

Mr. Jewell's Barn.

terior roomy and it is well lighted. The cow stalls are double and horse stalls single. The apparently rather large feed-room is put to handy use at times in the storage of corn, fodder, etc. The hog and hen house combined under one roof is a small story-and-a-half building joining the south-easterly part of main stable. A close board partition separates the hens from the hog pens, and each has access to separate yards. Large windows to the south give the hens plenty of sunlight. Through the loft above straw for hog bedding is received conveniently from the barn mow. The main features of the lay-out above and below are apparent in the plans.

Barns for One Hundred Acres.

The winter season, with its long evenings and chores, is the time in which most farmers contemplating improving their buildings plan the work of building during the coming summer. Barns and barn-plans are accordingly exceedingly interesting at this time, and the number of queries coming to this office at this season proves the statement. All farms are not of the same size, and conditions on no two farms are identical, consequently we purpose publishing a few plans, from which those who are improving their stables may get some few hints applicable in their case.

A very good barn for a one-hundred acre farm is that of W. E. Jewell, situated in Durham Co., Ont., and the plan of which is reproduced herewith. The farm of 105 acres Mr. Jewell operates on the mixed-farming basis, keeping considerable live stock. One barn in the shape of an "L," as shown, the main portion being 115 feet by 34 feet, and the horse barn 55 feet by 30 feet. The main barn is hip-roofed, and both are painted red, trimmed with white.

The accompanying illustrations explain in themselves the lay-out of the buildings. The cow stalls are double and the cows are tied with chains. The stalls average six feet in width. The mangers are of plank, about 2½ feet wide, with a rack for hay above. A passage as shown runs the full length of the building up the center and has the large root cellar and feed mow adjacent, making the feeding quite handy. Two roomy box-stalls are situated in the north-west corner, and the pig pens as shown in the east end. The pig pens are so built as to allow feeding without trouble from the pigs. The cement trough projects about three inches beyond the partition above out into the passage, thus doing away entirely with the necessity for a swinging front in the pen. It is inexpensive and entirely efficient. As shown in the plan, there is an abundance of light in this stable. Windows, as marked, contain light panes of glass 8 x 10 in. The cattle stall partitions are of plank, fastened to posts, set in the cement. The rear passage slopes gradually to the gutter behind the cows, where there is about a six-inch drop from the stall platform. Two doors, as shown, lead from the cow barn to the horse barn, which is an old building made over. The plan shows the feed room and the stalls, including the two box stalls in the south end. Hay and feed are stored in the loft above. The barns are both placed upon cement block walls, plastered inside, and eight feet high. The floors are all cement.

There are two 14-foot drive-floors in the barn, with bays on either side and in the center, and the granary in the center. This is a very tidy set of buildings for a 100-acre farm, and lacks but one thing—a system of stable ventilation.

Growing Alsike Successfully.

Editor, "The Farmer's Advocate":

I believe my land is adapted to the growth of alsike, being a heavy limestone clay. The land is carefully prepared before seeding. Then on either corn or root ground I sow with either barley or oats seven lbs. per acre of the best seed procurable. In the fall I pasture the alsike before the frost comes, and roll early in the spring.

When the seed is ready to cut I allow it to stand a few days then cut with a reaper. The reaper sets the bundles off with heads up, so that a shower of rain causes very little, if any, damage. I do not turn the alsike after rain if possible to avoid it, simply lift the bundles and allow the air to pass under them. The alsike is drawn in as dry as possible, and threshed the last of September. The seed is sold to the buyer just as it comes from the clover roller.

Victoria Co., Ont.

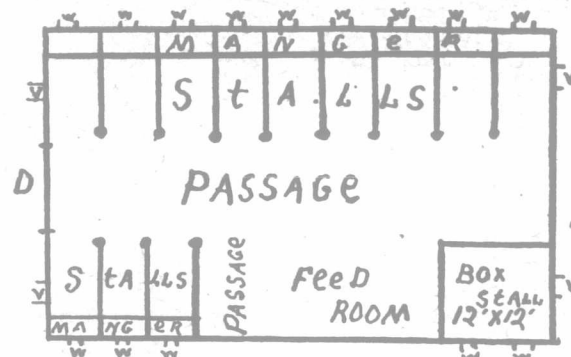
WALTER E. CURTIS.

Another correspondent writes on the same subject, that to grow alsike the land must be clean and strong. To get this he prefers a bare summer fallow the year previous to sowing alsike, or at least a good hoed crop with manure. He does not believe it possible to get the land too strong, citing a case where he sowed the crop after a grain crop and also after a summer fallow, the latter being a great success while the former was a failure. He sows from six to seven pounds of seed per acre, and prefers barley as a

nurse crop, although he has had good success with some other grains. A self-rake reaper is used for harvesting the crop. This machine leaves the crop in such a condition that it does not hold the rain, and even last season this correspondent did not have to turn his alsike to get it dry. The seed was cleaned before selling. This man had 190 bushels the past season, which will net him a neat sum of money. There is money in clover seed.

A Work-horse Barn.

On farms where several work horses are kept, it is advisable to have a fairly good barn for their comfort during feeding and rest hours. A barn of this kind may be seen on the farm of Col. Sir Henry M. Pellatt in Ontario County. This barn is hip-roofed with a large hay and straw loft above, and is 58 feet long by 35 feet wide. A passage twelve feet wide runs down the center of the barn and, as shown in the plan, there are nine stalls on one side and three on the other, the remainder being utilized as a feed room, a passage and a box stall for ailing horses. There is a ten-foot double door in the south end of the passage, permitting a team to be driven in before being unhitched. A square window, 2 feet by 2 feet, is situated directly in front of



Sir Henry M. Pellatt's Work-horse Barn.

each horse, and ventilation is secured through two small square ventilators in each end of the stable, which works on the same principle as a furnace register. Each horse stall is nine feet long from the manger to the end of the heavy plank partition and six feet wide. This gives plenty of room for the horse's comfort, and ensures no injury from kicking. The manger edges and grain boxes are covered with galvanized iron to prevent the horses from chewing them, and the hay mangers have a plank bottom some little distance from the cement floor, which is covered under the horses with heavy plank. The box stall is twelve feet wide, and is to be utilized as a hospital. A part of this barn shows in the illustration, on another page, of the large barn and implement shed.

