

of abundant air, or a maximum suction greater than that recommended in order to fit the King system, which means that two-thirds of the space calculated is lost in the weather side of the King system, and gives a very poor current of air. This practice is responsible for the general inefficiency of King barns.

Area of Out-take Flue per Animal

14 square feet per head for all animals

	Square Feet	
	Horses	Cattle
Horse	16	14
Cow	12	18
Pig	12	10
Sheep	8	10

These figures give a ample area for still weather conditions and where the temperature is 15 or 20 degrees F. above zero. Under these conditions we have a slower movement of air than when it is colder and more windy. This means that the flue area must be greatly reduced in windy and extremely cold weather.

Frosting on in-take openings.

A slight objection to the King system of intakes is, that the air rising through the flues makes the inside walls very cold, and in the coldest weather the moisture in the stable forms a thick layer of frost, or even ice sometimes, on the wall at these points and then runs down the wall at the next rise in temperature if not kept scraped off. This trouble will occur, to some extent, around any intake openings in the coldest weather. In the case of the King intakes it can be largely overcome by making a dead air space between the intake studding as shown at Fig. 4.

FURTHER SUGGESTIONS

Fine Regulation.

With any system of ventilation, all the intake openings should be practically closed in cold weather rather than to entirely shut off some of them, except when the wind is blowing strongly against one side of the barn, in which case the intakes should be almost closed or entirely closed. A test of intake flues in windy weather will show nearly all, if not all, of the fresh air coming in on the windward side of the barn and none coming in on the opposite. But if the intake flue openings on the windward side are cut down, fresh air will be drawn in on