However, it is of importance to construct a poultry house in such a way as to get the combination which will give us almost an ideal poultry house even in this cold climate.

The great weakness with the majority of our farm poultry houses so far as the construction is concerned is that they are too poorly lighted and too damp. A poorly lighted, poorly ventilated and damp poultry house is one of the poorest assets that can be had on a farm. In such a house, poultry keepers can never be carried on successfully. Hens will suffer from colds, roup and kindred diseases, and a good deal of the low fertility of the eggs for hatching and the mortality in the growing stock can be traced both directly and indirectly to the conditions under which the hens were kept during the winter season. It is not the cold which retards growth and egg production so much as the dampness. The idea that our poultry houses must be warm to keep the stock healthy and get winter eggs is practically abandoned, since it has been well demonstrated that the stock will remain healthy in a cold house and that eggs can also be produced under those conditions. If some of our ordinary poultry houses on the farm were remodelled, better lighted and ventilated and less attention paid to keeping them warm, the winter egg supply would be a good deal larger than it is under present conditions. Almost every farm poultry house could be improved by putting in a few extra windows and [illegible] curtains, thus bringing in more light and getting better ventilation and consequently a drier house. A straw loft will make an additional improvement in the old house.

The accompanying illustration shows the poultry house which has been used by the Poultry Department of the Agricultural College during the past year with very good results. It will accommodate two hundred hens and cost approximately \$1.75 per hen. The cost of construction might vary some, depending on the price and quality of lumber. It will cost from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per hen to build a poultry house.

This house is constructed [illegible] forty-six feet long and seven feet high from sill to plate. The north [illegible] has one ply of siding on the outside, a four inch dead air space, one layer of building paper and one ply of tongued and grooved lumber on the inside. The ends are boarded up in a similar way. On the south side there are seven windows four feet square, and seven curtains of the same size placed alternately. These are put in two feet above the sill. The space between sill and windows is boarded up with one ply of inch boards. The one foot space above the windows and curtains is also boarded up in a similar way. The curtains are hinged at the top and swing inward but the windows are stationary. Each window has [illegible] lights. The studding is two by four inch stuff placed two feet apart, and the rafters and joists for the ceiling are of the same size. The ceiling is made of [illegible] inch boards placed six inches apart and laid on the top of the joists. In the back of the house along the north side is a platform three feet wide and