these traps, and then out through doors in the gable ends of the building. The building has a cement floor and six inch tiles through the walls just above the floor line. These are placed about eight feet apart, and are used for the admittance of fresh air. They are closed down during cold weather. This building cost $3,000, and will hold 14,000 bushels of onions. The method of storing last year was as follows: An eighteen inch space was left around the entire building for the purpose of looking after the tile ventilators. The onions were all in slatted crates, and three rows of crates were placed together, the rows running across the building. They were piled sixteen crates high, a space of four inches being left between every three rows. This method of storage proved entirely satisfactory, as the loss by shrinkage was only about three per cent.

At Kendalville, Ind., there is a storage house 40 x 143 feet, two storeys high, the ground or lower storey eleven feet high, the upper storey fourteen feet high. This house is built of cement blocks, with a lining of insulated paper inside, then a 2 x 4 inch studding, another lining of

A Method of Storing.

paper and finished on the inside with matched sheeting. It is built into the side of a gravel bank. On one side the upper storey only is exposed, while on the other side all of the building is visible. It has a side track running along the lower side, and the onions can be trucked right into the car from the lower storey, as the floor of the car and the floor of the storage house are on a level. When loading a car from the upper storey, the onions in sacks slide down a chute into the car. This house was built in 1907 and cost $5,700, and has proved very satisfactory.

In Hardin County, Ohio, the storage house that is in general use differs somewhat in construction from most of those in other localities; a description of one will serve for all, as about the only difference to be found is in size. Forty feet wide, one hundred and ten feet long, sixteen feet from floor to ceiling, walls built as follows: four thicknesses of sheeting, four of felt paper and two air spaces, one of these being eight, the other being two inches. A basement six feet deep is under the entire building, the walls being built of stone, and two feet thick.