

after being removed, would leave the desired gain in the foundation to receive end of stud.

"The barn was first boarded up with half-inch resawn, followed by one ply of paper, then finished with No. 1 spruce "drop" or barn siding.

"If I were building again I would first side up with common inch lumber, then paper, followed with novelty lap siding, which is the beveled lap siding, rabbeted on the back side for the lap. We experienced some difficulty in driving together the drop siding as it had a tendency to carry the paper with it, and cause it to pucker, which caused rather slow progress at times. The novelty siding would go on with no difficulty whatever.

"There are 30 rafters in the roof that are 30 feet long, the upper ends resting against a circle 12 feet in diameter, which also forms a base for a cupola, with side walls, 5 feet 4 inches high, containing 6 windows of 2 lights each, 12 inches by 18 inches.

"There are also 30 rafters (each alternate one) that are 20 feet long (Figure 17) secured at the upper end to a header, placed between the longest ones, the lower ends of all resting on top and against the inside edge of the outside studding. The eaves were constructed by nailing lookouts of desired length to each rafter.

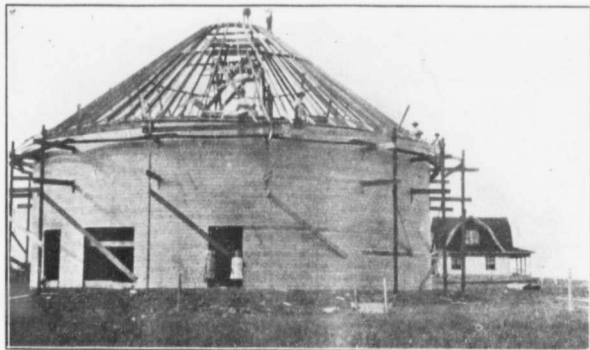


Figure 17

"The sheathing went on in 16-foot lengths to begin with, but became shorter the farther up the rafter it was laid, until a 14-foot board would reach, at which point the joints were broken or lapped, and so on.

"One-half of the interior (Figure 18) is arranged for 16 head of horses in the main stable, with all heads towards the centre. I will state here that in a round barn of less than 60 feet in diameter, the stalls would naturally be nearer the centre than in a larger barn, thereby giving the partitions more flare than would be economical.

"The feed rail in my double stalls is 6 feet long, the manger or