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Principles of Ventilation Applied to Farm Buildings.

are sheeted with galvanized iron and therefore impervious to air except through leaks about windows and doors, when the outside temperatures were 2 degrees, 18 degrees, 16 degrees and 11 degrees, the average stable temper-ature was 47, 43, 44 and 44 degrees respectively, and the mean air movement through the stable was 2,775 cubic feet per hour per cow, but this is 767 cubic feet below the standard we have assumed. Had the standard amount of air passed through the stable, entering at the outside tempera-ture, or 11.75 degrees, its temperature would have been raised to a little above 32 degrees. It is generally desirable, at least for dairy stables that the temperature should not drop below freezing point. There can, however, ing point. There can, however, be no doubt when it becomes a question of choosing between low temperature and pure air, that the pure air should be taken.

order. Referring to the man who thus fails to protect himself against excessive dockage the Commissioner says: "What such a farmer needs is someone to farm the grain, store the grain, and sell the grain for him, and give him the proceeds." The Commission would strongly urge upon the government the desirability of promoting as far as possible the policy of having the grain weighed and cleaned by the farmers themselves.'

Farmers' elevators received much attention from the Commission and an auditor was employed to examine their books. Failures are ascribed to two general causes, viz., bad management and competition. The Re-port says: "There is every reason to believe that a well-es farmers' elevator will hold its own against all competition. If it has the farmers' interest on a fairly large scale, and if it has an able and trusted manager, it will get the grain. There are several ases in both Saskatchewan and Manitoba that confirm this belief, cases where they succeed beyond the average. And if there were a system of such elevators throughout the province there would be no elevator problem. And later "It is a mistake to say that as a class farmers' elevators have been a failure. They have not been a failure, in spite of all their difficulties."

The solution of the elevator problem along the line of government-aided farmers' elevators discussed pro and con in this chapter and the example of Minnesota with its 204 farmers' elevators is referred to. These are not stat -aided, however, but run in successful competition with the line elevators. Local management is the feature empha-sized by the advocates of this solution. The Commission does not indorse it but passes in its Report to outline and analyse Mr. Levi Thompson's scheme which provides for the operation of a system of state-aided elevators by a joint stock company having central management directed by a commission of three-one appointed by the Government, one the shareholders in the south and the other by those in the north. While this scheme is indorsed but not adopted by the Commission, many of its features are incorporated, together with some of those of the state-aided farmers' elevator advocates, in the Commission's own solution, which is outlined in chapter eleven.

Chapter eleven is a summary of the unanimous conclusions of the Commission and is therefore the most important portion of the

report. It follows in its entirety: The Commission are unanimous in holding that while initial storage, transportation, a system of selling and terminal storage, all form one general system of trading in grain, yet from the point of view of action by the Provincial Legislature the mat-Conti ued in next Issue





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