be nailed to the projecting 6 in. sides of this fresh air shaft inside the building, just as K will be nailed to the same sides outside the building. These passages might be controlled by means of small '.eys or hirged covers, but it is not usually necessary or advisable to so control the intake shafts.

The method on the right hand side (Fig. 244) admits air by the passage N, 12 in. x 6 in. below the level of the floor. Air enters this passage L under shelter of the snow and rain guard M and flows into the stable at O, with an upward tendency. The cement or wooden guard X is to prevent dirt or dust being knocked or swept in. The top or opening should be protected by a grating of some description. It is possible, but seldom necessary or advisable, to provide these inlets with keys or controls. If it is found necessary to use some system of control, then the control P had better be outside the building but inside the guard cabin M where it can be regulated by a cord passing out at Z.

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The careful installation of this system of ventilation, with either method of fresh air intake, will insure an abundance of good fresh air at all times, provided it is allowed to operate. If, however, it is left to the mercies of the average hired man, it, like any other system, will be found useless.

To get best results in ventilating any stable and to insure a comfortable, dry building possible of being kept well ventilated, clean and hygienic, attention to the following small details in construction will be found very helpful.

1. Use simple Lxings. 2. Ceil under joists. 3. Put in all the windows the superstructure will permit. 4. Let windows be high (see cut). 5. Hinge windows in Fottom at C. 6. Use chains as at V to allow them to open inwards at top. 7. Provide double windows for winter. 8. Walls sh uld be built to include air space. Starting from the outside inward, the following construction for stable walls, see Fig. 266, will be found satisfactory:-Battens, R, inch dressed lumber, two tar papers, studding $2 \ge 6$ and air space S, two tar papers, V-joint.

Construction of the Ventilating Flues



A good ventilating flue should have all the characteristics of a good chimney. It should be constructed with airtight walls, so that no air can entor except from the stable. It should lise above the highest portions of the roof, so as to got the full force of the wind,

Stronger eurrents through the ventilators will be secured by making one or more larger ones than where many small ones are provided, and it is usually best to have as few as possible, and not leavo the impure air in distant parts of the stable.

A good form of ventilatin fino is made of hif-inch mached stuff with building paper or dealening fel hetween to make it air-tigh', for every hole and crack lessens the ventilative power.