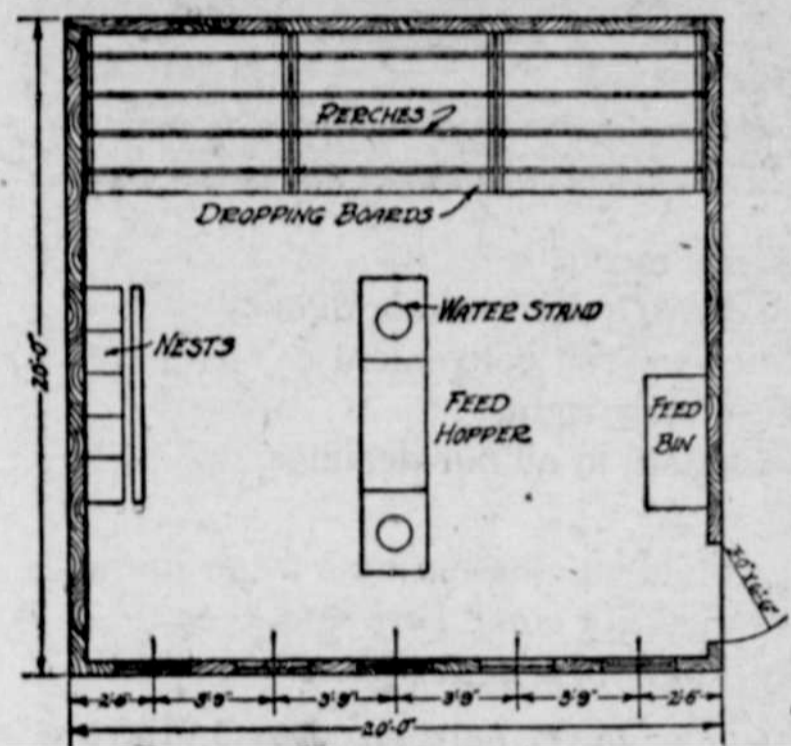


### Well Ventilated Poultry House Adapted for Use in Cold Climates



By WILLIAM A. RADFORD  
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF CHARGE on all problems pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as author, editor and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on the subject. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1837 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

A new type of poultry house which utilizes the lath barrier for providing fresh air and the straw loft to absorb the moisture, has been built, tried, and found to give very satisfactory results in meeting the problem of ventilation. This is an important development because the ventilating of poultry houses has always been very difficult. Inability to properly ventilate such a house always results in having an excessive amount of moisture which is very detrimental in the raising of poultry.

This type of house is one in which observations have been made in various parts of Wisconsin for three years, and it can be recommended for cold climates. It is relatively cheap and besides giving good results in the winter, it is cooler during the summer by ten degrees than the poultry house with a shed type of roof such as is ordinarily built.

Since a uniform temperature is desirable it is necessary to increase the insulation over the existing sections. A false ceiling of 2 by 6-inch rafters is provided, upon which are placed 1 by 4 spaced 3 inches apart. Over this false ceiling is placed a heavy layer of straw. The rear of the false ceiling drops to within 5 feet of the floor. With the drop at the rear, 3 feet additional insulation is secured over the roots which conserves warmth for the flock while roosting. The straw loft not only absorbs the moisture but acts as an insulator as well.

Ventilating doors are placed on both ends of the house. On mild days the doors should be opened. This will create a draft over the straw pack and remove the moisture and promote dryness.

An objection to the straw pack which many will make is that it will harbor mites. No fear need be had of this if the roots and nests are properly treated once a year. A yearly change of straw is not even necessary when the ventilating doors are properly operated.

There are three sets of windows each made up of three sash six 8 by 10-inch lights. With such long windows an abundance of sunlight is assured over the entire floor. The upper sash should be hinged at the top, so that it may be opened to allow direct sunlight. During the summer both the windows and bafflers should be removed. One-inch mesh wire over the outside of the frames will prevent entrance of sparrows.

In addition to the windows on the south side three windows, each of four 8 by 10-inch lights, may be placed on the north side under the dropping boards. This will prevent the litter collecting in this section and will give a more even distribution, as hens face the light when scratching. This arrangement will also help in summer ventilation. If windows are placed on the north side they should be covered with storm sash during the winter months.

The lath barrier for admitting fresh air is constructed of ordinary building lath. For the house illustrated, two lath bafflers are required, each 2 by 4

feet, or an allowance of 1 square foot of barrier to 25 square feet of floor area. In making the lath bafflers the lath are nailed on both sides of a 1/2-inch frame, 1/2 of an inch apart. The lath on one side are nailed so as to break the openings between the lath on the other side. This will prevent rain, snow and wind from entering the house. This type of barrier admits fresh air without drafts.

Care should be taken in the construction of the barrier that spacing is not made greater than that given, as it has been found that with greater spacing the house will cool too rapidly and allow drafts during sudden outside temperature and wind conditions.

The plan illustrated is a 30 by 20-foot house accommodating a flock of 125 hens. This type of house may be built in units to suit the needs of the individual poultryman, and has been built as long as 100 feet.

#### Underwear for House Is Important Problem

Houses are getting prouder. Until recently they were satisfied with an overcoat of wood or stone to keep the rain and snow out, but now they have to have underwear to keep the heat in when it is cold and the heat out when it is hot.

Farmers' houses were built of strong weatherproof material and little thought was given to building material with relation to heating. The heating plant was expected to do that; but now, according to Prof. A. C. Willard, head of the department of mechanical engineering at the University of Illinois, builders are clothing the inside walls and ceilings of houses to prevent the dissipation of heat.

The rising price of fuel has forced builders to study underwear for houses and today there are literally dozens of materials, cheap and easy to apply, that will serve as a lining to houses. Experiments have shown that a covering at least twice as heavy on the ceiling as that on the walls is justified on top floor rooms, as the passage of heat through the ceiling is enormous compared with the walls.

According to a recent report of the United States bureau of standards, if the heat loss through exterior walls and ceilings could be reduced even 10 per cent, the annual saving of coal to the nation would be about eight million short tons. According to Professor Willard, twice this saving could be made with properly lined walls.

As it is seldom possible to take the present standard building materials and modify them, it is necessary to use special linings which serve as insulation for the homes.

In addition to the lining for the walls, it is advisable to use metal weather strips to keep out the wind with its dust, smoke and soot which leaks in through windows and doors. Every pound of cold air which comes in through windows and doors supposed to be air-tight has to be heated and to no effect.

The cost of wall and ceiling insulation, including weather stripping, is no longer prohibitive. The house of the future will not only be more comfortable in winter and summer, but the size and operating cost of its heating plant will be, in general, far less than in our present houses. The actual money saving in the operation of the heating plant alone will pay for the underwear and weather strips in a few years.

### STOP WASTING--OR FACE PAUPERISM

By WILLIAM E. KNOX  
President, American Bankers Association

The American standard of living, the highest in the world, came easily in the past from the abundance of our natural wealth, but it can be maintained in the future only by drastic national economy in the use of that wealth. We have grown up to our resources. We can not afford to waste them any longer. Industrially we have got to stop wasting, but even more so have we got to stop the wastefulness of our personal habits.

The paramount challenge to education in America today calls for the effective teaching of personal economics--for education in the management of personal incomes so that they will give every individual a good living during his productive years and provide certain security for the non-productive years of his old age.

Forty-four million people, two-fifths of our population, are gainfully employed in the United States, earning more than \$50,000,000,000 annually. The management of the expenditures of this \$50,000,000,000 annual pay check is the biggest and most important business in America. It has been estimated that upwards of \$10,000,000,000 of this personal income is wasted annually. More than a billion, it is estimated, disappears in foolish speculation in fake schemes.

The spirit of waste in America is a heritage of the past, but today the country has more than one hundred and fourteen million people to support and no nation's resources can withstand extravagance indefinitely. An increase in population will mean a reduced average of personal wealth unless intelligent management maintains a progressively more economic

productive years of his old age.

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#### WEED'S LANDSCAPE

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TO teach our people this is the task of education and it can not begin to meet the task a moment too soon. The advance of civilization makes man's existence a more and more serious business. Human responsibilities and duties increase each year. If progress has made life more abundant it has also made it more expensive. It is impossible for most men to increase their real wages. Therefore they must meet their added responsibilities out of more economic employment of what they get.

The schools must teach our young people so to manage their own personal affairs as to insure that they will lead lives that have an economic worth to society and to themselves. Business must provide plans for its workers to enable them not only to

save, but also to have so that the teaching of the schools will not prove an illusion in practice. Do these things and we will have no pauperism in America. Neglect to do them and we will ultimately develop pauperism--a nation's worst social grim.

OREGON STATE NEWS  
A new \$20,000 store building is being erected in Ashland. Medford building permits for September total nearly \$250,000. The Eastern Oregon Light & Power Company is rebuilding the steam plant at South Baker.

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May be a trifle weak But it will be just about right when you Vote for the Tunnel. We drink it and we are FOR the Tunnel. Beaver Inn BEAVERTON, ORE.

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OYSTERS--5 oz. cans American Beauty; 2 for 35c  
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KARO SYRUP--Red Label 5 lb. Can 43c 10 lb. Can 83c  
BON AMI Cake 10c Powder 12 1/2c  
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