

to four hens. Two doors, three feet wide, are made at each end of the house. There should be a part division in the middle of house, only allowing opening for passage the same width as door. A sitting coop to cure broody hens should be made of wire or laths and suspended in the house against front. Also place a feed hopper and fowls' drinking tin in each house. On the floor put six inches of dry earth and about a foot of straw, but a small part of floor should be left free of straw, so that fowls can have dust baths. This is important. The straw requires frequent changing, as grain is scattered in it to provide exercise for the birds, and so is soon churned up small. Earth should be changed once a year, when the house should be thoroughly sprayed. Clean drop-boards at least three times a week.

Large wired-in runs should be made each side of house, so that these yards can be alternated, plowing one of the runs each year and sowing with clover and grass. In this way green feed is always ready for the fowls, and the land is kept sweet and clean.

The house given can be built any length required. Long houses are an advantage, in that labor is saved. the cost of house and runs, including labor, will be about \$1.50 per bird.

BREED

And now, what to put in the house. One of the greatest mistakes made in starting is beginning with a non-business breed. Some poultry papers, when asked what breed to use, weakly reply, "The breed one fancies." Can any one make a commercial success