

water for washing-down purposes was turned on for two or three minutes before the cows were bailed up.

Fig. 4 was taken to show the race from the holding-yard, the gate to the yard being closed to allow the cows that are milked to pass along another concrete race placed just outside the holding-yard, and so to the open. This race turns to the left and at right angles to the main race. By this system during the wettest of seasons no dirt or mud is brought into the milking-shed. The fall from the rear walls to the centre is only 2 in., and as each cow has ample space to turn there is no falling or slipping in the shed.

Fig. 5 is a view in the milk-house. The milk before going into the cans is put over a cooler, and the cans are then placed in the trough,



FIG. 3. COWS IN BAILS FEEDING FROM MOVABLE BOXES.

through which water is continuously flowing. The walls are lined with glazed tiles, and ample air is provided through glass louvred windows. A rail is provided for the milking-buckets and metal plunger.

#### GENERAL.

Following are the principal measurements of the shed: Total length, 50 ft.; total width, 35 ft.; height of rear walls, 9 ft. inside to floor; height of roof from floor at lowest elevation, 7 ft.; head-space, 2 ft. 6 in.; space for each cow, 4 ft. 5 in.; length of rail separating cows, 8 ft. 3 in.; centre walk (open), 6 ft.; fall from rear wall to centre, 2 in.

The shed accommodates twenty cows and cost £750, of which £50 was spent on painting. The design is capable of being either extended or reduced or otherwise adapted to suit varying requirements or means.