

shed and other conveniences are under the same roof. The commendable feature about this barn is the large-sized passageways and the abundance of light. Each window contains eight lights, size 10 by 12. The top part of the window is so hinged that fresh air may be admitted according to the temperature and prevailing conditions within the stables. The doors also are conveniently located and made very large to allow a team to pass through from end to end and if necessary haul some conveyance for cleaning out the stables. The owner of this barn, Fred. Scott, of Middlesex County, does not allow his cattle to stand upon cement. Three planks are placed for a cattle stand and old wagon tires are used to support the partitions between the double stalls in the cow stable. Some might think the space allowed for passageways too large but Mr. Scott says that for convenience in doing chores he does not prefer the passageways any smaller.

The tank indicated in one end of the stable has supplied the stock with sufficient water this winter and in spite of the cold weather the water has never frozen. The two box-stalls are used for horses not working and for mares and colts. The cattle drink from basins placed between them in the center of the stalls in front. They are tied with chains. A door not shown in the plan leads from the harness room to the large passageway.

A Barn for a Smaller Farm.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Fig. 3 is of a bank-barn stable, 54 feet by 32 feet. In it there can be tied 14 head of cattle, 4 horses and 5 calves. There is also box stall room for a bull and a bunch of younger calves. The box stalls could be used for hospital stalls. The feed room and feed alley are both handy to silo and root cellar, for mixing purposes, also handy to grain and chop bins. It is well lighted and ventilated, there being thirteen good-sized windows. I think this stable is plenty large enough for a 75 or 80-acre farm, although we have but 40 acres at present. The main features of this stable are the mangers and stall arrangement for the cattle, to keep them clean. A cow can not get dirty, and bulls or steers keep remarkably clean.

Muskoka District Ont.

ROY D. RILEY.

A Manitoulin End-drive Barn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The size of this barn—fig. 4—is 54 feet by 66 feet with end drive 14 feet. There are four bents 22 feet, making six mows 22 feet by 20 feet. The granary is in centre mow, north. It is 22 feet by 20 feet by 7 feet with window and door to outside driveway. The main posts are 10 inches by 10 inches by 20 feet. Purlin posts are 8 inches by 8 inches by 19 feet, setting on beam 4 feet back from barn floor, centre posts are 10 inches by 10 inches by 16 feet with a cap 10 inches by 10 inches by 66 feet on each side of barn floor. This is cross-tied at each bent with pieces 8 inches by 8 inches by 16 feet. It has a hip roof.

The advantages of an end-drive are: 1, A very strong frame as the cap timbers running lengthwise stay the building taking away all "rack." 2, Large space for the quantity of timber used can be built without much long timber. By splicing the plates and caps it does not call for any timber longer than 26 feet. 3, Convenient, the mows being only 20 feet back from barn floor, the grain does not require so much handling. We use the first two mows for sheaf grain where we have a rack lifter, the third mow on north side we use as a straw mow, in it is the water tank, it is very handy for hay fork, the fork working in each mow on a rope track.

The barn floor crosses both feed allies, we have four doors for putting down feed, also a trap-door into root cellar, the feed alley doors help to ventilate the basement which is always dry and free from drafts. It is very convenient for threshing as the grain is only 20 feet back from barn floor and the straw can be delivered by the blower into any mow.

While it may not hold as much as a side-drive of same area, yet by scaffolding it can be filled excepting a small space in centre. I am enclosing the plan of the basement.

Manitoulin Island,

G. H. BOND.

A Big Barn Made Over.

Fig. 5 shows the large remodelled barns belonging to A. J. Golden, of Essex Co., Ont. The plan speaks for itself. The barnyard is located in the corner formed by the L and is to the southeast, well protected. Two silos are used, and the whole makes a very satisfactory arrangement in an old barn made over.

None of these plans show perfect buildings, but from them readers may get a few ideas which may help them in remodelling old barns and stables or in constructing new.

Handling Sheep.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Comparatively few sheepmen catch and handle their stock properly. The old shepherd's crook, so humane and useful in the years that are past, is no longer to be seen on more than a very few Canadian farms. In many British flocks the crook still has its place, and with this and the intelligent dog the sheep are driven, caught and handled with comfort and facility for both man and beast.

To the sheepman it is painful to witness the rough usage accorded the gentle, timid sheep on

as is the case when one rushes in to grab a member.

To convey a sheep after it is caught, the shepherd should place his left hand beneath the lower jaw. If the animal plunges it may be gently grasped by the wool on the farther cheek. The right hand should grasp the side of the tail or the end of the stub. In this position a sheep will almost invariably walk forward at the will of the person in charge. A sheep handled in this way is neither injured nor frightened, and is conveyed in comparative comfort for itself and the shepherd.

Much cruelty is exercised in hauling sheep from

place to place. More especially is this the case when being taken to market. Few except owners of pure-bred flocks have on their farms a properly equipped stock wagon. The result is that when sheep have to be hauled their legs are probably tied and they are tumbled into a wagon or sleigh and jolted along to their destination. Sheep should travel on their feet even when being hauled. A wagon to haul sheep should have slatted sides high enough to prevent them jumping out or boards placed on top to form a cover. Loading should be done by two persons, one on each side of the animal. The left hand of one is grasped by the right of the other beneath the chest of the sheep, preferably between the fore legs. The other pair of hands are similarly grasped beneath the flanks. In this position the sheep is easily raised and loaded without plunging or injury.

Elgin Co., Ont.

E. L.

Settlement Satisfactory.

The following resolution was passed at a recent Executive meeting of the Ottawa Winter Fair: "That the Executive Committee of the Ottawa Winter Fair express their appreciation of the spirit in which exhibitors who suffered loss

through the explosion at last year's show met us in the settlement of claims and for their forbearance in all cases, to throw any difficulties in the way of full settlement. This has enabled a settlement to be made of all claims within the amount of the grants, and we have reasons to believe owing to the number of exhibitors who exhibited this year with complete satisfaction to all."

Remedy for Damp Stable.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In last week's issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" I noticed a letter from a subscriber wanting to

know a remedy for a wet stable where the ceiling and walls were always dripping. I would like him to try the plan I have used and found very effective, and let us know the result in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," as many are troubled in the same way. I simply cover the ceiling floor in the loft above the stable with a good coating of straw, and if this is not available use buckwheat hulls, as these do not rot the boards. I have tried this plan and send it from personal experience, and am sure it will overcome the difficulty.

Que.

J. BOAST.

[Note.—Better ventilation would be more successful.—Editor.]

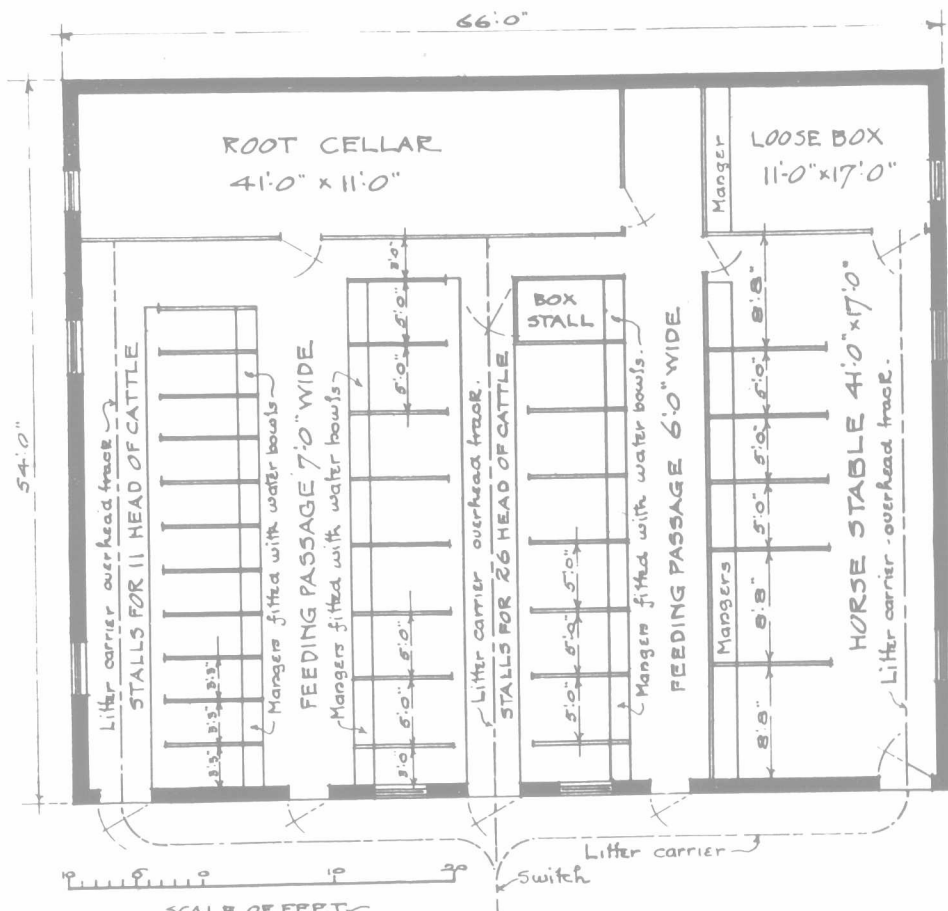


Fig. 4.—A Manitoulin Island end-drive barn, on G. H. Bond's farm.

many farms. Apart from the pure-bred flocks that are waited upon and cared for with the same gentle consideration as the family horse, many of the sheep flocks are rushed and driven, grabbed and dragged in the most inhuman way. When the flock is to be divided or an individual separated from the others the sheep are usually rushed into a corner and the victims, one by one, grabbed by the wool and hauled struggling and kicking to the point of exit. To many sheep raisers and farm hands, the wool appears to be a natural handle. If the torture inflicted by catching a sheep by the wool could be appreciated doubtless many would seek a better method. The examination of a carcass of a dressed sheep that has been lifted by its wool reveals an inflamed area resembling the effects of a severe bruise at every point over which the wool was pulled, due to the rupturing of the tiny blood vessels and creating a soreness, that must of necessity cause a stagnation in gain if not an actual loss of weight. Apart from this, if the animal is at once slaughtered, the carcass is injured in a greater or less degree according to the roughness accorded the animal.

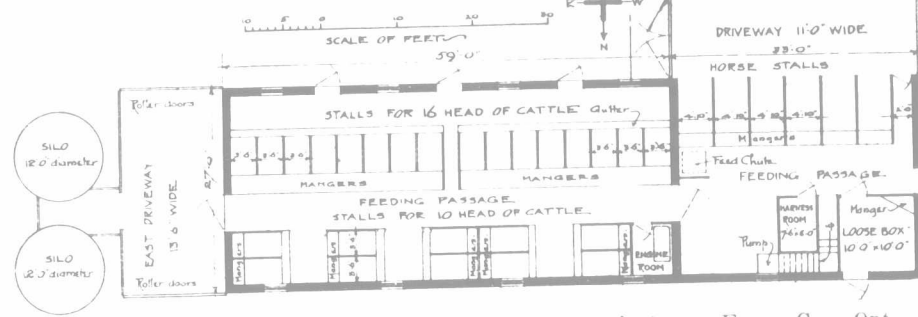


Fig. 5.—A large remodelled barn. A. J. Golden's barn, Essex Co., Ont.

The proper method of catching a sheep is by the hind leg or the head. If in a small pen in which the sheep are closely crowded it is an easy matter to secure the selected animal by the head, holding it fast until the others have moved away clearing an avenue by which it may be taken. In a larger pen a sheep should be caught by the hind leg just above the hock or gambrel joint. A properly-made shepherd's crook is of great assistance in this. The hook can be extended forward without approaching the sheep sufficiently close to cause it to plunge to make its escape. When caught by the hock joint it is drawn back until it is easily grasped by the neck. When a sheep is caught in this way the flock is not frightened,