

moisture holding powers of the air will be decreased when it cools off again. The glass will let out the heat more rapidly at night than during the day time. Since the water holding powers decrease, the vapor must necessarily condense and congeal on the sides of the buildings, with the result that the house becomes damp. This difficulty is overcome by having one-half of the area used for glass changed over and used for cotton. On bright sunny days the curtains are opened and sunshine floods the house, but at the same time there is a constant interchange of fresh air and warm inside air going on, thus keeping the house at a uniform temperature. While we advocate fresh air, it must be borne in mind that the hens must be fairly comfortable at night. During the day the hens move about and scratch, whereas at night they sit still. Hence some means must be adopted to have the roosting quarters comfortable. By using the curtain front and the drop curtain, we can maintain a fairly uniform temperature throughout the twenty-four hour day, and the bad effects which would result from extreme variations in temperature are avoided.

In building a fresh air poultry house, a solid partition should be placed every twenty or twenty-five feet to break any draughts that might occur when curtains are open at both ends of the building. The house shown in the photograph has seven pens each eight feet wide and also has two solid partitions made of high grade factory cotton, sufficiently strong to break draughts.

The nests are placed immediately below the platform and are only twelve inches high. The hens gain entrance to the nests from the rear thus giving the desired dark nests, which prevent hens from eating their eggs. There is a door opening into the nests from the front, which permits of gathering the eggs quite easily. The drinking pans, feed hoppers and grit and oyster shell boxes are all placed along the wall so as to allow all the floor space to be used for scratching purposes. The dust boxes are the only appliances placed on the floor, and if an earth floor is used there will be no need for a dust box. The real value of an alley way in a poultry house is questionable unless for experimental purposes and exhibition stock. On the farm it is simply an expensive item in poultry house construction from which no actual returns will be derived. The roosts should always be placed at the back of the building, where the space is of the least value for scratching purposes. If they are placed towards the south side or crosswise in the building, they will obstruct the sunshine and also be more or less inconvenient.

These few suggestions on poultry house construction, along with the description of what we call our fresh air poultry house, should enable some of our Western farmers to improve their poultry houses. In addition we hope it will also give some idea of how to build a poultry house that will answer practically all requirements of a good serviceable house specially adapted for Western farm conditions.

There are three different kinds of floors for poultry houses, two of which are giving excellent satisfaction. A board floor forms an excellent