

ning through the wall. These are put in all around the building, and we find the plan gives all the ventilation necessary. If weather is extremely cold, some of the tile may be stopped up with a wisp of hay.

"We also have windows in foundation stand up as in a house, (most barns have them opposite) and top half of the window lowers if extra ventilation is required."

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the above plan of ventilation, showing a section through the wall at the level of the tiles. Attention is called to the statement of Mr. Cargill as to the occasional necessity of stopping up the tile with a wisp of hay. The writer suggests another plan for this, the same contrivance serving another useful purpose. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the wall through one of the tile. The suggestion is that a 12 inch board, marked *b* in the plan, be hinged at *h*, and raised or lowered by a cord *c* passing over a pulley. By drawing the board close to the wall and holding with a hook or button, the pipes are practically closed. By tipping the board more or less on a slant, as in the figure, the incoming air is deflected upward and the danger of drafts may be avoided.



Fig. 5. Plan devised by Prof. King, of Wisconsin. Horizontal projection showing fresh air inlets.

Fig. 6 shows the system of ventilation originated by Prof. King for use in stables, and with his kind permission, the plan and his description of it, are inserted here.

A single ventilating flue D E rises above the roof of the main barn, and is divided below the roof into two arms A B D, one at each side, which terminate near the level of the floor at A. These openings are provided with ordinary registers, with valves to be opened and closed when desired. Two other ventilators, one at each side, are placed at B, to be used when the stable is too warm, but are provided with valves to