

hens. The house looks too cold, but the birds do well. They possibly could be made to lay more eggs during the months of January and February with cotton screens properly adjusted to meet the weather conditions; but few farmers would be there at the exact time to do the adjusting, hence we use it entirely open.

The large window in the west, essential for light, should be hinged at the top, so that it may be opened during the summer months, otherwise the house will become too warm in summer.

It will be noticed that no dropping-boards are used in this building. During the winter the manure freezes almost as soon as it is made, hence no odor or bad results, and if cleaned, say, every two months, it will answer very well. We would rather have this condition than dropping-boards, covered one foot deep with manure as we so frequently see them.



Open front poultry house in Fig. 7.

In conclusion we are free to admit that the open-front houses apparently keep the stock in better health, brighter in plumage, and they require less labor than any house we have yet used. It is not perfect, and no doubt could be improved upon for special, painstaking poultrymen, but this class is very limited, and as now used comes most near to meeting the average man's position.

LONG, CONTINUOUS HOUSE.

No doubt some readers will wish for a plan of a long, continuous house, in which a large number of fowls may be housed under one roof, or where a number of different breeds can be kept in the same building.