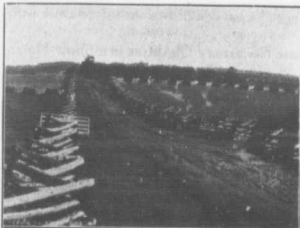


SOME THINGS OF INTEREST ON AN UP-TO-DATE COMPETING DAIRY FARM

Many features of this farm could be applied on others to advantage. They would add to their beauty and comfort as a home and to their productiveness in general

NESTLING midst surroundings of natural beauty in a choice section of Northumberland County, Ont., is the farm homestead of Mr. E. Terrill, whose farm is numbered among the strong competitors in the dairy farms competition. The farm steading is ideally located. It would be difficult to find a better natural site than was chosen for the buildings on Mr. Terrill's farm. The lawn in front of the house slopes away in a manner most pleasing to the eye. Aside from the attention it has received in the way of mowing and the rockery in the centre, the lawn is as nature left it. To the north and west a shelter break of Norway Spruce effectually protects the buildings from winter winds and lends an effect at all seasons of the year that is most enviable.

Possibly the outstanding feature of the farm and certainly one that fills the eye, is the essentially modern barn that Mr. Terrill erected in 1906. The barn is 40 by 112 feet, with an "L" 30 by 40 feet, which, like other buildings on the place, is painted. It rests on a cement foundation.



Fences That are Neat and Substantial

Snake fences, as illustrated, are the prevailing variety on Mr. E. Terrill's farm, which is entered in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farm Competition. They have their disadvantages, yet they have proved most serviceable. They are described in the adjoining article. Photo by the Editor of Farm and Dairy.

Some idea of the immensity of this structure may be had when it is learned that 65,000 feet of lumber and over a ton of nails was used in its construction. The timber for the barn was gotten out and hauled to the building site. A portable saw-mill was then engaged and all the lumber sawn on the spot. Throughout, the barn is a distinct credit to its owner who planned it all himself to such a nicety that when the masons and carpenters arrived, they set to work forthwith according to the plans provided.

THE STABLING

The stabling is arranged most conveniently. The horse stable is located in the "L" part of the barn. Accommodation is provided for 11 horses. A 10 foot passage behind the horses and a wide door at the entrance permits of a team being driven in, or allows them to be hooked together before taking them out. The floors throughout are cement. The main cow stable accommodates 18 head. Four large box stalls, two of which are used for roots in season, provide abundant room for calves. The rest of the stable is given over to feeding cattle. The two rows of cattle—feeders and the box stalls on one side and the dairy cattle on the other—face each other. The feed passage extends the length of the barn and a wide door at either end permits of a team and wagon being driven through. This arrangement proves very convenient in storing roots. Doors from the passage behind the cattle open into a manure shed under the east end of the barn. This manure shed furnishes housing for the brood sows and the

stock bull in winter. Between them, they keep the manure in the best shape possible, the sows by rooting keep it thoroughly mixed and together they tramp it enough to check any tendency to overheat. This shed is cleaned out every three weeks, the manure being hauled and spread directly on the field.

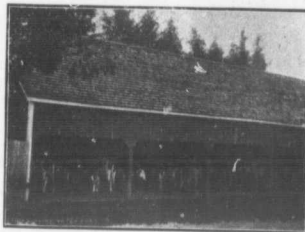
VENTILATION

An ingeniously contrived and an inexpensive system of ventilation is a noteworthy feature of the stable. Beside each post in the upper part of the barn, a box 4 by 8 inches runs from the floor to the plate carrying up the foul air from the stable. Three large windows, one in each gable and these covered with metallic lathing to keep out the birds, dispose of the gases from the stable and complete the system of ventilation. With these three openings situated as they are, there is bound to be a constant current of air. The air rising from the stable through the boxes continues up along the rafters and is caught up into the general whirl and disposed of through one or more of the three openings according to the direction of the wind. "The system works so perfectly," said Mr. Terrill, "that could one be blindfolded and brought into the stable in winter, it would be a difficult matter for him to ascertain from any odors that might be present that he was in a farmer's stable in which stock was kept."

WATER ABUNDANT

Few stables are so abundantly and conveniently provided with water as is this one. Two cisterns situated one under each driveway supply the water basins in the cattle stalls and furnish water on tap in a tub in the corner of the horse stable. These cisterns are each 8 by 20 by 5 feet. Both cisterns are roofed with cement, the roof being supported by steel eye beams or railway rails, cut to the right length and set 3½ feet apart. The roof is 4 inches thick. On top of this is one foot of earth. It has proved to be strong enough to hold the largest traction engines, these having been backed up right over it. Both of the cisterns are frost proof. They are built of cement. The barn wall on the one side serving also as a wall for the cisterns. These cisterns have given the best of satisfaction and have never given any trouble by leaking. They are plastered inside with cement and sand in proportion of one to one and afterwards washed with clear cement. The intake empties into one cistern. The two are connected by means of a pipe and are thus kept

on an equal level. A float box under the stairway regulates the flow to the water basins. The water from the barn roof furnishes more than twice the water that is required, the surplus going to waste. Speaking of his water system, Mr. Terrill said: "The whole system works all right. When putting in the water basins, I was advised to only put them in part of the stable, some of my neighbors advising me that they were very conducive to lamplap. We acted on their advice and have the basins for the feeding cattle only." A 16 foot well which is constantly filled with water is located near the central feed passageway and is made use of when required.



An Ideal Spot in Which to Milk

In this milking shed, which was suggested by the Editor of Farm and Dairy, while visiting Mr. E. Terrill's farm, the cows are milked in summer time under most sanitary conditions and with comfort to the milkers. The place is light as "day and night" as many houses.

In this particular, that of water supply, Mr. Terrill may be said to be thrice blessed, for in addition to the supplies referred to, an over-flowing well situated about eight rods from the barn supplies water constantly to the trough in the barn yard. This over-flowing well is but six feet deep. This well which to many would be a veritable gold mine was discovered in a novel way. A hog first found it, it being a moist place in the fall. Being in need of a well and this spot appearing to be a desirable location, digging was commenced. After going the distance of six feet, a large flat stone was encountered. As it was impossible to go deeper with the tools at hand and as the hole was filling with water, it was stoned up as a well and has overflowed ever since. The dairy cattle water both summer and winter at the trough supplied by this well.

CONVENIENCES

Throughout the barn and stables everything is arranged with an eye to convenience and labor saving. There is an absence however, of anything

(Continued on page 26)



A Farm Steading in Northumberland Co., Ont., That is Competing in the Dairy Farms Competition

One of the several outstanding farms competing in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farm Competition is the district east of Toronto, is Mr. E. Terrill's. The illustration shows a view of his farm buildings. The main farm house in which Mr. Terrill resides, is at the extreme left of the photo. It is ideally located amongst and protected by trees. Read the adjoining article dealing with Mr. Terrill's farm.