

only to the cows but to rotting the sils and shortening the life of the

moisture in the stable air agreeable "steaming" so any barns on cold days, is a sure sign that the being carried off by the em, that the air in the g changed with sufficient p it fresh and pure.

ing system used in the ful one, all this moisture y removed; but if there ange of air this moisture he barn, condensing on gs, making the harness and the hay heavy and

ilation also prevents the monia carbonate. Carbon off by the animals in with the ammonia in and produces ammonia you have often seen in ite coating on harness, the beams of the barn.

bonate has a rotting, paints and wood, and tating compound that t and lungs. Ammonia ot stay in a properly for it will be carried out moisture and foul air.

ntilate the Barn.

that because a barn is ntilated; nor that a well-ust of necessity be cold, system of ventilation, be kept comfortable at e air will be pure and

at the opening of the ide proper ventilation, effect a sufficient change le, it does it at the ex-making the barn cold; the warmest air which

ion is that the warmer coming in contact with the haymow condenses he moisture and some nts of the air from the ted on the hay, and is cows.

he herd has tuberculosis, ry serious matter. The losis and other diseases locomotion themselves, carried on particles of ight method of ventila-les of dust, carrying the uld be conveyed through s out of the barn and and sunlight where they

ts load of germ-carrying to the haymow, much he germs of tuberculosis s will be deposited in g again fed to the cows trous results in the se.

e immense amount of d by the cows in the vision should be made nd building the barn. difficult with most old satisfactory system of only practical way in n be brought to the foul air removed is by t, and this requires—

be a continuous change le, so that at no time much air that has been Authorities set $\frac{1}{4}$ per oreathed as the limit.

be no stagnant spots y place in the stable— be thoroughly diffused am, supplying fresh air cow.

ete change of air and usion throughout the accomplished without cat.

l drafts should strike

"reprimanded the me catch you throwing all I do when Jimmy ?" asked Tommy.

tell me," his mother exclaimed, in astonish- n never could hit him. oger you ever saw!"



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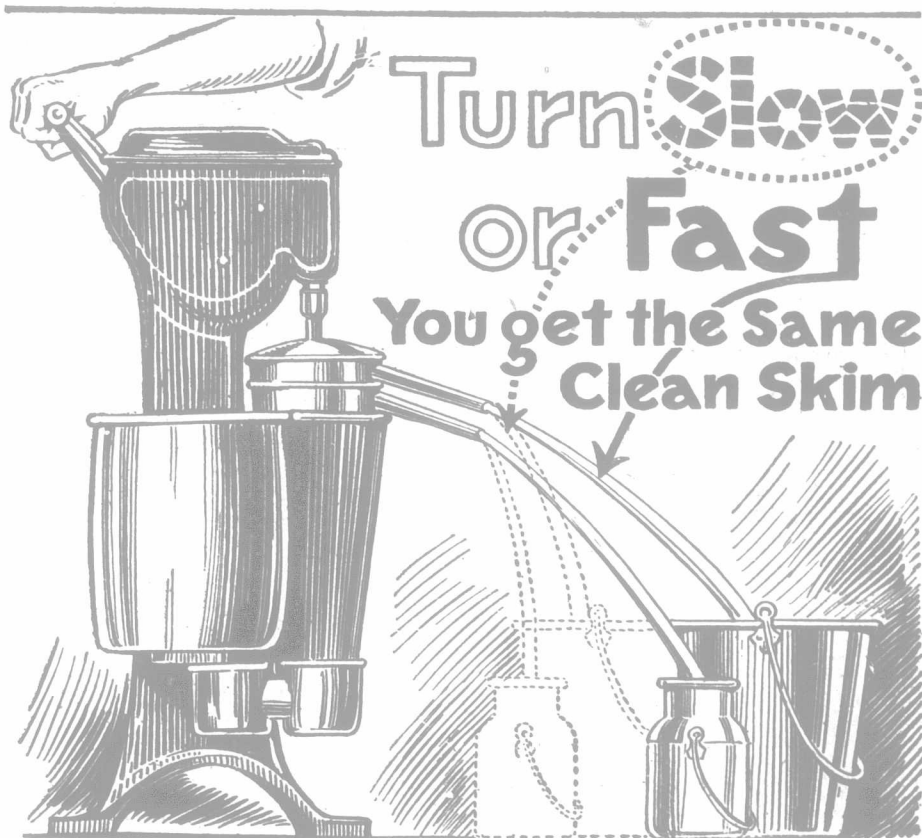
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Bringing Down Cost of Living.

Bringing down the cost of living is becoming the hobby of Governments. In the United States, wholesale seizures of foodstuffs by the U. S. Government are being reported from day to day. Over in Europe they are adopting any and every means to bring down prices of all commodities despite the fact that labor is going up and up. Now comes the demand that the producers of raw materials reduce prices. The *Corn Trade News*, of Liverpool, in a recent issue, says:—

"It is plain to all, whether they be observant or non-observant, that the great need of every nation now is a reduction in the cost of living. Higher wages as a remedy have many advocates. This plan has been tried and is still being tried in many industries and callings. We have heard people assert that they found their increased earnings a good offset to their increased expenses for necessities, and even for luxuries, but there is evidence on all hands that, speaking generally, higher wages have signally failed to reconcile people to the greatly increased prices, which are demanded for almost every article of food and clothing. The fact is the root-cause of the 'deariness of living' is in the high prices demanded by producers of food, wool, meat, etc., in the big exporting countries, and especially in North America. To mention only wheat, growers used to be satisfied with 80 cents per bushel, now they say it does not pay at \$2.20 cents! We want a reduction in the first cost of all the leading staples, and if this could be made, there would be a good chance that the benefit would ultimately filter through every trade and eventually everyone would benefit. We think such a movement must be heartily desired by everyone who has the welfare of our country at heart; but our daily experience brings us the strongest conviction that such a movement will be most difficult to effect. We think the majority of people are convinced that wages will never come down again, and it goes without saying that unless the cost of production can be brought down, the price of the article produced must be kept high or relatively high. When the International Economic position is viewed in its broadest aspect, one is driven to the conclusion that we need lower costs of production for every industry and trade, and we have sufficient faith in the inventive faculty of the human race to believe that eventually the legion of problems involved in this statement will be solved; let us suppose that science could furnish a solution of the difficulty of ensuring larger and more regular yields of wheat by eliminating disease, would not this confer an enormous benefit on mankind and most certainly cheapen the cost of production of the article with which we are principally concerned?"

High prices of raw products, food, wool and meat, have not been demanded by the producers, these prices have been offered to the producers and furthermore in the case of wheat the producer, through government regulations, has had the price limited. What our city economists seem unable to see is that the price to the consumer is out of all relation to the price paid the producer. For instance, the wool going into a suit of clothes has made an increase of \$4.00 to \$7.00. The retail price of the suit of clothes has made an increase of \$15.00 to \$30.00 and more. As a matter of fact, any increase in the price of raw commodities has been made the excuse for doubling up in the final price to the consumer. We are told by the *Corn Trade News*, that if there was a reduction of first cost on leading staples, there would be a good chance that the benefit would filter through every trade, and eventually every one would benefit. This sounds like an old story. By the time the filtering process is complete there is no benefit left for the primary producer. There is a drive being made upon high prices. Agriculture is quite prepared to see the prices of raw foods come down, provided that the huge gap between the price of raw material and finished products is brought within a reasonable limit. Organized agriculture must at once undertake to protect against high-handed action that would reduce the price on raw foodstuffs without first reducing the unnecessary margins between this price and retail prices of prepared foodstuffs, and a similar reduction in the prices of commodities and machinery entering into the production of all agricultural products.



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