 barn north and south, where the stables occupy the ertire 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 well-built, well-painted barn. Have the barn about 200 feet from the bouse, but not much further. A good barn is an advertisement, and to many looks more attractive than a showy house.

Rectangular 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 '86 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 38 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 to Most Dairymen Shipping Milk to the City of Winnipeg.