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are harmful not only to the cows but to the barn itself, rotting the sills and timbers and shortening the life of the building.

This excess moisture in the stable air causes that disagreeable "steaming" so noticeable in many barns on cold days. This "steaming" is a sure sign that the moisture is not being carried off by the Ventilating System, that the air in the stable is not being changed with sufficient frequency to keep it fresh and pure.

If the ventilating system used in the barn is a successful one, all this moisture will be promptly removed; but if there is too slow a change of air this moisture will remain in the barn, condensing on walls and ceilings, making the harness damp and frosty and the hay heavy and wet.

Thorough ventilation also prevents the formation of ammonia carbonate. Carbon dioxide thrown off by the animals in breathing unites with the ammonia in the manure and produces ammonia carbonate, which you have often seen in stables as a white coating on harness, buggy tops and the beams of the barn.

Ammonia carbonate has a rotting effect on leather, paints and wood, and is a strong irritating compound that injures the throat and lungs. Ammonia carbonate will not stay in a properly ventilated barn, for it will be carried out along with the moisture and foul air.

How to Ventilate the Barn.

Do not think that because a barn is cold, it is well ventilated; nor that a well-ventilated barn must of necessity be cold. With the right system of ventilation, the stable may be kept comfortable at all times, yet the air will be pure and free from odors.

Some think that the opening of the hay chutes provide proper ventilation. While this may effect a sufficient change of air in the stable, it does it at the expense of heat, making the barn cold; removing all of the warmest air which is at the ceiling.

Another objection is that the warmer air of the stable coming in contact with the cold air in the haymow condenses the moisture. The moisture and some of the foul elements of the air from the stable are deposited on the hay, and is fed again to the cows.

If any cow in the herd has tuberculosis, this may be a very serious matter. The germs of tuberculosis and other diseases have no power of locomotion themselves, but are readily carried on particles of dust. With the right method of ventilations, these particles of dust, carrying the disease germs, would be conveyed through the out-take flues out of the barn and into the open air and sunlight where they quickly perish.

If the air with its load of germ-carrying dust is taken into the haymow, much of the dust with the germs of tuberculosis and other diseases will be deposited in the hay, and being again fed to the cows may have disastrous results in the spreading of disease.

To provide the immense amount of fresh air required by the cows in the barn, careful provision should be made when planning and building the barn. It is, however, difficult with most old barns to install a satisfactory system of ventilation. The only practical way in which oxygen can be brought to the cow's nostrils and foul air removed is by correct ventilation, and this requires—

1. That there be a continuous change of air in the stable, so that at no time will there be too much air that has been once breathed. Authorities set 1/4 per cent. of air once breathed as the limit.
2. There must be no stagnant spots of foul air at any place in the stable—the pure air must be thoroughly diffused throughout the barn, supplying fresh air to each and every cow.
3. This complete change of air and its thorough diffusion throughout the barn must be accomplished without excessive loss of heat.
4. No harmful drafts should strike the cows.

"Now, Tommy," reprimanded the mother, "don't let me catch you throwing any more stones."

"Well, what shall I do when Jimmy Farley throws 'em?" asked Tommy.

"Just come and tell me," his mother replied.

"Tell you!" he exclaimed, in astonishment. "Why, you never could hit him. He's the slickest doger you ever saw!"

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