

## The Cow Stable

A cow barn is really a food factory, and just as much care should be taken in its design and equipment as in any other plant where food products are produced. In order to secure the cleanliness and comfort necessary for the best results the cow barn must be properly arranged, constructed and equipped.

On pages following are given many valuable suggestions relating to barn construction, ventilating, drainage, lighting, arrangement and equipment, which will save money, time and labor, or help to make profits bigger.

In our Northern climate it has been found advisable to keep the dairy herds in the stable from 150 to 200 days each year, in order that they may be most profitable. It has been proven by experience that when animals, especially dairy cows, are exposed to rain or cold winds, there follows an immediate lessening of the milk flow and the amount of fat produced. The stables must be frost and wind proof, but they must also be continually flooded with fresh air and sunshine; otherwise, while the cattle will be protected from the elements, they will be exposed to worse enemies, such as tuberculosis, eye disease, catarrh, bronchitis, foul in the feet, etc., all of which are the result of ill ventilation and filthy stables. The presence of dust, decomposing manure and volumes of deoxidized and even poisonous air from the lungs of the cattle, requires a free and constant supply of fresh air to keep the stable in a healthy condition.

Ventilation is thus absolutely necessary if healthy animals are to be expected, and the question is—how shall the barn be arranged to introduce the necessary fresh air and at the same time expel the foul air which is dangerous to health? The following article on "Ventilation," by J. H. Grisdale, Dominion Agriculturist, covers the ground carefully and fully, and shows the simplest, best and most practical method of ventilating old or new stables.

*Effective Ventilation is one of the first requisites of a sanitary stable.*

Prof. G. E. DAY.