

But if the evils of bad ventilation are thus easily pointed out, it is harder to design means by which perfect ventilation can be effected. By perfect ventilation we mean that system by which fresh air is constantly supplied, while foul air evacuates as soon as formed and the warmth of the stable is kept at the same degree. The two first conditions can be secured by providing two apertures, one for the entrance of fresh air, the other for the evacuation of foul air. The latter is by far the more important of the two, and yet the more neglected. It is easy to understand that if foul air is not allowed to escape, pure air will not enter, but if a sufficient aperture has been provided, the formation of a vacuum, as foul air escapes, will lead outer air to enter, even by adventitious apertures such as chinks of doors and windows. As foul air, being warmer than the surrounding atmosphere, rises after exhalation, the air flue destined for its removal should start from the ceiling of the stable and run up in a straight line through the barn above and through the roof.

Foul air being disposed of, the question of a steady supply of fresh air comes next in order. The most serious inconvenience we meet with is that such a supply coming directly from outside may lower the temperature of the barn below the point at which comfort requires that it should be kept, i.e., 55° or 60° F. But a few advanced farmers have now adopted a method which seems to overcome in a large measure these disadvantages: the underground fresh air flue. The air-flue consists of a pipe put out of reach of the frost, underneath the stable, and rising at a certain distance from it, the total length being 100 ft. The fresh air entering the pipe outside, loses its chill in passing underground, and is distributed evenly through the stable by means of sub air flues, arising from the main pipe. The supply can be regulated at will. The chief advantages of this system are: an even temperature, an even distribution of air, and a total absence of draughts. It is also said to be very economical.

C. MORTUREUX.

Correspondence.

ARTHUR R. JENNER FUST, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your kind and instructive letter for which you have my hearty

thanks. In reply I have taken the liberty of enclosing your letter to the Quebec Board of Trade, advising them that for any further information they may require on the subject to communicate directly with you. Allow me, dear sir, to say that it is quite a gratification to me, in the evening of my days, to know that as good an authority as yourself hold the same views in regard to the improvement of cattle adapted to this Province as I do. Trusting I have not taken too much liberty in referring the Board of Trade to you and again thanking you for your information,

I remain,

Dear Sir,

Your most obt.,

S. N. BLACKWOOD.

West Shefford, Nov. 20th 1899.

THE QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE.

QUEBEC, 13th November 1899.

S. N. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,

West Shefford.

Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 1st instant is received and I avail myself of your offer to help my "Board" in their effort to ameliorate the condition of our farmers.

The influence of your friendship with Mr Arthur Jenner Fust I appreciate, and shall be obliged if you will ask him to consider the problem broadly and write his views to me. (1)

The dairy industries have been the greatest blessing to this Province and will continue so until a time arrives when the British market becomes over supplied with cheese and butter. The export of cheese has already approached its limit, and though the butter trade may continue to increase for a time, there will soon be a limit to that. What will then happen? The natural consequence will be over-production, and competition which will reduce prices to an unprofitable point, and a return to hard condition.

In nearly every county it is customary to kill calves at birth because there is no profit in raising them, and it is officially stated that 460,000 are annually slain at birth. (2)

(1) This we did in a letter to Mr. Blackwood, advising the importation of a lot of "Dairy Shorthorns," to be put to pedigree-bulls of the best families of "milking Shorthorns." Ed.

(2) Monstrous folly! Ed.