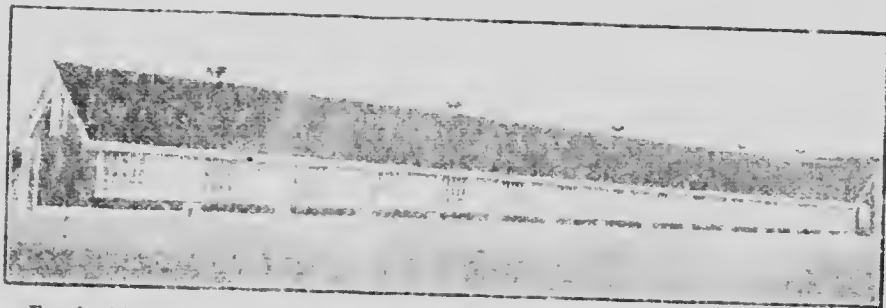


in the flock. By providing good serviceable poultry houses, not necessarily expensive, the hens can be placed where they can do their best in egg production. Proper feeding and good care and management always mean an increased egg yield. Disease is annually killing off thousands of chickens and old stock, and its prevention and cure is one phase of poultry work which should engage our attention. The marketing of dressed poultry and eggs in the best possible condition will make an enormous increase in the annual returns from our farm poultry yards.

These are the lines along which improvement must come if the poultry industry is to take its proper place in Western agriculture.

HOUSING

Many years ago the idea prevailed that hens should be kept in warm houses. This idea seems to be prevalent yet in a good many sections, hence the natural conclusion is that hens will not lay in the winter time on account of the cold weather. Warm poultry houses are now being gradually being put to rest of the past and the



Fresh Air Poultry House used at the Manitoba Agricultural College
A snow bank cuts off the view at the bottom

newer types of fresh air houses are replacing them. In a comparatively new country this process of evolution, if we may term it such, is necessarily slower than in the older settled countries. All experimental work in housing has shown that the cold house gives better results than the warm house, other things being equal.

The principles underlying poultry house construction are the same in all countries. There are certain essentials absolutely necessary in a poultry house if it is to be successful. These, briefly stated, are admission of light, fresh air, dryness, good ventilation and freedom from draughts. To combine these to good advantage is probably a little more difficult here than in some of the warmer climates.