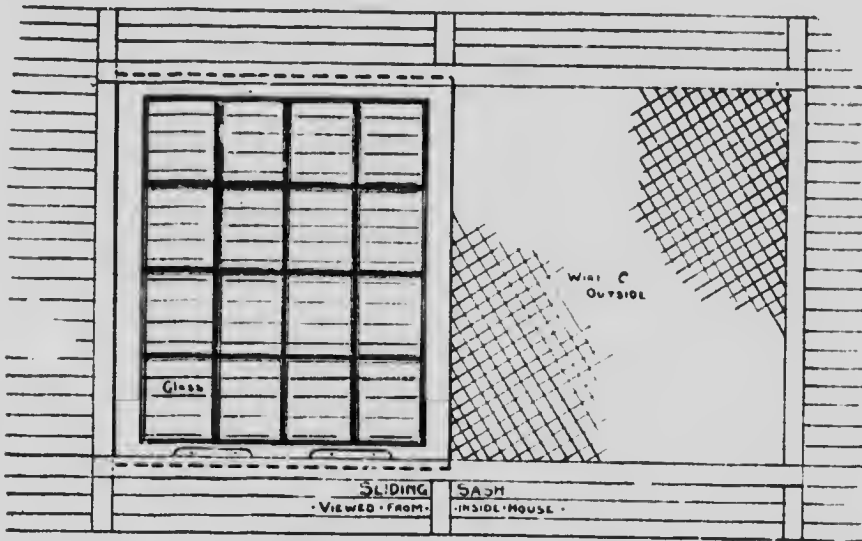


for the air to pass from the poultry house into the attic. Where the poultry house is placed in one corner of the stable, near where the stock is housed, it is usually difficult to keep the house dry. A tight partition between the poultry house and the stable is an advantage, but a straw loft with an opening above the poultry compartment is almost a necessity. By all means have the poultry house on the side with the southern exposure and don't be afraid to give it plenty of ventilation through the window or door.



CONSTRUCTION OF SLIDING SASH.

Showing the best plan of arranging the ordinary sliding sash. Two cleats are nailed on the inside of the bottom of the frame. These cleats bear the weight of the window and run back and forth on a smooth edge. This allows the dirt and water to fall through.

WINDOWS.

Construction.—Houses should be so constructed that sunlight may reach every part of the interior. Sunlight is our best disinfectant, and we should use more of it. By this it is not meant that the house should be built of glass. We must take into consideration the variation in temperature between day and night. Too much sunlight unduly heats the house during the daytime and the more glass there is the cooler the house is at night. No rule can be given, but roughly speaking, about one-third of the front might be given up to glass, and two-thirds to cotton. The shape of the window has something to do with the results. In deep houses (16 to 20 feet wide) windows should be arranged up and down, not crosswise; a window 3 x 5 feet, placed with the 3 feet up and down, will not be as satisfactory as if it were placed the other way. It is not that the windows placed vertically will allow more sunlight, but the rays of the sun going through a vertical window strike more of the interior, just as a wider broom takes a wider swath, so the rays of the sun going through the windows vertically touch more space than when the window is placed horizontally.