

year. Our cities are well drained ; our drinking-water is carefully guarded ; houses and schools must have sufficient light and air ; our young men and children must have exercise ; but yet our dairy cattle are expected to retain their health and strength and to maintain their vitality shut up for months in close barns, without ventilation or fresh air, and with little light—compelled to stand in their tracks unable to move ; unable to turn around even to lick their sides.

It seems strange that the entire question of the sanitary improvement of our dairy farms should have escaped notice as it has. It is not a new subject. For many years past, authorities have agreed that the principal predisposing causes of tuberculosis are poor sanitary and hygienic conditions, and yet notwithstanding the universal prominence given to sanitary conditions as predisposing causes, they are almost entirely ignored among the prophylactic measures suggested by many of these same authorities.

No.	No. of Cattle	Cu. ft. each.	Ventilation	Light.	Water.	Cellar	Disposal of Manure.
1	7	465	None	Poor	City	Yes	Cellar
2	10	286	None	Poor	Spring	No	Outside barn
3	1	440	None	None	City	No	Outside barn
4	6	224	None	Poor	Spring	No	Outside barn
5	4	143	None	Poor	Spring	No	Outside barn
6	7	800	Stair-way	Fair	Spring	Yes	Cellar
7	7	416	None	Good	Well	Yes	Cellar
8	12	487	None	Good	Well	Yes	Cellar
9	10	1,165	Good	Fair	Well	Yes	Cellar
10	3	266	Poor	Poor	Well	Yes	Cellar
11	3	1,336	None	Good	Puddle	Yes	Cellar
12	12	233	None	Good	Spring	Yes	Cellar

In showing that sanitary conditions are not observed as they should be on dairy farms, I have attempted to tabulate the conditions as found on twelve farms in this vicinity. These are not picked out, but are taken at random from farms visited from day to day. The table shows roughly the amount of cubic space per cow ; the ventilation, light, water supply ; whether there is a cellar, with its condition ; and how the manure is disposed of. You will notice, as a rule, that the cattle are far too crowded. In the city of Boston each animal must have 1,000 cubic feet of space, and probably, with good ventilation, that may be sufficient ; at any rate it is an immense improvement on many farms in other parts of the State ; but even 1,000 cubic feet is altogether inadequate if there is no ventilation. What must be the condition of the barns then, when as in No. 5, there is only $143\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet for each animal, with no ventilation? In only three farms out of the twelve, you will notice, is there any attempt at ventilation, and even in these it is more in name than fact. And in not a single barn that I have been in is there any provision made for the admission of fresh air.

Of the twelve barns visited, four had good light, two had only fair light, five had very poor light, and one had no light at all.

As a rule, New England farms have good water, but on some farms the wells are situated too near the yard and receive the surface drainage, and in some instances the cattle are even watered in creeks and puddles formed by the surface water.

Keeping the manure in the cellar