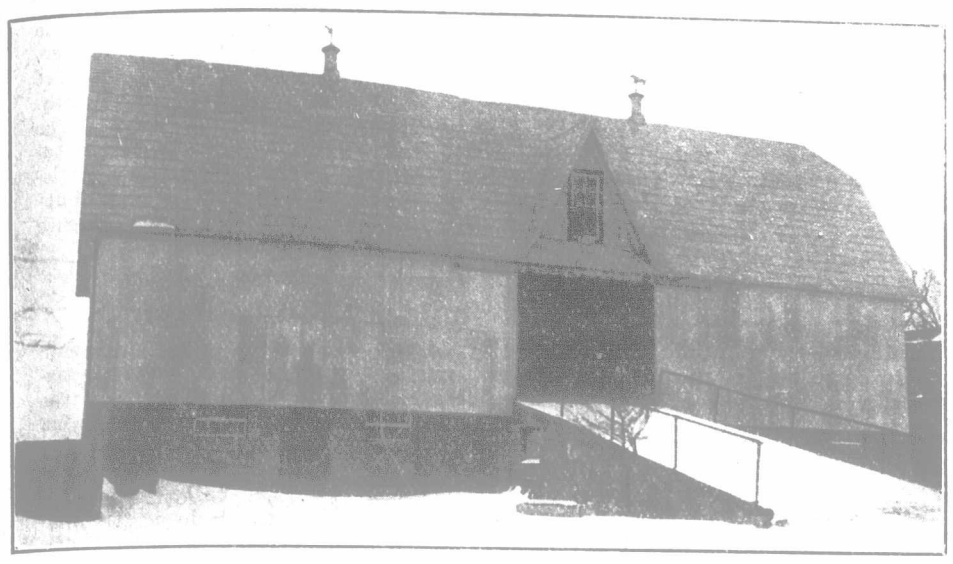
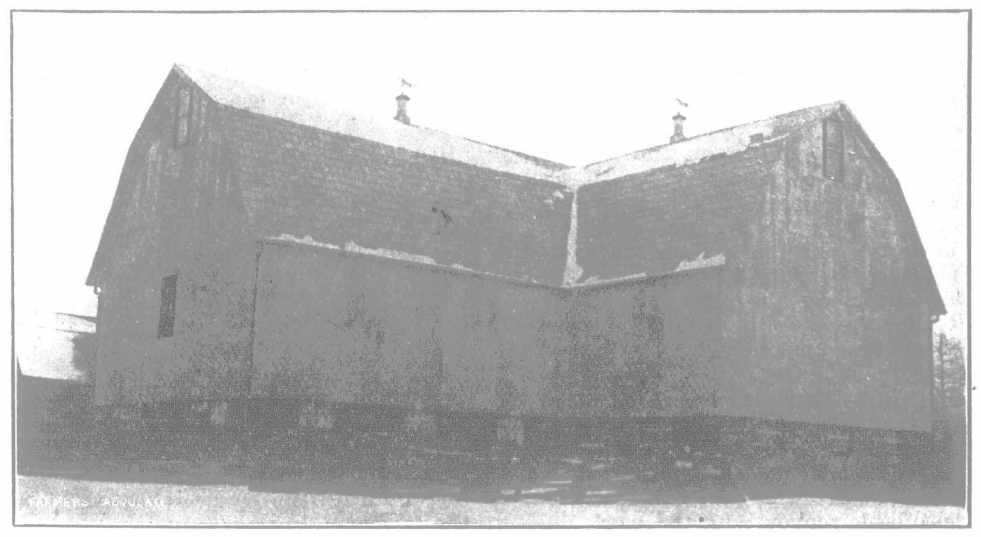


A Well-planned Barn.

Front view of E. L. Chute's barn. Engine-room situated under drive.



Rear View of E. L. Chute's Barn, Showing Straw Shed.

shed at the back 40 feet by 40feet. This barn has a front and back approach, as will be seen by the illustrations and the plan. This permits of driving right through the barn without turning around, making, as the approaches are not situated opposite each other, practically two drive floors, each 14 feet wide. There is a space in the center of the barn wide enough to turn a team and wagon or a threshing machine around. This space is 21½ feet in width. Besides the two drive floors, there are three large bays in the barn, and a fair-sized granary.

The front approach has a harness room under it 14 feet by 16 feet, and the back approach is built over a 15 feet by 20 feet root house. The drive-house is 30 feet by 40 feet. The horse stable is situated directly back of the drive-room, seven stalls being provided, as seen by the plan.

Only one row of cows is provided for, with gutters and mangers the same size as those in Mr. Chute's barn. A feed alley 12 feet wide is provided in front of the cows, and an 8-foot passage behind them. On the opposite side of this alley are situated four box stalls, with the silo in the end. Wide gates allow of passage from stall to stall, and through the stable out to the manure shed, in the straw shed basement. Water is pumped from a well in the drive house. Chutes and windows are the only means of ventilation. The straw shed is supported by six cement pillars, and the entire building is covered with galvanized sheeting. We understand that the entire cost of this barn was in the neighborhood of $6,000, work and material included. This barn is situated on a 100-acre farm, and Mr. Smith finds it, while large, none too large to meet his needs.

A REMODELLED BARN.

Our barn, formerly 86 feet x 30 feet, was among the oldest in the neighborhood, and of good timber frame, such as is hard to find nowadays. As will be noticed, it was rather narrow, compared with the barns built at the present time, but the frame being in such a good state of preservation, we decided not to tear it apart in order to widen it. Standing as it does on a high ridge, we thought it would look rather out of proportion placed on a nine-foot basement wall, so we raised it 4 feet, and put a cement-block wall under the east and west ends and north side, and, by boarding it up 3 feet above the 1-foot sill, made a basement with an 8-foot ceiling. Then, in order to widen the basement (we had plenty of mow room as it was by lowering the floors of the mow), we built a lean-to, 8 feet wide and 8 feet high, on the south side, thus making our basement 86 feet by 38 feet.

The old siding was used to board it crosswise, and the whole is covered with galvanized siding and roofing. In the west end is the open shed, where there is the cement tank, holding 60 barrels, on the top of which sits a steel tank, with a capacity of 34 barrels. The water runs from eaves into the steel tank, and from there into cement one, which, when filled, shuts off by means of a float; and, after filling the steel tank, the surplus water is carried across the drive barn (which corners onto the big barn) to a well from which we water the horses, thus saving a lot of water which would otherwise be wasted. The cows drink from a cement trough in the shed which is supplied from the cement tank, and also works with a float. When the water gets low in the shed, it is pumped by windmill or gasoline engine from a well about 200 feet away. This water is also used for cooling milk in the milk house, and, by shutting it off there, it runs up into a steel tank, and, after being put through the milk-cooler, is carried by gravitation back through the main pipe on to the shed. In this way we do not waste a bit of water.

The cow stable is fitted with steel mangers, stanchions, box stalls, with a feed carrier and litter carrier. The feed carrier runs from granary to cow stable, down the alley to the shed, and across the shed to the silo which we are building this summer. The litter carrier runs behind the cows on either side, out through the shed on to a 30-foot swing pole into the barnyard, or it can be dumped into the manure spreader or a waggon in the shed. There is a switch, by means of which, if we were to extend the track across the box stall in the shed, the litter carrier could be run directly to the horse stable.

The main barn drive floor to the east of the cow stable being on the ground floor does away with the large bridge, which is so often a source of expense. By means of hay fork and slings, the hay and grain are easily handled, and during the winter the drive floor is handy for storing extra feed for the cows.

Beyond the drive floor, to the east, is a root cellar, a granary and a machine room, out of which, to the north, opens the milk house.

The refrigerator is handy for keeping milk and for the storing of butter and meat and other articles hard to keep in very hot weather. It will hold about 350 cakes of ice 2 feet square.

This latter is a description of the barn of R. R. McConnell, Elgin Co., Ont., written by the owner. This barn is a remodelled structure, and, from the accompanying plan and illustration, it will be noticed that in some respects it is well laid out. A rather unusual feature is the barn drive floor, on the same level as the basement, stabling, granary, root cellar and machine room. Those wishing to remodel old barns may benefit from this plan and description.

Many features not mentioned in this short article can be readily seen from the accompanying illustrations. Study them carefully and pick out the desirable points.

A Cheap Silo.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The large sums of money paid for building silos, reported in "The Farmer's Advocate," are quite as large as they look. Farmers, as a rule, do not charge up their improvements with every item of cost, as board of men, teaming, etc., as a great deal of this work can be done when the teams are idle. I give below the cost of a silo, 10 x 30 feet, which is cheap and durable:

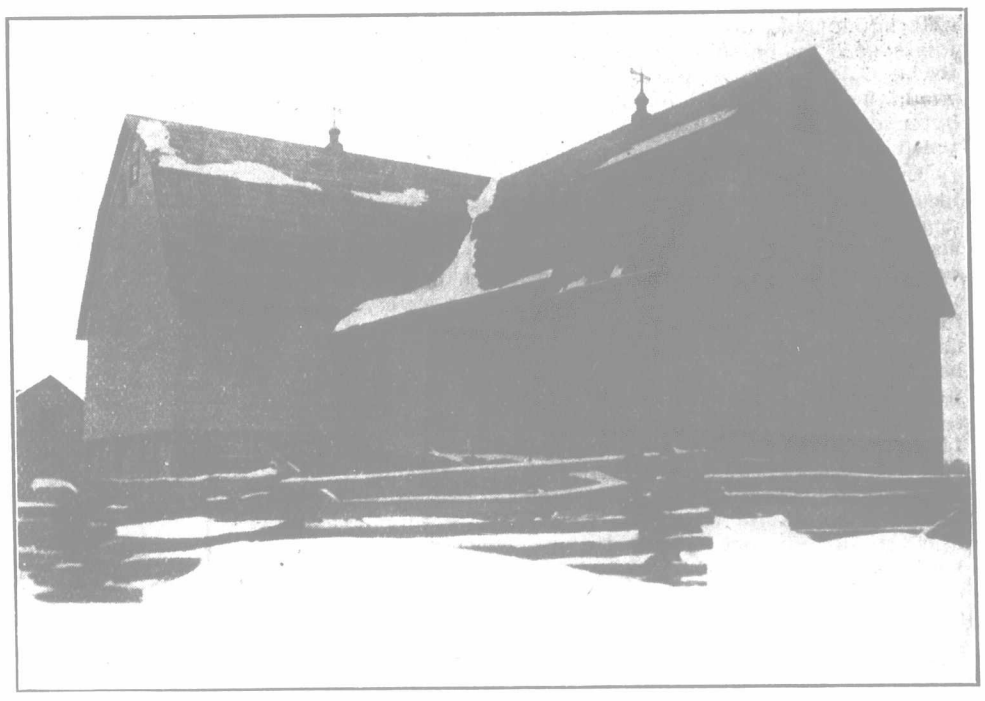
Contractor's price for building cement	$100.00
Gravel	7.50
Wire and lime	3.00
Material for roof and chute	12.50
Carpenter to put on roof and chute	5.00
Total	$128.00

The silo is five feet under ground, and the only trouble has been the silage freezing, but, as this is an unusually cold winter, do not expect as much trouble in future.

This silo will hold four acres of corn, and feed ten cattle for six months. The greater the

A Large Barn.

A perspective front view of Frank Smith's barn, showing front approach and gables. A harness-room is situated under this approach.



A New Idea.

Rear view of Frank Smith's barn, showing straw shed and rear barn approach, under which is situated a root cellar.